

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.



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A N N U A L R E P O R T

ON THE

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DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

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APPENDIX No. XVI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

ON the 29th October 1862, Mr. William Ambrose Morehead resigned his seat in Council, having completed the prescribed period of five years' service as a Member of Council, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Pycroft. No other change took place in the personnel of the Executive Government during the year.

LEGISLATIVE.

2. During the year under review, the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George assembled nine times for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Sittings of the Council.

3. Mr. Alexander John Arbuthnot, Chief Secretary to Government, was appointed an additional Member of the Council, under the provisions of Section 29 of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Victoria Cap. 67, on the 18th November 1862, and took his seat on the 2nd December 1862.

Additional Member.

4. The following Acts were passed by the Council and assented to by His Excellency the Governor General. They are noticed in numerical order.

Acts passed by the Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General.

“An Act to exempt enfranchised Inams from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838.”

Act No. IV of 1862.

By this Act, all Inams, which have been or shall be enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner and converted into freeholds, are exempted from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838, and are, accordingly, made subject to the jurisdiction and process of the Civil Courts like ordinary private landed property.

Act No. V of 1862.

“An Act for regulating the Bank of Madras.”

The object of this Act was to grant to the Bank a new Charter of Incorporation similar in most respects to the old one, but adapted to the change in the business rendered necessary ; 1st, by the passing of the Currency Act, by which the privilege to issue Bank

notes payable to bearer on demand was withdrawn ; 2nd, by the transfer of the business of the Government Treasury to the Bank ; 3rd, by the establishment of the Agency of Issue for the Madras Circle at the Bank.

The principal changes proposed to be effected by this Act, are as follows :—

1st. *As to the Constitution of the Bank.*

Power is given to the Directors to increase the capital up to 6,000 shares of 1,000 Rupees each. A Proprietor is allowed the option of converting his shares into consolidated stock, transferable by deed of transfer in sums of Rupees 250 and upwards.

2nd. *As to the business of the Bank.*

The Bank is empowered to grant loans as well on the security of goods, wares, and merchandize, not of a perishable kind, as on that of Government Securities and shares in guaranteed Companies.

The power of transacting Agency business on Commission is added.

The Bank is also empowered to issue post bills payable in India otherwise than to bearer on demand, to draw Bills and grant letters of credit payable out of India for their constituents, to undertake the business of the Government Treasury and of the Currency Department, and to establish Branch Banks and Agencies.

This Act has been modelled upon the provisions of the Bank of Bengal Act, IV of 1862.

Act No. I of 1863. “ An Act to enable Subordinate Magistrates of the second class to take cognizance of offences under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.”

This Act was passed on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police, and of the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

The object of the Act is to enforce obedience to Summonses issued by Subordinate Magistrates of the second class, by conferring on them the power of punishing persons for non-attendance.

Act No. II of 1863. “ An Act to extend certain provisions of Act XXII of 1855.”

This Act was passed to enable the Local Government to bring the minor ports of this Presidency under the operation of the provisions contained in SS. 14, 16, 22 and 24 of Act XXII of 1855, or the General Port Act.

Since the passing of Act XVIII of 1858, the list of minor ports specified in the Schedule annexed to it has been revised, and some small ports have been opened which are not named in that Schedule. As the number and sites of these ports are liable to vary from time to time, it was thought advisable, in order to obviate the necessity of resorting to occasional legislation, to invest the Local Executive Government with general authority to extend ss. 14, 16, 22 and 24 of Act XXII of 1855, to any port for the landing and shipment of merchandize.

Act No. III of 1863. “ An Act to make better provision for the service of process under Act XIII of 1859.”

This Act was passed with a view to relieve the regular Police from the heavy amount

of work entailed on them by having to serve Warrants in cases of breach of contract, under Act XIII of 1859, to the prejudice of their proper duties. The inconvenience caused by the imposition of this extraneous labor on the Police was more particularly felt in Wynaad where, as the Inspector General of Police had reported, the time of the Police was largely occupied in pursuing the runaway coolies of Coffee Planters.

The omission to provide in Act XIII of 1859 for the service of Summonses and Warrants is now supplied, in the spirit of ss. 23 and 187 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by demanding from the complainant the payment of a Rupee previous to the issue of process, and applying the same in remunerating the peons specially employed for serving the process.

“ An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes established under Act XLII of 1860.”
Act No. IV of 1863.

This Act is intended to facilitate the administration of Civil Justice by investing District Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction in all cases falling under the provision of Act XLII of 1860, where the amount at issue may not exceed fifty Rupees, and by empowering the Government to invest any Judicial Officer above the grade of District Moonsiff, viz., Civil Judges, Subordinate or Assistant Judges, and Principal Sudr Ameens, with full Small Cause Court jurisdiction under the abovenamed Act, in addition to their ordinary jurisdiction Civil and Criminal.

5. “ A Bill for amending and codifying the Laws which relate to the recovery of Revenue and Rent, and define the powers and duties of servants of Government entrusted with the realization of Land Revenue,” was introduced by Mr. E. Maltby on the 6th May 1862; but in consequence of the great variety of subjects embraced in it, and other causes which were found to create difficulty, it was resolved, at a Meeting of the Council held on the 2nd December 1862, that it should be withdrawn and that portions of it should be introduced in separate Bills.

6. Leave was granted to Mr. R. O. Campbell on the 20th December 1862 to introduce a “ Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.” This Bill was introduced on the 31st January 1863, but as the opinion of the Council was against its first reading, it was not proceeded with.

7. The following two Bills, which were passed by the Council on the 15th and 29th April 1862 respectively, were disallowed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 13th August 1862, on the ground that they constituted certain acts as offences which were already punishable under the Indian Penal Code and affixed to such acts punishments differing from those which the Code provided.

(1.) “ A Bill to make better provision for the management of Boats and Catamarans in the Madras Roads.”

(2.) “ A Bill to prevent damage to the Pier, to regulate the Traffic, and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same.”

On the 30th April 1863, Mr. Pycroft obtained leave to re-introduce the last mentioned Bill in an amended form, so as to obviate, as far as possible, the objections of the Viceroy.

8. " An Act to provide for the maintenance of certain Schools in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery district under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and to enable the inhabitants of any town, village or place, in any district under the said Presidency, to assess themselves for the establishment and maintenance of Schools, was passed by the Council on the 30th April, but the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General has not yet been received.

9. The rules for the conduct of business of the Council were revised and amended on the 2nd December 1862, with reference to a despatch received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Council.

The chief alterations made were as follows :—

The designation of the Ministerial Officer of the Council was changed from " Clerk of the Council" to " Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department."

The rule that " Petitions to the Council must relate to some Bill or other business actually under the consideration of the said Council," was amended by omitting the words " or other business"—that phrase being calculated to mislead petitioners into the belief that the Council was competent to deal with matters not of a legislative character. Further amendments were made by the omission of words which seemed to assume that the Council was a temporary body, convened for certain prescribed Sessions.

The rule which authorized the Governor and his Executive Council, during an adjournment, to sanction the taking of the first steps towards the introduction of a Bill, was altered, by vesting that discretion in the Governor alone.

On a subsequent occasion the Petition Rules were further amended, so as to leave the Council at liberty to reject or receive petitions which had been brought under their consideration by the Assistant Secretary.

10. Lists of Bills pending before the Council at the close of the year, and of Petitions disposed of during the year, will be found in the Appendix.

JUDICIAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

11. Several important changes in the judicial arrangements of this Presidency have been carried out, and others, though not actually carried out, have been matured during the year under review. Among the former are, the abolition of the Supreme Court and the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, and the establishment, in their stead, of the High Court of Judicature constituted under the provisions of Act XXIV and XXV Victoria, Cap. 104 ; the establishment of Courts of Small Causes in six Zillahs ; the abolition of the office of Sudder Ameen ; the abolition, except at Ootacamund, of the office of Subordinate Judge, the Courts previously presided over by Subordinate Judges having been either abolished or placed under Principal Sudder Ameens ; the raising of the salaries of the District Moonsiffs ; the bringing into operation of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the

Indian Penal Code ; and the introduction of monthly, instead of permanent, sessions in the Sessions Courts in the Provinces. Among the latter are, the passing of the Act already alluded to (para. 4) for investing District Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction up to Rupees fifty, and empowering the Government to invest other judicial officers with the full Small Cause jurisdiction given by Act XLII of 1860. And the transfer of certain tracts in the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which have been hitherto under the Agents to the Governor of Fort Saint George in those districts, to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, for which purpose authority has been obtained to establish a Civil and Session Court at Vizagapatam, and to abolish that at Masulipatam ; transferring the Taluks hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Masulipatam Civil and Session Court to that of the Civil and Session Court at Guntoor, and establishing at Masulipatam a Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XLII of 1860.

Establishment of the High Court.
Act XXIV & XXV Vict. Cap. 104.

12. The abolition of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts took place on the 16th August last. The main provisions of the Act under which the new Court is constituted are thus stated in the letter from the Secretary of State forwarding the Letters Patent.

“ It abolishes, in the first place (as soon as the Charter shall issue), the Supreme Court and the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It vests in the High Court (by the last provision of Section 9) the powers and authorities of those Courts respectively, except so far as the Crown may by such Charter otherwise direct ; and (by the first part of the same Section) it invests the High Court with such Civil, Criminal, Admiralty, Vice-Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate and Matrimonial jurisdiction, and all such powers and authority in relation to the Administration of Justice in the Presidency, as the same Charter may confer.” “ Whenever the Charter does not otherwise specify, the High Court will use the powers and administer the jurisprudence appertaining to those Courts respectively, whose authority it now succeeds. But the Charter is intended positively to declare all such Civil, Criminal and other jurisdictions above specified as the Crown thinks proper by this Charter to confer on it, supplementary or additional to its main purpose, namely, the fusion of the aforesaid Courts.”

13. The Letters Patent accordingly invested the High Court with the whole of the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Sudder Court, and with the whole of that previously exercised by the Supreme Court, except in one particular, viz., that the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Supreme Court (on the ground of constructive inhabitancy, or otherwise) over persons and property beyond the local limits of the Presidency Town, but within the limits of the Presidency, was not vested in the High Court. It is provided by Clause 11 that the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court shall, until any other local limits be declared by any law made by the Governor in Council, be confined to the local limits of the Presidency Town, with power, however, to the Court, under Clause 13, to call for and try any Suit instituted in any Court subject to its superintendence, when, for reasons recorded, it shall think proper to do so. On the other hand, the original jurisdiction of the High Court, as defined in Clause 12 of the Letters Patent, includes, within such local limits, every description of case over which the Mofussil Courts have jurisdiction, including jurisdiction in matters of

Revenue, which the Supreme Court was precluded from exercising. The Letters Patent declared the Code of Civil Procedure to be applicable to the High Court, and the proceedings in that Court on the Original as well as on the Appellate side are now regulated by that Code. As yet no change has been made in the Procedure according to which Criminal Justice is administered in the Presidency Town ; but the subject is under the consideration of Government, and a reference has recently been made in the Judges of the High Court as to the expediency of declaring the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861) applicable to the Town of Madras. Under the present system, much of the time of the Judge presiding at the Criminal Sessions is occupied in trying petty offences, which in the Mofussil, are tried by Subordinate Magistrates of the second class.

14. By Clause 6 of the Letters Patent, the appointment of all the ministerial officers of the Court and the duty of fixing their salaries subject, in both cases, to the approval of the Governor in Council, is vested in the Chief Justice. Accordingly, on the opening of the new Court, the Chief Justice was requested to furnish the Government with a statement of the Officers he would propose to employ, and of the salaries to be assigned to them.

Appellate side...	Rs.	7,779	8	0	After some correspondence, an establishment has been sanctioned by Government at a monthly cost of Rupees 16,866-6-10 per mensem. A list of the Officers sanctioned will be found in the Appendix. All the Officers of the Court are in
Original side.....	"	8,686	14	10	
General.....	"	400	0	0	
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>16,866</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	

future to be paid by fixed salaries, and the fees received by them are to be carried to the credit of Government.

15. Hitherto, the two branches of the Court have necessarily been held in the buildings previously occupied by the Supreme and Sudder Courts. Much inconvenience, however, has resulted from this arrangement, owing to the distance—some four miles—which separates the two Court Houses. It has, therefore, been decided to move the Appellate branch of the Court to a building adjoining the late Supreme Court House ; the Court of Small Causes, which has hitherto occupied the building in question, being moved into another. The change will be carried out immediately.

16. Reference was made in the last Administration Report to the establishment of

<p>Court of Small Causes, &c. Act for investing District Moon- siffs with Small Cause Court juris- diction.</p>	<p>Courts of Small Causes at Chittoor, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Nega- patam, Madura and Tellicherry, and to the correspondence which preceded it. These Courts were opened in July last.</p>
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Their operations will be noticed presently, in connection with the general statistics of Civil Justice for the year under review. It is believed that they have, on the whole, given satisfaction, but one serious inconvenience was soon felt in the districts in which they have been established. The establishment of these Courts, which, by the law under which they were constituted, were invested with exclusive jurisdiction in all Suits cognizable by them—deprived such of the District Moonsiff's Courts as were placed within the local limits of the Small Cause Courts, of the final jurisdiction in Suits for sums not exceeding Rupees 20, which they had previously exercised under the provisions of Section 43, Regulation VI of 1816 ; and compelled the parties to travel, in many cases, long distances, to the station of the Court of Small Causes.

This inconvenience was, of course, more or less felt in Suits of a larger amount; the distances which the parties had to travel counterbalancing, in a great measure, the advantages of the summary jurisdiction exercised by the Small Cause Courts. Mr. Morehead, on the eve of his departure, brought the matter under the consideration of the Government, and suggested that it should be dealt with by the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations. He recommended that every District Moonsiff should be invested with summary jurisdiction up to fifty Rupees, and that the Government should be empowered to invest any Judicial Officer of a higher grade, with the powers of a Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XLII of 1860.

17. The proposal to extend to Rs. 50, the final jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the District Moonsiffs of this Presidency, in money Suits up to Rs. 20 had been more than once advocated by this Government, first in their letter of the 26th October 1854, submitting their opinion on a draft Act for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes which had been introduced into the Legislative Council at Calcutta, and again in 1859. On the latter occasion it was also recommended that Small Cause Court jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 should be given to every Zillah Judge. More recently these recommendations had been repeated in a letter addressed to the Government of India under date the 2nd March 1861. Sir Barnes Peacock, the present Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta was, it appeared, in favor of extending the final jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs. Mr. J. B. Norton, when consulted on the subject as Government Pleader in 1854, was also in favor of it. Mr. Morehead, who before he became a Member of the Government, had served for many years in the judicial branch of the Service, and whose opinion on any question affecting the judicial administration was entitled to the greatest weight, had expressed his conviction that the District Moonsiffs might safely be entrusted with the extended powers which it was proposed to confer on them. The late Sudder Court had taken a different view, and objected to any extension of the final jurisdiction of this class of judicial officers. Meanwhile, the arrears on the files of the Mofussil Courts were very heavy. As was shown in the last Administration Report, the number of Original Suits pending on the files of the Courts in this Presidency on the 1st January 1862 was 1,66,180, of which 1,40,146 was on the files of the District Moonsiffs; and in the course of the correspondence which took place regarding the establishment of the new Small Cause Courts, it was shown that "in two districts it would take some two years and a half to decide the suits actually pending, without taking into account those which might be afterwards instituted." It was clear that, however successful the new Small Cause Courts might be, unless their number were largely increased at a large increase of expense, the result would be inconsiderable, as compared with what might be effected by extending the summary jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs and conferring Small Cause Court powers on the higher judicatories. Moreover, by the latter arrangement the inconvenience already alluded to, as regards persons residing at a distance from the Small Cause Courts, would be in a great measure removed. A Bill was accordingly introduced and passed by the local Council, under which every District Moonsiff throughout the Presidency is invested with Small Cause jurisdiction in all suits of a nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, wherein the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of fifty Rupees, and the local Government is empowered to invest any Civil Judge, Sub-

ordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Améen with the jurisdiction provided for in Act XLII of 1860. The Act, which has received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General since the close of the official year, together with the statement of objects and reasons, will be found in the Appendix.

17a. The changes which are being made in the judicial administration of the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam originated in a representation made by the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in the latter district, regarding the state of the Civil file of the Agency Courts. It appeared that in the year 1861, the number of Original Suits disposed of by the Agent and his Assistants was only 17, and the number of Appeals, 38; while on the files of the Agent and his Assistants there were then pending 545 Original Suits, 206 Appeal Suits, and 548 extra cases; these last involving claims to attached property, and matters of that nature often proving as tedious as an Original Suit itself. Each of the three Moonsiffs had, on an average, 1,550 suits on his file and 720 extra cases. It was evident that this unsatisfactory state of things was, in some measure, attributable to remissness on the part of the Officers of the Agency, and to want of due supervision on the part of the late Sudder Court; but it was at the same time clear that the Agent's duties were more than one man could get through, and that the time had come for relieving him from judicial work in all but the hill tracts of his district. The reasons which in 1839 were considered to render it necessary, that in a considerable portion of the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the functions of Judge as well as those of Magistrate and Collector should be united in a single officer, have long ceased to exist in those parts of the district which are situated below the ghauts. The habits of the people in no way differ from those of the inhabitants of other low-land districts in the Telugu country. Order has been fully restored, cultivation has increased, commerce has been largely developed, education is gradually extending, and with this improved state of civilization have come too its natural accompaniments; a large increase of litigation, and the necessity for a more regular system of judicial administration and for fixed local judicatories. The Government accordingly decided that the tracts in question should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, and that, with this view a new Civil and Session Court should be established at Vizagapatam; the cost of the measure being in great part met by the abolition of the Civil and Session Court at Masulipatam, and the establishment, in its stead, at the latter station of a Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XLII of 1860. Under this arrangement, which has received the sanction of the Supreme Government, the whole of the low-land tracts of the Ganjam district are now under the jurisdiction of the Court at Chicacole, which will shortly be removed to Berhampore as a more central situation; and the whole of the low-land tracts of the Vizagapatam district are under the jurisdiction of the Court at Vizagapatam. The jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the Civil and Session Court at Masulipatam has been transferred to the Court at Guntoor.

18. In the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the people are still comparatively uncivilized, and it is still necessary that they should be dealt with by a more summary mode of procedure than would be compatible with their being placed under the regular Courts. In the hill tracts of Jeypore in the latter district, the new Police has been lately introduced, and this is the first attempt that has yet been made by the Government to

exercise anything like a close rule over the inhabitants of those tracts. Under present circumstances, to place them under the regular Courts would be, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a hazardous and unwise experiment.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

19. At the commencement of the year under review, there were 1,66,180 original suits pending, and during the year 2,02,813 were instituted, making a total of 3,68,993 before the following Courts, viz :—

Before Civil Judges and Agents...	8,489
Before Subordinate Judges and Assistant Agents...	2,254
Before Principal Sudder Ameens.	3,364
Before Sudder Ameens	5,288
Before District Moonsiffs..	2,72,003
Before Village Moonsiffs	70,347
Before Punchayets	164
Before Courts of Small Causes	7,084

1861 ..	2,82,976
1862 ..	2,02,813
Decrease ..	80,163
1861...	2,82,976
1860...	1,37,834
Increase ..	1,45,142

20. The number of Suits instituted during the year has fallen short by 80,163 of the number instituted in the previous year which, however, presented an unusual increase in 1861 in consequence of the new statute of limitation, Act XIV of 1859, coming into effect on the 1st January 1862.

21. Of the number of Suits brought before the abovementioned Courts, 2,39,868, or 65 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,29,125 pending at the close of the year, showing in comparison with the returns of the previous year, an increase of 54,217 in the number disposed of, and a decrease of 37,055 in the number of suits pending.

	Disposed of	Pending.
1861..	1,85,651	1,66,180
1862..	2,39,868	1,29,125
Increase..	54,217	...
Decrease..	...	37,055

In 75,363, *i. e.*, in 31 per cent. of the original suits disposed of, Judgments on the merits were passed in favor of the Plaintiffs, and in 16,050, *i. e.*, in 7 per cent., in favor of the Defendants. Of the remainder, 76,390 were settled between the parties or withdrawn, 26,962 or 11 per cent. were dismissed for default, and 45,103 were disposed of in other ways.

22. The following tables exhibit the average duration of suits disposed of by each class of Officers, and the average number of days intervening between the several Acts of procedure, in suits decreed on the merits.

	Years.	Months.	Days.
Civil Judges	1	4	2
Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund and the Principal Sudder Ameens	0	9	14
District Moonsiffs	0	10	4
Judges of Small Cause Courts	0	0	17½

	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judge at Ootacamund and P.S. Amiens.	District Mooniffs.	Courts of Small Causes.
Between filing plaint and issuing summons...	19	20	96	1
" issuing summons and first hearing...	106	73	52	16
" first hearing and settlement of issues...	164	55	34	...
" settlement of issues and final hearing...	190	147	59	...
" final hearing and Judgment ...	70	33	24	3

23. Of the 7,084 suits which came before the six Courts of Small Causes, 2,598 or 46 per cent. were decreed on the merits in favor of the Plaintiffs, and 418 or 7 per cent. in favor of the Defendants; 401 were dismissed for default; and 2,228 were withdrawn or adjusted by the parties; leaving 1,439 undisposed of at the close of the year, of which only 17 were on the file more than 3 months.

24. It will be observed from the subjoined description of suits newly instituted in all the Courts, that those connected with debts, wages, &c. though considerably fewer in number than in the previous year, still continue to be the most numerous, and those connected with caste and religion the fewest.

Connected with land rent ...	3,549
Otherwise connected with land ...	11,560
For houses or other fixed property ...	3,813
Connected with debts, wages, &c. ...	1,51,780
Connected with caste, religion, &c. ...	380
Connected with indigo, sugar, &c. ...	2,143

25. The total value of original suits pending before the lower Courts at the end of the year was Rupees 1,54,86,761, a sum which exceeds the amount pending at the same period of the preceding year by Rupees 12,01,170.

26. The appeals pending at the end of 1861 numbered 6,032, and 9,781 were received during 1862, making a total of 15,813 brought for adjudication before the lower Appellate Courts. Of the above, 10,662 were disposed of in the following manner, leaving only 5,151 depending on the 31st December 1862.

1,949 were decreed on the merits in favor of the Appellants.
 3,674 in favor of Respondents.
 280 were remanded.
 582 dismissed for default.
 4,177 were otherwise disposed of.

27. 83,361 applications for execution of decrees came before the Courts, of which
 Execution of Decrees. 72,984 were finally disposed of, leaving 10,377 undisposed
 of at the close of the year.

28. The number of Petitions pending and received amounted to 149,539, of which
 Petitions. 1,47,091 having been disposed of, there remained only
 2,448 pending on the 31st December.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28a. The total number of persons charged with offences, whose cases came under the
 Operations of the Criminal Courts. investigation of the Courts and Magistracy during the year,
 was 222,356 or 44,684 less than in the preceding year. Of these 85,944 or 34 per cent
 were acquitted, 67,261 or 30 per cent. were convicted, and 65,936 or 29 per cent. were
 otherwise disposed of, and 3,215 or 1 per cent. were pending at the close of the year,—
 the number dealt with by the Village Police being 28,836 or 13 per cent., by the Subordinate
 Magistrates of the 2nd class 167,778 or 75 per cent., by the Subordinate Judges, Principal
 Sudder Ameens and Sudder Amcens 2,837 or 1 per cent., by the Magistrates, Joint
 Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates 18,199 or 8 per cent., and by
 the Session Judges 5,753 or 2 per cent. The ratio of persons charged to population was
 1 in 84, and of those convicted 1 in 279.

OPERATIONS OF THE LATE SUDDER COURT AND THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

29. The following tables show the operations of the late Sudder and the Appellate
 branch of the High Court during the year under review.

	LATE SUDDER COURT.		HIGH COURT.		TOTAL.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Pending on 1st January 1862 ...	63	770	...	...	63	770
Admitted	32	439	26	203	58	642
Total...	95	1,209	26	203	121	1,412
Civil. Confirmed	26	634	1	12	27	646
Amended	4	9	...	...	4	9
Reversed	6	106	...	2	6	108
Remanded	1	8	...	...	1	8
Dismissed for default ...	6	99	...	5	6	104
Adjusted	1	5	...	...	1	5
Otherwise disposed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	44	861	1	19	45	880
Pending 31st December 1862 ...	51	348	25	184	76	532

							Late Sudder Court.	High Court.	
							Persons.	Persons.	
Criminal.	Referred ...	...	...	...	...	...	109	26
	Called up	...	...	...	...	...	13	45
							122	71	
	Released ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	45
	Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	59	17
	To be disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	122	62
Depending on 31st December 1862						9

Of the 76 persons convicted, 26 were sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from 1 to 14 years, 2 to imprisonment for life, 11 to transportation for life, 37 to suffer death.

The average duration of Criminal cases referred during the year was before the late Sudder Court 97, and before the High Court 72 days.

30. 97 Suits were instituted in the High Court in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, of which 17 were disposed of on the merits at the settlement of issues and 10 on final disposal; 1 was dismissed for default; 4 were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suit, and 13 absolutely; and 52 were left undisposed on the 31st December 1862.

High Court of Judicature in its
ordinary original jurisdiction.
Civil.

Of the cases remaining from the late Supreme Court, 61 were disposed of.

Of 29 cases committed to the High Court in its original jurisdiction, 15 prisoners were released, 23 were convicted, and 2 special cases were reversed.

Criminal.

Of the 23 prisoners convicted, 22 were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from two weeks to two years and four calendar months, (three of whom were fined in sums varying from Rupees 5 to Rupees 100), and one to be transported for seven years.

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

31. OCCUPATION COMPLETED.—The organization of the Madras Constabulary was commenced (North Arcot excepted) in January 1860. Eight Districts remained incomplete at the close of the official year 1861-62. With two exceptions, these were completed early in the year under review, and before its close the entire Presidency had been brought under the operation of Act XXIV of 1859. The system has been entirely carried out, and the Constabulary fully organized. The standard of efficiency and degree of knowledge have now to be gradually raised, and skill and aptitude in detection to be acquired by experience and instruction.

Ganjam.
Vizagapatam.
Godavery.
Kristna.
Bellary.
Tinnevely.
Coimbatore.
Malabar.

32. DUTIES UNDERTAKEN.—Every duty, properly belonging to a Police, has been undertaken by the Constabulary throughout the Presidency. All treasuries and remittances are guarded; all Jails are watched; Salt preventive duty forms part of the duty of the Police in all Coast Districts; and arrangements are in progress for using the same agency for the duties of a Coast guard.

33. The strength of the Force stood on the 30th April 1863, as follows:—

Inspector General...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Inspector General	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors General	...	...	...	...	4
Superintendents.	...	...	...	...	20
Assistant Superintendents.	...	...	...	...	18

Inspector of all Ranks.....	443
Constables of all Ranks.....	23,925
Kurnool Irregular Horse.....	234
	———— 24,602

Total.....24,646

Stipendiary Village Police..... 3,693

The numbers have fluctuated throughout the year; but the Force has now nearly reached its full sanctioned strength. The relative proportion of Constabulary to population (24,206,509) and area (141,719) for the whole Presidency, was 1 to 982 inhabitants, and to 5·7 square miles respectively.

34. The expenses of the Force under the different heads were as follows :—

Pay and allowances.....	Rs. 27,72,125
Clothing and accoutrements.....	„ 2,85,243
Rent, stationery, and other charges...	„ 87,395

Total Rupees... 31,44,763

The cost of the Constabulary averaged Rupees 127, or £12-14-0 per man on the whole Force, and Annas 2-1, or 3½ pence per head of the population.

The expense incurred during the year for stipendiary village Police was Rupees 1,06,639. Making a grand total of Rupees 32,51,402.

35. INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Inspector General visited 17 Districts during the year.

36. DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL.—The revised disposition of Ranges (reduced from

Ranges.	Districts	Area.	Population.	Force.
Northern Range	5	50,920	6,413,084	7,553
Central do.	5	38,769	5,340,493	6,396
Southern do.	5	25,532	7,246,668	5,972
Western do.	5	26,498	5,206,264	4,786
Total...	20	1,41,719	24,206,509	24,707

5 to 4) came into operation at the beginning of the year; and has worked on the whole successfully. Minute, frequent, and persistent inspection, extending to outlying Station Houses and Villages, alone maintains steady improvement, efficiency, and check. This

has been secured in several Districts of the Northern and Central Ranges during the year. In the Southern Range the inspection was not efficient.

37. SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANTS.—With one or two exceptions, the able, active, and intelligent District Officers have continued their arduous and toilsome labours with success and cheerfulness. They are identifying themselves more and more cordially with the Civil administration of the country in all its grades; and this feeling is reciprocated by the Magistracy.

38. INSPECTORS.—A steady, though slow, improvement is going on amongst the class of Inspectors of Police. Increasing diligence in study, activity in duty, and keenness in detection are perceptible. Even where natural aptitude is not great, training and habit are working good results. The test prescribed for Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class has to be passed by Inspectors of Police; and 30 persons presented themselves at the last examina-

tion for this grade of public officials. The temptations to which Inspectors of Police are exposed are great, and they are closely watched; but very few cases of dishonesty have been brought home to members of this grade during the year. As a body their conduct has been good, and their duties have been fairly performed. There are men now in the service who would do credit to any Police.

39. HEAD CONSTABLES AND DEPUTY HEAD CONSTABLES.—The same remarks apply to the rank of Station House Officers. Amongst them there are Officers of considerable ability and much promise. An improved and more intelligent class of men seek service in these grades, and a marked anxiety for instruction is springing up. No man is permanently advanced to these grades who does not go through the school course, and pass a good examination. Several of these Officers have raised themselves by their own exertions and integrity to the rank of Inspector during the year. However, as a body, they still fall short in the acquirements and experience necessary to enable them to fulfil completely the important part of Station House Officers. Great pains are being taken in every District to instruct and qualify them.

40. CONSTABLES.—The conduct of the Constables as a body has been fairly good. A considerable degree of professional knowledge has been imparted in the District Police schools to the more promising men. Intelligence is being developed and *morale* improved, and ambition is excited by the pains that Officers are taking to teach and train their men. The wages given are, however, confessedly inadequate for the duty which these men have to perform and for the responsibilities they incur. The 3rd Class Constable's wages scarcely give subsistence at present prices. Dismissals and resignations occur chiefly amongst this lower class, of whom nearly 50 per cent. were casualties during the year; for it is not worth a man's while to exercise much self-denial, or take pains to retain an arduous berth that scarcely affords a livelihood in return for hard work. The Constable yields to temptation and is dismissed, or he resigns the moment better wages offer in other lines of life. In the Madras District, Malabar and one or two other Districts, the number of Constables has been reduced, and the wages raised. The result has been satisfactory. A similar remedy will be applied in other Districts.

41. DISCIPLINE.—The Force was nearly brought up to strength—105 men only were wanting to complete at the close of the year. But the casualties were very numerous, amounting to 21 per cent. of the whole Force. Dismissals amounted to 10 per cent. and voluntary resignations involved another 10 per cent. This fluctuation inevitably

Ranges.	Sanctioned Strength.	Force on 30th April 1863.	Casualties.			Total.	Per Cent.	Enlistments.
			Dis-missed.	Resign-ed.	Died.			
Northern Range. .	7,553	7,486	704	582	123	1,409	18.9	2,047
Central do. ...	6,896	6,286	523	553	54	1,130	17.9	1,333
Southern do. ...	5,972	6,036	574	675	76	1,325	21.9	1,700
Western do. ...	4,786	4,794	653	619	55	1,327	27.6	1,646
	24,707	24,602	2,454	2,429	308	5,191	21.1	6,726

occurs with a young service. Hundreds join it for the pay, without realizing the severity of the duty that will be required of them. Many fail to do the work, or soon prove unpromising, and are dismissed. For an

idle untrustworthy Policeman is worse than useless; and the constancy of the duty prevents a man's services being dispensed with while he is undergoing some departmental punish-

ment for such offences as drunkenness, disobedience, neglect of duty and the like. Of the 2,454 men dismissed, only 373 were punished for graver offences: 2,429 men voluntarily withdrew from the service. * Service in the lower ranks of the Police never is nor can be popular with any class of men, least of all in India. Strict check on illicit gain and irregularity, hard monotonous irksome work, and the heavy legal penalties incurred by dereliction or neglect of duty—which are inflicted by the Magistracy frequently with exceptional severity—lead many very shortly to seek a livelihood in easier walks of life. There is, however, a decided improvement going forward throughout the Force, and the service is gradually becoming more constant and settled. The bad element is being eliminated, and the service is more sought after in all grades by a better class of men. The

strength has been fairly kept up in every District. Enlistments exceeded casualties by 1,535 men. The *physique* and intelligence of the Force now present a fair average of the people of each Province. And the fluctuations amongst all ranks, which had been so mischievous to discipline and growth of efficiency, are steadily diminishing. Casualties, though still numerous, are becoming confined to the lowest and inadequately paid class of Constable.

Casualties...	5,191
Enlistments..	6,726
Difference..	1,535

42. DEATHS.—The death rate shown is small, 1·2 per cent. of the whole Force. This

Ranges.	Per Cent.
Northern Range...	1·6
Central do. ..	0·8
Southern do. ..	1·2
Western do. ..	1·1
Average ..	1·2

does not, however represent the real condition. Police service in many Districts has been fraught with heavy loss of health, if not of life. And men resign and retire to their villages when their health fails. Sickness has sorely tried the Force during the year. Lieutenant Hill, the able Superintendent of Salem, died. Five officers have proceeded to Europe on sick certificate, and the earnest will to work of several others

has been checked by enfeebled health. The re-action of four years of high pressure, anxiety, heat and toil has come on the foremost in the Constabulary movement, even amongst the European Officers. It has not been confined to them. All grades have suffered, more especially in the hill Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Malabar and Coimbatore.

43. CRIMES AND OFFENCES.—The Crimes of which Policemen were convicted by

Ranges.	Force.	Murder.	Theft.	Extortion and Bribery.	Es. Negligent case.	Offence against Discipline.	Offence against Public Justice.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Per cent.
Northern Range.	7,486	3	18	13	36	19	2	10	101	1·3
Ceded do.	6,286	0	10	2	45	8	3	0	71	1·1
Southern do.	6,036	0	8	10	25	41	12	4	100	1·6
Western do.	4,794	0	14	12	21	44	6	4	101	2·1
Total	24,602	3	50	37	130	112	23	18	373	1·5

Courts and Magistrates during the year, are shown in the margin. They involved 1·50 per cent. of the entire Force: 308 men were con-

vinced by Magistrates, and 65 by higher tribunals. Three Policemen of the Nellore District were transported for life for murder: a man in very feeble health had died, as is probable, under ill-usage resorted to for the purpose of recovering stolen property, and the corpse, which bore no mark of violence, had been hung up in a tree to induce a belief of

suicide. Convictions under the head of Negligent Escape are largely swelled by the insecure state of the places which are unavoidably used as lock-ups, even at Sub-Magistrates' stations : Constables who have marched prisoners from long distances fall asleep at night, and the prisoner disappears. Well constructed lock-ups are now being built in several districts.

Ranges.	Inspectors.					Constabulary.				
	Europeans.	East Indians and Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians and Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Other Hindoos.	Mahomedans.
Northern Range.	11	21	30	33	17	8	22	133	4,297	2,080
Central do. ...	16	26	28	40	10	10	70	163	2,736	2,950
Southern do. ...	25	8	21	47	3	18	158	130	4,163	1,382
Western do. ...	20	14	19	37	4	1	208	205	2,914	1,375
Total ...	72	69	98	157	34	37	458	631	14,110	7,787

44. CASTES.—The marginal Statement shows that a fair proportion is maintained amongst the various castes of the country. The really steady European Inspector and Constable are trustworthy and very useful; but great

fluctuations occur amongst this class from irregular habits. Brahmins and other Hindoos give quickness and intelligence to the different grades of the Force. Mahomedans are found chiefly in the lower ranks. They constitute a third part of the Constabulary.

45. POLICE SCHOOLS.—The instruction of all ranks in the Law of the country and other branches of their general duty has been pushed on in every District during the year. A school is maintained, under an efficient Inspector, at the head quarters of each, to which likely men are called up for instruction and eventually, promotion. The stimulus

Ranges.	Number who have been under instruction.	Number passed Examination
Northern Range ...	4,085	153
Central do. ...	951	530
Southern do. ...	1,880	436
Western do. ...	839	437
Total...	7,755	1,556

thus given to study has tended to raise the morale of the Force in a manner not otherwise to be attained. Inspectors are required to pass the same examination as Sub-Magistrates : and promotions amongst the ranks of Head Constable and Constable are made after careful

examination. The system for imparting professional education, and for raising the intelligence of the entire Force is being gradually extended, and a class for reading and study is being established at each Station-House. Extracts from the Police Law and other Criminal Codes are supplied to every man, in his own language, at a very moderate price ; the standard of instruction and examination has been gradually raised ; and in several Districts an anxiety to be taught is manifested by many in all ranks. What had been compulsory is gradually becoming voluntary.

46. POLICE CLOTHING.—The system laid down for paying the Force, by advance and post audit, has worked effectively and with ease. Nearly every man receives his wages within the first fortnight after they are due. And no excuse for debt and extortion being left, both evils are rigorously dealt with. The audit and account are, throughout the Department, minute, punctual, and effective. The actual and audited expenditure of every District, Bellary and Vizagapatam excepted, to the end of the Official year is that which is exhibited in Statement of cost shown. The equipments of the Police are now excellent as regards quality, and are supplied with punctuality.

47. SEASON.—The season was a fair average one. In the early months want seemed

Ranges.	Average of five years.	1862-63.
Northern Range ..	100	125
Central do.	100	128
Southern do.	100	112
Western do.	100	101
Total...	100	116

imminent. Later, an average fall of rain restored the balance. The prices of the staple articles of food of the people were, however, high. A tabular Statement shows (assigning 100 Rs. worth of food, at the average of five years, as the *datum*) the increased cost of living to the community in each District. There was an advance of 16 per cent. Employment has generally been

abundant and wages good. The weavers are an exception: they have everywhere been ruined by the high price of their staple. They are not generally a criminally inclined class; but the state to which they have been reduced, has tended to swell the returns of petty theft and house-breaking.

48. CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—A system has been adopted throughout the General Police District for obtaining and registering with accuracy the Statistics of all crimes committed, and the result of prosecutions. It has been introduced into each District *pari passu* with the Police organization. The criminal statistics of the Northern Range alone are in some degree incomplete for the year under review, as these Districts were being gradually occupied throughout the year.

49. The number of crimes and offences committed was 29,243. In 13,653 cases (47·9

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per centage.
Northern Range...	8,195	2,961	36·1	11,709	4,888	41·7
Central do.	7,167	3,366	46·9	9,714	5,590	57·3
Southern do.	7,384	3,774	51·1	11,056	5,952	53·8
Western do.	6,497	3,542	54·3	9,456	5,780	60·8
	29,243	13,653	47·9	41,965	22,210	52·9

per cent.) the offenders were detected and brought to justice. Of 41,965 persons apprehended 22,210, or 52·9 per cent. were convicted by the Courts having jurisdiction. The young Force of the Northern Range succeeded in detecting 36·1 per cent. of their cases; 58·3 per cent.

of their apprehensions proved futile and led to no conviction. The older Forces of the other Ranges pursued successfully 50·4 per cent. of their cases, and finally convicted 57·2 per cent. of the offenders apprehended by them.

50. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—The crime of murder was most rife in the Central Range, and lightest in the Southern. Of 202 cases of murder 65 were detected, and 112 criminals convicted. Of 43 attempts to commit murder, 19 were detected, and 20 persons were convicted—45 persons were convicted of culpable homicide in the 30 cases that were detected, out of the 52 that occurred—170 abortive attempts to commit suicide were reported; 80 convictions followed—57 cases of abduction led to 28 convictions—and 7 persons were convicted of prostitution of minors.

51. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—Of 11,962 thefts, involving a loss of property amounting to Rupees 1,92,850 (average Rupees 16 per case), 6,140 (51·3 per cent.) were successfully pursued by the Police; and 9,036 persons were convicted—Rupees 72,112, or 37·7 per cent. of the property said to have been lost, which however is generally exaggerated, was recovered; 383 robberies occurred, involving a loss of Rupees 7,223 (average Rs. 18 per case)—88 were detected and 162 robbers convicted, and 8·6

Rupees recovered ; 471 robberies on the high way occurred, involving a loss of Rupees 29,537 (average per case Rupees 63)—in 68 cases detection followed, and 110 highway men were convicted and 5,296 Rupees recovered. A large proportion of these offences were committed on jungle paths and unfrequented roads, and under circumstances, as regards offenders and property taken (cloths, grain, &c.) that made detection very

Highway Robbery.

	Number of cases.	Amount lost. Rupees.
1861.....	1,148	71,831
1862	471	29,537

difficult. A very marked improvement has taken place in the safety of the roads during the year under review, as compared with the previous year. The decrease of highway robbery was 58·9 per cent ; 725 dacoities or gang robberies occurred, involving a loss of Rupees 1,98,659—In 110 cases the offenders were brought to justice, and 391 dacoits were convicted and punished. In 22 cases (19 of which occurred in the Ceded District Range) murder also was committed by the gang—17

Dacoity.

	Cases.	Property lost. Rupees.
1861.....	1,013	2,23,770
1862.....	725	1,98,659

convictions followed. Detection is still feeble in this class of crime, but prevention is taking effect. A marked improvement took place under this head likewise, as compared with the previous year, the decrease being 35·8 per cent. The definition of the Penal Code brings many minor dacoities of grain in fields, of sheep from jungle pens and the like under this head : eliminating these, 657 gang robberies, properly so called, occurred in 1862 against 1,013 in 1861. In 234 cases (of 376 reported) 311 receivers of stolen property were convicted ; of 5,465 cases of burglary and house-breaking, involving a loss of Rupees 3,21,153 which occurred during the year, 791 (14·5 per cent.) were successfully detected, and 1,116 house-breakers were convicted—Rupees 50,807, or 15·8 per cent. of the loss was recovered. Burglary is in this country an exceedingly difficult crime to master ; dwellings are insecure, and the Village Police are probably the principal offenders.

52. OTHER OFFENCES.—In 123 cases of riot and serious affray that occurred, 519 persons were convicted—2,720 cases of public nuisance were successfully prosecuted to a conviction, the number of persons convicted being 5,460. 45 persons were convicted of offences against the coin of the realm. Of 440 cases of escape, rescue, and obstructing the Police 306 resulted in the conviction of 384 persons.

On the whole, crime is being hunted up with increasing energy, persistence, and sagacity, and prosecution is conducted with more intelligence and earnestness by the Police. A very marked improvement is noticeable in the manner in which the Sub-Magistracy conduct their preliminary inquiries : considerable acquaintance with the law begins to be perceptible ; and a business like, pains-taking investigation is generally secured for every case of importance.

53. PROPERTY LOST.—The value of all property stolen, as stated by the losers

Ranges.	Lost. Rupees.	Recovered by Police. Rupees.	Percentage.
Northern Range....	1,20,877	24,952	20·0
Central do. ...	3,02,797	58,632	19·3
Southern do. ...	2,14,675	42,197	19·5
Western do. ..	1,47,784	28,505	19·3
Total...	7,86,133	1,54,286	19·7

amounted to Rupees 7,86,133. The amount lost is generally exaggerated. The Police recovered property to the value of Rupees 1,54,286, or 19·7 per cent. of the alleged loss. A very decided improvement is taking place in this respect over former times.

54. EXECUTION OF PROCESSES.—The Constabulary arrested 95,893 persons under

Ranges.	Warrants.		Summons.	
	Number.	Persons arrested.	Number.	Persons.
Northern Range ..	7,804	20,019	37,293	86,749
Central do. ...	7,357	20,118	30,394	75,031
Southern do. ...	10,729	30,837	54,273	142,259
Western do. ...	14,542	24,919	62,237	78,331
Total .	40,432	95,893	184,202	38,370

40,432 Warrants issued by the Magistracy, and 184,202 Summons were served on 382,370 persons. It is remarkable that while one person in every 263 inhabitants only was required to appear before any Court in connexion with the grave crime of the country, that crime in which Society is more directly interested, one person in every 57

(in South Arcot one in 30) attended before some Court as a party or witness in some minor case or petty offence. 66,518 persons were actually arrested under 27,859 Warrants (12,711 were witnesses only) in minor cases in which as a rule, Summons only should be issued. There is doubtless want of consideration amongst the Subordinate Magistracy, who issue about 95 per cent. of the Criminal Processes of the country. A man's liberty is signed away, and a Policeman sent to lay hold of him without sufficient consideration; but it is likewise true that people will not attend to a Summons which they may disregard with impunity, and that a Warrant saves time and alone secures attendance before the Court. Act I of 1863 will enable Sub-Magistrates to fine persons who fail to obey a summons, and will tend to remedy this irregularity. Act III of 1863 relieves the Police from the large and increasing business of hunting for and arresting laborers and petty artisans charged with breach of contract. The Police lock-ups and subsidiary jails are still full of these defaulters.

55. FIRES.—The returns of Fires are, in several Districts, incomplete—in three want-

Ranges.	No. of Houses.	Value of property.
Northern Range...	2,501	31,342
Central do. ...	624	13,288
Southern do. ...	809	98,808
Western do. ...	1,157	41,492
Total	5,151	1,84,930

ing. Probably some six thousand houses were destroyed by fire during the year, and property to the value of upwards of two lacs of Rupees was consumed. House property in this country is of a most perishable nature, and precautionary measures are little resorted to. Very little loss of life occurred anywhere from these accidents.

56. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES.—Every Inquest is now attended and care-

Ranges.	Accidental Deaths.	Suicide.
Northern Range.....	1,305	324
Central do. ...	1,157	248
Southern do. ...	731	72
Western do. ...	955	154
Total...	4,148	798

fully watched by a superior Officer of Police. Preventive measures are urged in regard to dangerous places by Police Officers on their tours. Yet 4,118 accidental deaths were reported—798 persons (486 women and 312 men) committed suicide. Police Officers do not believe the verdict in many of these cases. The Deputy

Inspector General of the Central Range remarks:—"If the results of Inquests are accepted, the number of young women who commit suicide because they have a stomach ache is almost incredible; Others again are seized by evil spirits, and take refuge in the bottom of a tank, and there seems to be something about the lowest step of a well which has a peculiar tendency to produce an epileptic attack." There is a belief, in short, that poison is very frequently used, and the corpse disposed of by throwing it into a well. The inability to obtain a post mortem examination

generally bars detection. It is remarkable that in a country where poisons abound, and amongst a population not unlikely to use them to avoid family disgrace or remove an enemy, a charge of murder by poison although the crime is often suspected rarely comes before any Court.

57. JAILS.—The Jails and working convicts were watched and guarded by the Constabulary throughout the year. The average number of convicts in all jails through the year was 7,422—1,280 Constables guarded them; at a total charge of Rupees 1,16,011, or Rupees 15-10-0 per convict. A working gang of 37 convicts broke away from their guards at Vellore in September—22 were re-captured and one killed. Besides the above, eight or ten convicts escaped from different jails and gangs. No case of connivance by the Police has been brought forward. The duty over jails is very hard and irksome, but it is being done with increasing efficiency. Besides the above, there are between 1,000 and 1,500 convicted persons in the subsidiary jails attached to the Magistrates' offices, who are likewise guarded and worked by the Constabulary. No separate

* Three years, average
before the introduction of
the Police.

	6,045	appropriation or charge is made on this account. A steady increase* has occurred in the number of convicts in the
1860-61.....	6,424	jails of the Presidency from the operations of the Consta-
1861-62.....	7,253	bulary; and the appearance of men who now come into
1862-63.....	7,422	jails "shows that young blood and muscle are as neces-

sary in an Indian as in an English robber." Short sentenced prisoners no longer swell the jail statistics, and 178 men were transported during the year.

58. SALT.—Before the close of the year, the Salt preventive duty had everywhere devolved on the Constabulary. Treasuries, store yards, and manufactories are now guarded and watched by the Police in all the 12 Coast Districts—1,577 Constables are engaged on this duty, at a charge of Rupees 1,32,887, or 1·5 per cent. of the Salt revenues of the past year (Rupees 91,26,362). The duty is arduous, presents many temptations to those engaged in it, and life in those ungenial swamps is most repulsive. Yet the work is fairly done in most districts, and system is improving as experience is gained.

59. CANTONMENTS.—Cordiality and co-operation have prevailed in all Military Cantonments, save in Waltair, where some differences have occurred between the Native Troops and the Police. The Officers Commanding Cantonments stand in the same relation to the Police, within their limits, that the Magistrate of the District does elsewhere. And they have maintained this position with consideration and firmness. All requisitions *within the Law*, have been sought to be met by the Police. No increased intemperance amongst European soldiery has been brought to notice in any Cantonment. On the average there is probably little difference in this regard between the new and old systems. The fact is, that no Police in the world can touch the discipline of the barracks. The Commanding Officer who looks to his Officers and Non-Commissioned ranks to keep up well-regulated habits amongst the men never has to complain of the Civil Police. All that a Police can do is to keep down disorderly houses, to enforce the Law against selling liquor to European soldiers, and to ferret out—here the aid of the Regimental authorities is generally required—those secret springs that the soldier finds so sweet. This is done. Sanitary measures are enforced with increasing care. The crime of Cantonments, petty pilfering by private servants, is exceedingly difficult to bring home to the culprit by means of

a Police which is carefully restrained from illicit practices ; detection has, in consequence, not been successful in some Cantonments.

NORTHERN RANGE.

60. Early difficulties have generally been overcome in Ganjam, and the good-will and respect of the people are being gained. The conduct of the Force has been good, and its efficiency and intelligence are on the increase. The Khond Hill Police did special good service. Eighteen and a half per cent. of the Force passed through the hospital in this unhealthy District. The separate Orissa Agency gave place in Ganjam to the regular Police in the early part of the year, at a large saving of charge to the State. The occupation of the Khond highlands progresses well. Several stations are now permanently held in the hills, and the Khond Village Police is being readily formed. No human sacrifice was made, and two cases of suspected intention to sacrifice a human being were promptly repressed. Infanticide appears to have received a check. And the Agent of the Governor, supported by his Police, dealt with the tribal feuds and mischief which are the chief offences of these semi-civilized races, with a vigour that will make Law and order respected. Highway robbery by some of the savage tribes of the Sowrah Hills of Perlakemedy has not been checked. But a Police Post has been thrown forward into the hills at Callacote ; which, together with the occupation of the Gunapurum Taluq of the Jeypore country in the rear, should act as a permanent check.

Police matters are in every respect on an equally satisfactory footing throughout the other Districts of the Northern Range, Nellore excepted. Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna. The unhealthiness of the interior and hill parts of Vizagapatam and Godavery Districts has been a most serious obstacle. The great Zamindari province of Jeypore, attached to Vizagapatam, but hitherto left without Police or direct administration of the Government, has been peacefully occupied by the Police ; the Agent personally superintending the work. The earnest determination of the Agent, who travelled through and examined the whole Province with his Police Officers, prevented any appearance of opposition on the part of the Zamindar and other interested Chiefs. The movement promises to be popular with the people : and shortly the hill force will be partly recruited from the local and acclimatized element. A revival of the periodical disturbances of the Hill Zamindari of Rumpah in the Godavery District, occurred in the early part of the year ; in consequence, as usual, of the action taken by the hated and now long-expelled Zamindar. The Constabulary was marched into the country, rapidly took all their stockades, and reduced the malcontents to submission and order. The Law then took its course, and the principal instigators of these disturbances have been transported. The country is now being permanently occupied by the Police, and a Village Police will be formed. Its lawless character will then disappear. The Police suffered terribly in health—nearly the whole body that was employed on this service passed through hospital—and many died. Both the European Officers broke down after having gallantly performed all that was needed.

Nellore, as compared with others, has been an unfortunate District from the commencement. The service has not taken as elsewhere, neither with the people nor as a service. Officers have been less

successful, circumstances less advantageous, prosecution of crime before the Courts more futile. Parts of the District are unhealthy and unattractive. The higher grades of the service are scarcely maintained at the required strength to the detriment of efficiency, and difficulty occurs in recruiting the lower ranks. Notwithstanding the above difficulties, there is now a steady and gradual improvement in every respect. Instruction and discipline are being pressed on, and the material of the Force improves. Inspection is now efficient, encouragement is steadier, and two or three successful Sessions have broken the spell that hung over the prosecution of crime. There occurred a serious out-break of crime of violence during the first half year; but it was checked by the conviction of the gang. Eighty-one dacoits were convicted during the year, and not one gang robbery occurred during the last quarter.

CENTRAL AND CEDED DISTRICTS RANGE.

61. In the Districts of Madras and North Arcot nothing worthy of special notice occurred. The work is well done in the former District. In North Arcot, Madras District, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, the latter, crime has been mastered less rapidly than could be desired. In the unhealthy and unpopular District of Cuddapah, difficulties have in general been overcome: and crimes of violence, though still occurring, have decreased or are being driven back into wild and unfrequented parts. The Kurnool District continues remarkably free from crime of violence and incidents of a Criminal nature. The Police gives satisfaction to the Magistrate. Police administration has been less successful in Bellary: still, progress is going on and crime is checked. The Deputy Inspector General remarks of the Range in general, that "everywhere the service seems to find greater favor. Inspectors are in earnest, and are endeavoring to qualify. They are men of fair or good education." He adds that, although much has to be done to raise the grade of Station House Officers to the required standard, "it is being done;" that instruction is earnestly attended to and with some success; that the Sub-Magistracy seem to appreciate the use of the Police, and afford as a rule ready aid; and that a good feeling prevails between the people and Police. "A considerable degree of detective power has been attained, which will increase with instruction and training." Prosecution has not been unsuccessful. "Increase of preventive power is marked. Only 133 gang robberies occurred throughout the Range in 1862, against 561 in 1861. The decrease in Bellary and Cuddapah is remarkable; the amount of property lost by gang and highway robbery in 1862 was only half the amount lost by these crimes in 1861. Moreover, the character of grave crime has changed. The bold operations of organized Gangs have almost ceased. Torch light Robberies are now for the most part timid enterprizes which fail on the least show of resistance. They are directed against individuals of no great wealth, residing in the smaller villages; the amount of property taken can therefore not be large. "Notorious offenders have been hunted out with success in Cuddapah. Escaped convicts and proclaimed robbers no longer haunt the jungle in wild and hilly Taluqs, defying capture and preying on the inhabitants. One by one they have dropped into the hands of the Police; and scarcely a man that was wanted is still due. They are all in Cuddapah jail. On the whole it may be confidently asserted that the power of the Police to check crime is steadily increasing."

SOUTHERN RANGE.

62. A gang of wandering Salt carriers (Coravers) committed several highway robberies in the Western Taluqs of South Arcot in the early part of the year. They were skilfully captured by the Assistant Superintendent, and the crime has been checked. The Tanjore District continues to give anxiety, for crime of violence is not repressed. This thickly peopled and wealthy District presents great temptation to commit crime, and many obstacles to prevention and detection which have yet to be overcome. In the other Districts progress is on the whole satisfactory.

WESTERN RANGE.

63. Throughout the Western Range improvement and progress are steady, although the high cost of living and ready demand for labour at better wages have rendered the lowest rank of the Police utterly unstable. The difficulty has in part been removed by raising the pay of 3rd Class Constables in Malabar, and the plan must be extended. The feeling of the European Magistrates of the Range, without an exception, is one of gradually growing confidence and reliance on their Police—Co-operation has been cordial. The Native Magistrates, as a rule, follow this leading; some show singular appreciation of the principles involved, and take real interest in the Police placed at their disposal.

In Malabar the internal economy of the Force, despite the obstacles arising from caste prejudice and animosity of races, is improving. The Police has gained the upper hand of crime of violence. Gang Robbery received a severe check in December last; when, from information obtained, a Nair Inspector was able to lead his men into the midst of a formidable gang while they were actually engaged in the midnight sack of a dwelling house. A bloody conflict ensued. One ruffian and one Policeman were killed, two other robbers died of their wounds, and a large number of the gang were subsequently convicted. The bravoes measured their strength with the Police, and the lesson is not likely to be forgotten. No gang robbery has occurred since. The Wynaad Taluq presents many difficulties still but partially overcome. A wild country, insalubrious and dreaded climate, and entire absence of all native element from which to recruit a Constabulary have hindered the rapid growth of a satisfactory Police quite as much as they interfere with the formation of trustworthy Establishments on the extensive Coffee Estates of the District. However, the reorganization of the Police, recently sanctioned by Government, has been carried out with every prospect of gradually establishing a Police of reasonable efficiency for all public purposes. In the main, property is safe. Crime of violence is entirely suppressed. Common labourers convey over the forest footpaths of that wild country many lacs of Rupees in canvas bags, unescorted and unmolested—Coffee is stored and conveyed in perfect safety. Not a single instance of even attempted robbery of Specie or Coffee by open violence has occurred. The crimes of the country, vexatious as they are to the Planter, consist in thefts of seedlings from the nurseries and of coffee from the estates. Neither of these offences can be or are perpetrated without the aid and knowledge of the servants on the estates. No Police, maintained for general purposes, can

watch nurseries in the heart of the jungle or coffee on the bushes and drying yards of a private estate. Seedlings are stolen for sale to those who are extending their plantations ; but no Planter has ever produced before the Police any person whose account of how he became possessed of the coveted seedlings had roused his suspicion. Coffee cannot be stolen without the connivance of the native servants, and Police vigilance cannot supply the place of honesty in these establishments. Successful detection of these crimes is difficult when the articles stolen are of a kind that it is hard to identify. Receivers there are in all parts ; but when a native gardener, to meet his master's wishes, consents to name a noted receiver, he generally names some rival of the "fence," who really accommodates the plantation hands. And so prosecution by the Police fails. However every exertion is being made by the Magistrate and Police to remove reasonable cause of dissatisfaction, and with some success. The effect of the breach of contract Law has been singular in this Province.

Police work on the Neilgherry Hills has proved difficult. A climate uncongenial to natives, and ill health have tended to keep the Force below strength, while the duty continues heavy and irksome, and the exposure great. The crime of these hills is altogether of a domestic nature—Thefts by servants or burglary by domestics out of employ—and, it is therefore difficult to bring home. In all countries the servants at places of temporary resort for pleasure or health become demoralized, and here too great difficulty is experienced in getting honest domestics. The body of discharged rogues, well acquainted with the state of the locks and fastenings of the houses in which they have served, is increasing. From its fluctuating condition this class is difficult to watch. However, more success has been realized lately. And the reorganization recently ordered and carried out, begins to tell.

Coimbatore.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

64. The seven Statements included in the Appendix exhibit the state of Crime, and the working of the Police in the City of Madras during the year 1862. Five Returns are added, containing other information connected with the Department.

Statement *A* shews the number of cases committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and Statement *C* the number of committable cases in which the persons accused were discharged by the Magistrates. The nomenclature of some offences in these two Returns has been altered in order to correspond with that used in the Penal Code, under the provisions of which, all heinous offences are now disposed of in the High Court ; but as the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates is still exercised under the Police Act, the nomenclature in the other Statements remains as heretofore.

The General Comparative Statement *G* includes the total number of cases, and shews the increase or decrease in each description of offence as contrasted with the year preceding

In 1861 there were 20,304 cases and 24,282 persons,

In 1862 there were 24,755 cases and 29,768 persons,

Being an increase of 4,451 cases and 5,486 persons.

This increase will be found principally amongst the minor offences ; the number of persons tried for obstructing the public thoroughfares, for nuisances, and for petty breaches of the peace, being in excess of that in 1861 by upwards of 5,600 persons.

The number of serious crimes committed during the year under review either against person or property may be considered as small for such a City as Madras, more especially those under the head first named.

The two murders which came to trial were committed by a woman, who was found guilty of both ; but being insane, she was immediately transferred from prison to the Lunatic Asylum under the orders of Government.

The attempt to murder was also committed by a woman, but she was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The case entered in Statement *C* as being one of murder was that of a boy who was found drowned in a tank at Chintadrepettah in December 1861.

The Jury at the Inquest returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and there is no reason to doubt that such was correct ; but in April 1862 a charge of murder was preferred upon the statement of some boys who, when before the Magistrate, denied all knowledge of the matter, and the accused person, who was also a boy, was immediately discharged.

No other cases seem to call for any particular remark.

The value of property said to have been stolen during the year amounts to Rupees 31,963, being upwards of 3,000 Rupees less than in 1861.

Statement *H* shows the amount realized by Penalties, Summons, and License fees, rent of Ground belonging to Government, and sales of unclaimed property.

The Statement marked *I* gives the number of Prisoners in the Penitentiary during the year, and *J* is a Return showing the cost of the same, including Establishment, Rations, Clothing, Hospital charges, and repairs or alterations executed during the same period.

K is the Coroner's Return, exhibiting a decrease of four Inquests compared with the preceding year,—and *L* is the Mortuary Return.

JAILS.

65. During the past year there has been an increase in the number of convicts, from 7,253 to 7,652, while from the unhealthiness of several of the Jails the space available has been decreased. Orders however have been issued for the erection of Central Prisons, planned to accommodate 1,000 prisoners each, at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore. An upper story is being added to the Jail at Salem, and a small District Jail is now in course of erection at Berhampore in the Ganjam District.

66. Severe outbreaks of Cholera occurred in the Jails at Salem and Calicut, which, in both cases, were attributed by the Inspector General of Hospitals, who visited these Jails, the latter when the disease was raging and the former shortly after it had subsided, to over-crowding. At Salem the disease was checked by the removal of the convicts to Camp and to available buildings. The Calicut Jail has been invariably unhealthy.

At Vizagapatam the mortality has been very great, and it has been decided to abandon the Jail and to build a new one on a better site.

The only Jails in which Cholera has prevailed to an alarming extent are those of Salem and Calicut; in the former there were 42 and in the latter 92 deaths in a very short time. At Chingleput there were 10 deaths from the same cause, and at Madura there were 6; but in general the Jails have been free, or the disease has not prevailed with any severity.

67. The greatest mortality in several Jails has been from Diarrhoea, Dropsies, Atrophy, Anasarca, and other diseases indicative of unhealthy Prisons; the more healthy Prisons having now become unhealthy from over-crowding or from a gradual pollution of the Jail and communication of the taint; thus at Vizagapatam the deaths, notwithstanding the removal to Camp, were 40, or 20 per cent. on the average strength, one case only being from Cholera: at Chittoor, probably from over-crowding, there were fifty deaths, being upwards of 12 per cent. on the strength. At Trichinopoly, to which Coimbatore prisoners were drafted, the ratio of mortality has exceeded 9 per cent.; in the unhealthy Prison of Madura it has been 11·7 per cent.; at Tinnevely, probably from over-crowding, 11 per cent.; at the unhealthy Jail of Coimbatore, 8·7 per cent. In the formerly healthy Jail of Tellicherry 16 per cent., and at Mangalore 9·3 per cent. The

* Of 12 deaths within the year, only 3 were due to the Guntoor prisoners, 5 to a gang from Kurnool, 2 to Masulipatam, and 2 to transfers from other Zillahs.

increase of mortality* in the Guntoor Jail shown in the Tables, is attributed by the Inspector General, partly, to the number of cases of Beriberi transferred from Masulipatam, partly to the unaccountable mortality in a gang transferred from Kurnool.

The total deaths were 676 on an average daily number of 7,557 prisoners.

68. The cost for Police Guards during the year has been Rupees 1,16,011: this provides for the guarding of gangs at labor with a strength of 1 Constable to 6 prisoners, excepting for the Jails in Malabar, where 1 to 5 prisoners has been deemed necessary. The proportion of Police Guards to all prisoners in Jail was fixed at this rate; but towards the close of the year the Inspector General of Police proposed a general reduction to 1 to 7 prisoners, except in the Malabar Jails, provided the gangs at labor were increased to 50 convicts. This is exclusive of officers, the cost of whom is about one-third of the Constables; a further charge of 10 per cent. for superintendence and sundries increases the cost of guarding.

69. There were 49 escapes during the year, the only case calling for special notice being that of 37 convicts from a working party from the Jail at Vellore. The guards seem to have been paralyzed, and though armed with loaded fusils, made no attempt to resist; the prisoners disarmed several of the Police Guard, but the weapons were useless in their hands, the pieces not having caps on, while the rest of the guard made no attempt to fire or otherwise restrain the escaping convicts. The guards were tried and punished for neglect of duty.

70. The total annual expenses of the Jails, including that of the European Prison at Ootacamund, Police Guards, &c., have been Rupees 4,64,180-1-7; but of this sum 5,539

Rupees has been for material for manufactures, the returns of which had not reached the Inspector General when his report was submitted. Police guards cost 1,16,011 Rupees. The total expenses of the European Prison were Rupees 18,395-6-3, leaving for the other Prisons, Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Buildings, &c., the sum of Rupees 3,29,773-11-4 as the cost (exclusive of guarding) of a daily average of 7,675 prisoners, being at the rate of Rupees 42-15-5 for each man during the year; of this sum Rupees 2,17,585-8-7 was for diet only, being at the rate of Rupees 28-5-7 for each man for the year—a high rate but only proportionate to the rise of prices throughout the Presidency.

71. In the European Prison the return of sickness was very high; one prisoner was transferred to Madras on sick certificate, but there is good reason to believe that the large proportion of sick is not altogether due to want of health in the prisoners. There has been much laxity from the indulgence shewn by the Officer in medical charge, who has been very negligent in his attendance, delegating his duties almost entirely to the Apothecary. The supervision by the Subordinate Judge was also defective; the negligence of both these officers has been severely noticed by Government. Another Medical Officer has been placed in Medical charge, and the abolition of the Subordinate Court a few weeks hence will place the general supervision of the Jail in the hands of a more experienced and more efficient Judicial Officer.

REVENUE.

72. SEASON.—The season of 1862-63 was generally favorable for agriculture, and as compared with recent years was decidedly a good one.

The rain-fall in the South-west monsoon on the West coast was above the average, and the Districts which most feel its effects, viz., Malabar, Canara, Coimbatore, Bellary, Chuddapah, Kurnool, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam, benefited accordingly. The later rains in the North-east monsoon were abundant, and in some places excessive. Ganjam and Tinnevely at the two extremities of the Presidency, suffered from floods, but the damage was much less than might have been expected. In Madura, the Vigay, which is the principal river in the District, was in flood continuously from September to May, an altogether unprecedented occurrence. The freshes in the Godavery and Kistna were moderate. Rain fell more or less heavily over the whole country in the latter part of March and in April 1863, and in some localities proved injurious to the Cotton crop. In Kurnool, a fresh occurred in the latter month in the Toombudra river. Generally, it may be said that the early rains were deficient, except in those Districts in which the South-west monsoon is much felt; that the North-east monsoon was abundant; and that the later season was too dry until nearly the close of the year. North Arcot, Madras, and part of Nellore, were least favorably circumstanced as regards season.

73. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Generally speaking, the year was a healthy one, but there were some marked exceptions.

In Bellary, Fever of a fatal type was prevalent. Cholera broke out in May 1862, and Her Majesty's 74th Regiment suffered to the extent of 28 deaths. The disease was

supposed to have originated among the crowds of pilgrims returning through Bellary from the great Humpy feast. In Trichinopoly, Fever prevailed in June and July, and in November, Cholera broke out, and caused great mortality in the District till the end of February, when heavy and continuous rain for a fortnight put an end to it. It extended its ravages at the same time to Tinnevely, and was very fatal in some localities. At Salem, this disease was very fatal in the Jail, where 70 deaths occurred among the convicts in the space of a month. In Malabar, the season was unhealthy, and there was a heavy visitation of Cholera in the Calicut Jail in March, when out of 400 prisoners, 143 persons were attacked, and 92 died. It did not, however, spread much in the District, but out of 487 cases reported, 365 were fatal.

Cattle were generally healthy, but murrain prevailed in parts, and in Tinnevely was very fatal. In one taluk the mortality was so great that the people were reduced to till the soil by manual labour from want of ploughing cattle.

74. PRICES.—With the exception of Horse gram, the price of all kinds of produce continued to rise. The rates were highly remunerative to the cultivator, and greatly in excess of the general commutation rates on which the existing revenue demand was calculated. Labor, however, is in great demand, wages are high, and there is no reason

Items.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce .	257	320	296	307	333	346
Paddy, 2nd do. ...	116	141	130	138	151	157
Chohun do. ...	147	180	157	164	186	201
Cumboo do. ...	140	168	151	158	167	173
Raggy do. ...	136	162	152	160	172	175
Varagoo do. ...	102	123	111	110	133	139
Wheat do. ...	317	353	380	425	442	445
Salt do. ...	186	187	205	216	253	265
Cotton per candy. ...	63	65	65	59	93	159

to suppose that the poorer part of the population have suffered distress, although doubtless the pressure created by high prices must be felt. The importa-

tion of the chief kinds of grain was on the whole large, and the exportation less than in the previous year. The marginal statement shows the average price per garce for each of the last six years, of the articles which chiefly enter into the consumption of the mass of the population.

The exceptionally high price of Cotton must add considerably to the ordinary expenses of the middle classes; but it is satisfactory to observe that the quantity of Salt sold for Home and Inland consumption was larger than in any one of the last five years, from which fact it may be hoped that high wages and improved facilities for carriage have counterbalanced the large increase in the Government monopoly price of this necessary of life.

75. EMIGRATION.—The general high prices however had some effect on the emigration to Ceylon, as shown below :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Tanjore	1,699	708	640
Madura	26,883	32,326	48,719
Tinnevely.	15,253	12,691	15,359

From Ceylon there returned to Tinnevely 13,500 emigrants, being 631 less than the number of returns in the previous year. This intercourse is very beneficial to both

the countries affected, in giving to Ceylon the supply of labor in which she is deficient, and in enlarging the ideas and extending the views of our laboring population, while it affords them substantial relief in times such as the present, and improves the position of those who remain at home, in the labor market. The high prices obtained for produce have combined with the liberal policy of recent years, to induce the more extensive occupation of land; and it is very satisfactory to observe a net increase of no less than 7,08,000 acres in the area of land under cultivation—distributed very equally throughout the Ryotwary Districts of the Presidency, though most marked in the Cotton-growing Districts—which while bringing an addition of 9½ lacs of Rupees to the public revenue must have materially increased the supply of food, and the demand for labor.

76. **GENERAL REVENUES.**—As the Quinquennial Census was taken in the year under review, the Comparative Statements connected with the revenue will be made rather more full than usual on the present occasion.

The following Abstract Statement shows in comparison the actual collections in each of the last five years in the several branches of revenue, and exhibits a net decrease of Rupees 3,46,522 (£34,652) as compared with the immediately preceding year.

But in 1862-63 the Madras Presidency lost Rupees 14,75,000 (£147,500) or more than four times this decrease by the transfer of North Canara to Bombay. Making allowance for this loss of territory—for the abolition of the Moturpha and Trade duties—and for reductions in Customs duties and Income Tax, the Revenue of 1862-63 instead of being £35,000 less was really £220,000 larger than that of 1861-62.

In the revenue from land, from the Abkarry, or tax on the consumption of liquors, and from the Salt monopoly, the progressive increase of late years was maintained.

ITEMS.	1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		RESULTS OF 1862-63, COMPARED WITH 1861-62.	
	Receipts.	Per centage of each item to the total Revenue.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Receipts.	Per centage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including Sayer ...	4,15,20,294	76.8	4,08,14,800	74.2	4,03,99,389	71.3	4,14,88,762	67.2	4,23,50,199	69.0	8,61,437	...
Abkarry or tax on spirituous liquor ...	28,33,591	5.0	29,28,240	5.3	30,72,921	5.4	33,29,961	5.4	35,03,651	5.7	1,73,690	...
Salt ...	60,24,313	11.1	64,58,763	11.7	70,60,770	12.5	86,00,532	13.9	91,26,362	14.7	5,25,830	...
Sea Customs ...	13,91,409	2.6	23,55,639	4.3	27,01,861	4.8	21,34,214	3.5	18,05,039	3.0	...	3,29,175
Moturpha or tax on Professions, &c. ...	11,03,253	2.1	10,94,734	2.0	10,08,339	1.8	3,11,644	.5	4,780	...	...	3,06,864
Stamps ...	8,07,179	1.5	8,58,008	1.6	13,95,972	2.5	30,14,598	4.9	20,98,040	3.4	...	9,16,558
Frontier Customs ...	1,96,062	.4	2,39,637	.4	2,87,419	.5	2,71,484	.4	1,94,084	0.4	...	77,400
Income tax ...	.....	...	.....	...	5,42,914	1.0	25,48,110	4.1	23,18,250	3.8	...	2,29,860
Total...	1,23,55,807	22.7	1,39,35,021	25.3	1,60,70,196	28.5	2,02,10,543	32.7	1,90,50,206	31.0	6,99,520	18,59,857
Miscellaneous items ...	2,20,150	.5	2,87,993	.5	1,57,069	.2	75,295	.1	27,673	...	...	47,622
Grand Total...	5,40,96,251	100	5,50,37,814	100	5,66,26,654	100	6,17,74,600	100	6,14,28,078	100	15,60,957	19,07,479
£ Sterling...	5,409,625	...	5,503,781	...	5,662,665	...	6,177,460	...	6,142,807	...	...	...
											Net...	3,46,522
											£...	34,652

N. B.—The receipts for all the years prior to 1862-63 include the revenues of North Conara transferred to Bombay. These revenues were Rupees 14,75,970 in 1861-62.

The charges against each branch of revenue are also shown for the same series of years :—

ITEMS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including collection of Revenue, Magistracy, Revenue Settlement and Survey and Sayer ...	40,85,613	41,48,308	48,83,831	47,13,034	43,28,753
Abkarry or tax on Spirituous Liquors ...	1,95,735	87,233	2,46,201	1,35,438	1,51,182
Salt ...	9,06,454	9,01,166	18,34,109	11,02,451	11,68,152
Sea Customs ...	1,95,485	1,84,628	1,55,848	1,57,635	1,50,746
Moturpha or tax on Professions, &c. ...	4,848	5,798	5,454	5,783	549
Stamps ...	58,322	53,809	61,204	1,14,673	1,22,850
Frontier Customs ...	24,642	24,154	23,128	22,944	16,196
Income Tax ...	.....	.....	67,631	1,15,900	65,844
Total...	14,45,486	12,56,788	23,93,575	16,54,824	16,75,519
Grand Total...	55,31,099	54,05,096	72,77,406	63,67,858	60,04,272
£...	553,109	540,509	727,740	636,785	600,427

77. REALIZATION OF REVENUE BY COERCIVE PROCESS.—The amount of the above revenue realized by coercive process was only Rupees 36,676 or £3,667, being 0·6 per cent. of the gross collections distributed over 16 Districts. Of this amount nearly one-half, or Rupees 14,186 (£1,418) belongs to the Madras District, in which many causes besides poverty combine to render the collection of the revenue comparatively difficult.

78. AREA OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.—The increase in the area of land under cultivation in the Ryotwary Districts occurred chiefly in the following Districts.

District.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rupees.
Kistnah ...	28,669	1,11,863
Nellore ...	33,749	60,937
Cuddapah ...	71,500	51,544
Bellary ...	1,19,657	1,67,607
Madras ...	24,174	82,875

District.	Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rupees.
North Arcot	27,383	60,863
Madura	41,920	1,13,643
Salem	44,134	70,029
Coimbatore	72,745	72,392
Tinnevelly	64,751	90,790

The total increase in the area under cultivation was acres 7,08,026, bearing an assessment of Rupees 10,52,220, and resulted in a net increase of revenue of Rupees 9,60,140.

The total increase in the area of land cultivated with Cotton was acres 3,84,710 as shown in the comparative entry below :—

DISTRICTS.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase or Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Ganjam	4,750	4,770	+ 20
2. Vizagapatam	6,219	9,540	+ 3,321
3. Godavery	11,911	14,066	+ 2,155
4. Kistnah	1,05,275	1,22,958	+ 17,683
5. Nellore... ..	17,033	18,047	+ 1,014
6. Cuddapah	26,408	44,483	+ 18,075
7. Bellary... ..	2,94,287	3,89,527	+ 95,240
8. Kurnool	66,253	1,39,106	+ 72,853
9. Madras	5	7	+ 2
10. North Arcot	6	4	— 2
11. South do.	31,547	58,654	+ 27,107
12. Tanjore	1,411	2,744	+ 1,333
13. Trichinopoly	62,770	69,448	+ 6,678
14. Madura	59,117	77,425	+ 18,308
15. Tinnevelly	1,84,891	2,62,805	+ 77,914
16. Coimbatore	89,791	1,32,520	+ 42,729
17. Salem	16,054	16,334	+ 280
Total...	9,77,728	13,62,438	+ 3,84,710

79. LAND REVENUE AND SAYER COLLECTIONS.—With the head of Land revenue are now blended, under the denomination of Sayer, some petty miscellaneous items hitherto classed under Extra revenue. The necessary adjustment has been made for the sake of comparison in the amount of the item for the previous year which consequently will not exactly correspond with that shown in last year's report.

The comparison shows a net increase of revenue, amounting to Rupees 8,61,437 or £86,143, resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 21,88,268, against a gross decrease of Rupees 13,26,831.

Of this decrease the sum of Rupees 8,93,482 is due to the transfer of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency.

A decrease of Rupees 2,19,401 occurred in the Salem District owing to the collections in 1861-62, having been swelled to a large extent above the revenue really belonging to that year, by the collection of arrears due on account of the previous year, and also by the inclusion in that year's receipts of an extraordinary payment by the Railway Company for Sleepers supplied from the Government Forests. In Vizagapatam, delay in the payment of the April instalment of tribute by some of the Zemindars caused an apparent decrease of some Rupees 54,000. In Tinnevely, the smaller collections on account of arrears, and the absence of any Pearl Fishery caused a decrease of Rupees 75,910. In Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Tanjore there was an apparent decrease, resulting from the reduced demand on account of arrears, and from adjustments in the Extra revenue head of account.

In all the other Districts there was an increase, resulting generally from extended cultivation and greater punctuality of payment on account both of the current and arrears demand. The principal cases are shown in the margin. It is very satisfactory to know that the largely increased revenue was collected with great facility.

In South Canara, the increase is the result of the addition of the Cundapoor Taluk to that District.

80. ABKARRY.—The net increase of Rupees 1,73,690 in the Abkarry revenue results from more punctual payment, and in a few cases from Talook or District farms having been re-let at an increased rate. In Madras Town, where the system of farming does not exist, there was a decrease attributed to the high price of provisions, and the consequently reduced means for purchasing luxuries. As this branch of revenue is farmed for terms of years, it fluctuates but little.

81. SALT.—An increase in the revenue from Salt occurred in every Coast District, except Madura, Tinnevely and Malabar, the total increase under this head amounting to Rupees 5,25,830.

Charges including cost price of Salt paid to the manufacturers.

1861-62 11,02,451

1862-63... .. 11,68,152

Net Revenue.

1861-62..... 74,98,081

1862-63..... 79,58,210

In the two former Districts, the trade was interrupted by heavy rains, which rendered the roads to the Depôts almost impassable. In Malabar, there was a petty decrease of Rupees 1,482.

The quantity of Salt carried from Madras by the Railway was 8,24,142 Indian maunds, or Tons 30,274, being 1,89,256 maunds in excess of the previous year.

The most gratifying fact in connection with this branch of the revenue is, that notwithstanding the great increase of 50 per cent. in the Government selling price in the course of the last five years, the quantity sold for Home and Inland consumption was the largest that has taken place in any of those years:—

ITEMS.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Home consumption.....	25,93,304	27,19,866	27,49,580	27,80,757	28,49,502
Inland consumption.....	31,15,208	30,77,259	33,25,181	30,91,008	32,72,713
Total...	57,08,512	57,97,125	60,74,761	58,21,765	61,22,215
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt } per Indian Maund... .. }	1 0 0	1 2 0	{ 1 2 0 1 6 0	1 6 0 1 8 0	{ 1 8 0

Much of this result is due to improvement in the communications, to the greater attention that has been paid to the Department, and to the labors of the Deputy Collectors specially in charge of it, but it is also evidence of the improving condition of the mass of the population.

The Police have recently undertaken the guarding of the Salt works and Depôts, and, although this change has necessarily involved a largely increased expenditure, it is confidently expected that the measure will prove one of sound economy, by checking that untaxed and illicit consumption which on the Coast undoubtedly exists to a considerable extent.

The rate of payment to the actual manufacturers has been improved, and brought more nearly to an equality with the increased rate of wages throughout the country. This measure while only fair and equitable, will also, it may be hoped, prove a wise one in point of economy. The rate now ranges from Rupees 13-2-0 per garce of 120 Indian maunds in South Canara to Rupees 7-8-0, in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kristna, Nellore and South Arcot Districts.

The total quantity manufactured and brought into store in the year was Indian maunds 67,42,016; and, distributing the total departmental charges over this quantity,

the actual cost to Government was Rupees 20-10-0 per garce, or Rupees 0-2-9 per Indian maund or 8 shillings per Ton. The charges (Rupees 11,68,152) appear large, but they include the prime cost of the stock. The expense of collection including Preventive Service as lately revised is only 4 per cent. on the revenue.

As there are no means of determining how much of the Salt taken for Inland consumption passes beyond the limits of the Presidency, it is not possible to estimate the rate of consumption and taxation per head of the population. There is, however, no reason to doubt that a margin exists for a large extension of consumption.

The manufacture of Earth Salt in the Ceded Districts and in Kurnool, which by the abolition of the Moturpha and Trades duty was left free, has again recently been charged with a light tax. The opinion of the local Officers is opposed to the supposition that this manufacture interferes materially with the consumption of Sea Salt, or can at all compete with it in localities which possess ordinarily good means of communication with the Coast Districts. The extension of the Railway towards Cuddapah affords new facilities for remunerative traffic in Sea Salt, and tends to throw the inferior article out of the market. In the Tanjore District special attention was turned during the year to the Vedarniem Salt swamps, which are capable of producing an almost unlimited quantity of Salt of the finest quality. The discount to wholesale purchasers of the spontaneously produced article was increased, so as to cover the additional expense of carriage from the place of production to the Railway; and towards the end of the year artificial manufacture was commenced in order to supply the demand which the Negapatam works were altogether incapable of meeting. The special rate of discount will continue to the end of September 1863, by which time it is hoped that the unreasonable prejudice which formerly existed against this Salt will be dispelled.

The exportation of Salt by sea has fallen off to a large extent. As Salt for this purpose is supplied by Government at cost price, the fluctuation in no way interferes with the revenue, but as a branch of trade it may be expected to improve in connection with the recent changes in the Bengal system, which leave the supply of the article in private hands.

The system of credit dealings on deposit of tangible securities, with wholesale buyers and importers of Salt has lately been extended, and it is hoped may prove a convenience to the trade. The largest transactions at the Presidency have hitherto been carried on on this system with success.

The special charge of the Department is now entrusted to a Member of the Board of Revenue, who makes occasional tours through the manufacturing Districts, and is thus able to exercise a closer supervision over details than has hitherto been practicable.

82. SEA CUSTOMS.—The decrease in the revenue from Sea Customs was continuous, and in the year under review amounted to Rupees 3,29,175, 1861-62..... {Rs..... 21,34,214 or £32,917. The actual revenue was the lowest in any year 1861-62..... { £..... 213,421 since 1858-59. In the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Tinnevely, 1862-63..... { Rs..... 18,05,039 South Canara, and Malabar Districts, there was a slight 1862-63..... { £..... 180,503

increase of revenue. In all the other Districts, and at the chief port of Madras, there was a considerable decrease, and this was enhanced by the loss of the North Canara District.

The decrease is attributable to the reductions effected in the rates of duty on Twist and Piece Goods, and to the stagnation in the trade in Metals.

The following Statement of the declared value of the Foreign trade for the last eleven years shows that in goods imported there was a great falling off, in goods exported a very large increase, and consequently a large increase in the importation of Treasure to restore the balance.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.	
	Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchan- dize.	Gross duty.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1852-53.	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54.	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55.	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56.	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57.	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58.	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59.	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60.	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750
1860-61.	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464
1861-62.	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	11,20,099	20,75,279
1862-63.	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	11,96,496	17,71,076

N. B.—The figures in the last column of this abstract will be found to differ from those entered in the five years abstract of receipts, as these latter include penalties and other miscellaneous items, while the former refer only to the duty collected.

A comparative analysis of the Foreign Export and Import trade of 1861-62, and 1862-63 is annexed.

A very considerable decrease is observable in the importation of Twist and Yarn, and an increase in that of Piece Goods, combined with a large increase in the exportation of Cotton Wool, and decrease in Cotton Goods. The local weaving trade is necessarily in a very depressed state in consequence.

The other notable items are an increase in Imports, in the value of Rice, Timber, Spirits, Malt Liquor, Jewellery, Books, and Stationery; and a great decrease in Government Stores, Railway Stores, Metals, Gunnies, Machinery, Paddy, Silk and Silk goods, and Tea.

The fact that the works on the Great Southern of India Railway are suspended accounts for part of the decrease. Metals are a drug in the market. It must be presumed that the stock of Spirits was unusually low at the beginning of the year.

In Exports may be noted (besides the facts connected with the Cotton Market abovementioned) an increase in the value of Coffee, Indigo, Fruits and Nuts, Paddy, Molasses, Coir and Coir-rope, Hemp, Hides, Oils, Dyes, Seeds and Tobacco; and a decrease in Rice, Wheat, Grain of sorts, Provisions, Salt, Saltpetre, Spices, Spirits, Sugar and Timber.

Articles.	VALUE.		Articles.	VALUE.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.		1861-62.	1862-63.
<i>Imports.</i>	RS.	RS.	<i>Exports.</i>	RS.	RS.
Millinery and Wear- ing Apparel. ...	7,22,627	6,93,846	Bones ...	21,764	21,798
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread. ...	3,33,808	3,39,206	Coffee ...	47,10,369	53,55,581
Books & Stationery.	4,90,049	6,41,249	Cotton Wool ...	1,70,40,215	2,38,12,882
Twist and Yarn. ...	38,05,703	25,85,638	Cotton Goods ...	20,75,600	19,86,766
Piece goods, Dyed..	9,50,946	8,35,825	Dregs of Gingely ...	2,46,272	2,85,628
Do. do. Printed.	6,24,848	11,01,603	Drugs ...	1,24,763	1,26,257
Do. do. Plain ...	36,60,739	44,79,067	Indigo ...	48,69,090	51,67,234
Drugs. ...	3,53,946	3,16,227	Dyes of sorts ...	27,863	39,905
Dyes. ...	96,886	85,194	Emigrants' stores ...	26,432	14,125
Betel Nut, Boiled...	3,70,867	2,58,021	Feathers ...	21,255	21,950
Do. do. Raw ...	2,96,187	4,13,159	Fishmaws ...	11,765	24,031
Glassware ...	1,46,170	1,58,230	Fruits and Nuts ...	35,83,950	39,04,817
Paddy ...	7,21,344	5,57,376	Paddy ...	3,96,429	4,17,746
Rice ...	23,49,994	32,02,678	Rice ...	45,88,390	44,85,438
Wheat ...	2,48,139	2,47,604	Wheat ...	1,55,306	1,46,567
Grain of sorts ...	2,89,571	2,89,642	Grain of sorts ...	8,83,988	4,19,299
Gunnies and Gunny Bags ...	4,95,277	1,65,928	Hides ...	13,68,639	18,85,682
Jewellery ...	2,37,263	3,78,853	Horns ...	1,18,754	1,14,013
Machinery ...	2,02,095	1,59,624	Ivory & Ivory ware.	7,695	10,898
Malt Liquors ...	3,85,778	5,53,480	Jewellery ...	9,222	24,970
Metals ...	36,22,062	23,23,773	Mats ...	19,897	10,085
Naval Stores ...	1,57,899	2,39,782	Molasses ...	2,22,195	2,98,889
Oilman's Stores ...	2,13,996	2,26,969	Coir and Coir-Rope.	9,27,477	10,70,372
Porcelain & Earth- enware ...	1,73,144	1,30,145	Hemp ...	12,958	28,218
Pipe Staves and Casks ...	1,26,886	78,435	Naval stores of sorts	15,381	16,682
Provisions ...	1,53,839	1,94,018	Oils ...	16,48,565	27,16,880
Railway Stores ...	27,15,079	9,26,179	Perfumery ...	81,096	91,346
Seeds ...	2,08,504	2,31,219	Precious stones ...	1,24,879	1,49,303
Silk, Raw ...	2,54,644	1,06,159	Provisions ...	5,79,553	4,87,956
Silk, Piece goods ...	2,44,720	2,09,460	Salt ...	81,426	55,946
Spices ...	3,14,410	2,96,861	Saltpetre ...	98,959	93,682
Spirits ...	2,80,752	4,73,858	Seeds ...	26,29,795	36,50,033
Tea ...	1,52,308	22,536	Shawls, Cashmere...	5,680	1,223
Timber and Planks	6,25,054	10,36,864	Silk, Piece goods ...	31,338	42,385
Wines ...	4,73,779	4,74,476	Spices ...	26,85,242	19,43,016
Woollens ...	3,09,828	3,37,698	Spirits ...	50,830	16,756
Sundries* ...	76,84,997	55,59,266	Sugar ...	22,74,519	19,18,694
			Timber and woods ..	12,10,907	11,38,465
			Tobacco ...	1,48,823	2,81,319
			Wax and Wax Can- dles ...	35,705	28,110
			Sundries* ...	11,19,264	12,54,043
Total...	3,44,94,138	3,03,30,148	Total...	5,42,92,250	6,35,58,990
£.	3,449,413	3,033,014			

* Includes Government Stores... 45,01,187 24,28,491
Do. Salt (on Western Coast). 1,64,018 2,53,752

Includes Government stores..... 4,730
Do do. Salt... 18,978 2,857

The following Statement of the progress of the Export trade of the Presidency for the last ten years exhibits some facts of interest :—

Staple articles of Export for the last ten years.

Articles.	1853-54.		1854-55.		1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.	
	Quantity.	Value Rs.	Quantity.	Value Rs.	Quantity.	Value Rs.	Quantity.	Value Rs.	Quantity.	Value Rs.
Coffee... .. lbs.	72,05,996	7,15,562	63,40,186	6,61,656	86,01,464	8,92,167	88,69,609	9,44,446	77,14,355	8,67,041
Cotton Wool... .. "	3,13,25,840	37,85,382	2,68,49,395	31,19,425	2,10,13,464	25,21,351	5,39,88,065	72,22,286	5,50,15,309	87,71,724
Cotton Piece Goods. Pieces.	18,98,159	31,41,024	14,85,043	26,98,406	21,17,589	21,45,918	14,26,865	20,25,299	{ 13,00,434 Ys. 1,184 }	{ 20,87,224 }
Indigo. ... lbs.	23,20,436	32,41,909	14,07,776	22,43,566	28,99,602	43,14,286	28,46,794	47,24,631	20,88,704	38,59,826
Rice... Quarters.	6,25,104	59,25,118	4,76,700	47,81,074	6,01,962	54,94,631	5,40,961	51,19,522	5,93,641	57,74,071
Hides and Skins. No.	27,44,324	7,18,031	26,65,268	7,56,219	25,22,864	7,53,989	34,12,211	13,87,833	42,76,471	22,01,996
Oils. ... Gallons. Coir and Coir Rope. Cwts.	27,87,896	7,59,941	25,10,747	6,58,615	23,51,668	6,27,448	25,36,020	7,00,088	31,95,380	8,92,336
	1,30,828	2,65,340	1,00,552	2,33,834	1,24,522	2,72,111	1,40,934	2,97,422	1,49,349	3,14,646
Oil Seeds... Quarters.	70,409	7,23,712	39,504	4,60,766	1,22,924	15,27,971	1,54,237	23,50,270	2,71,058	28,13,783
Spices... .. lbs.	1,74,79,616	15,89,935	1,57,71,886	15,07,875	2,25,43,251	20,75,064	1,34,65,815	15,41,150	1,72,70,472	18,68,980
Rum. ... Gallons.	10,853	10,853	93,725	68,138	81,013	74,790	39,313	39,313	48,304	48,721
Sugar... .. Cwts.	5,33,878	33,58,346	2,30,466	17,53,685	4,82,479	30,28,805	5,31,112	37,90,482	3,76,066	37,37,118
Molasses or Jaggery "	34,879	1,68,566	38,019	1,36,313	32,136	1,10,523	8,288	40,121	72,168	3,39,986

Staple articles of Export for the last ten years.—(Concluded.)

(39)

[Madras.]

Articles.	1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.			1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Quantity.	Value. Rs.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.		Quantity.	Value. Rs.	
Coffee. ... lbs.	1,13,72,338	12,30,803		1,45,78,228	18,75,054		1,85,71,414	32,41,699		2,09,60,198	47,10,369		1,83,38,227	53,55,581	
Cotton Wool. "	3,86,52,542	61,17,902		8,25,12,521	95,97,135		7,88,22,027	1,12,91,211		8,75,44,471	1,70,40,215		6,84,04,133	2,38,12,882	
Cotton Piece Goods, Pieces.	{ 13,64,344 Yds. 248 }	{ 23,67,187 }		{ 11,69,605 Yards. 92 }	20,61,318		10,21,219	18,74,689		11,32,891	20,75,600		8,85,956	19,86,766	
Indigo. ... lbs.	19,84,728	35,78,679		25,31,726	45,55,258		15,89,612	28,11,882		23,28,636	48,69,090		35,57,992	51,70,234	
Rice... Quarters.	4,16,464	43,92,164		4,82,512	51,93,783		5,89,556	61,80,741		3,41,283	45,88,390		2,86,642	44,85,438	
Hides and Skins. No.	46,56,919	17,65,193		42,83,010	15,51,695		38,68,578	16,53,782		31,08,033	13,68,639		41,90,424	18,85,682	
Oils... Gallons.	26,70,795	6,68,900		24,25,956	6,50,560		29,74,522	16,09,321		18,05,556	16,48,565		27,82,491	27,16,880	
Coir and Coir Rope. Cwts.	1,52,336	3,11,587		1,66,259	3,40,853		1,78,895	6,09,511		1,75,730	9,27,477		1,79,184	10,70,372	
Oils seeds. Quarters.	1,19,449	21,64,826		72,453	13,82,162		1,10,972	21,40,638		1,38,804	26,19,233		1,58,316	36,50,033	
Spices ... lbs.	1,56,16,681	15,02,772		1,62,62,764	15,11,926		1,68,59,413	22,44,729		2,00,26,983	26,85,233		1,69,32,692	19,43,016	
Rum. ... Gallons.	55,323	56,323		53,770	53,770		6,473	6,473		49,774	49,779		5,061	9,521	
Sugar ... Cwts.	2,56,037	22,88,877		3,34,297	26,59,635		3,39,234	27,30,231		2,58,069	22,74,519		1,86,205	19,18,692	
Molasses or Jaggery..	85,542	3,84,255		83,253	3,75,920		35,422	1,39,369		47,986	2,01,255		60,416	2,98,889	

Coffee has risen from lbs. 72,05,996, value Rupees 7,15,562, to lbs. 1,83,38,227, value Rupees 53,55,581, testifying not only to largely increased production, but to a more than correspondingly improved position in the market.

Cotton has fluctuated greatly, but it will be observed that although the value of last year's export was the largest in the whole series, the quantity was smaller than in any other of the last four years. The details of this item are shown below for the last two years in comparison, and it will be seen that the direct export to the United Kingdom has largely increased, while the export to Bombay has dwindled down to about one-sixth of what it was in 1861-62. This is of course due to the transfer of North Canara including the port of Coompta to the Bombay Presidency. The whole of the Coompta Cotton trade was with Bombay, and its loss to Madras explains the apparent deficiency in the quantity exported. There is no reason to doubt that the trade has largely increased in reality, as was naturally to be expected.

Ports.	1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom ...	39,086,862	71,26,610	56,186,940	2,16,27,173
Ceylon ...	984,337	1,45,667	2,131,859	8,75,846
France ...	2,537,334	3,71,488	2,112,111	6,56,896
Maldiv Islands ...	448	67	...	...
Bombay ...	43,992,690	92,74,673	793,770	3,56,504
Calcutta...	692,764	87,661	672,216	1,66,613
Travancore ...	...	...	21,665	8,659
Indian French Ports ...	235,476	31,150	455,572	1,22,191
Aden ...	3,080	659	...	...
Arabian Gulf ...	11,480	2,240	...	...
Total...	87,544,471	1,70,40,215 £1,704,021	62,374,133	2,38,13,882 £2,381,388

The export trade in Cotton Piece goods has fallen in the period of ten years, from a value of Rupees 31,41,024 to Rupees 19,86,766, and in quantity to a still greater extent, testifying to the impossibility of hand labor maintaining its position against machinery.

Indigo has fluctuated greatly, and its present comparatively superior position must be in great measure attributed to the disturbance in the Bengal market.

The export of Rice has fallen in this series of ten years from Quarters 6,25,104, value Rupees 59,25,118, to Quarters 2,86,642, value Rupees 44,85,438. The fall has been steady during the last three years, notwithstanding the impetus to demand which the interruption of the American Rice trade must have afforded.

The great rise in prices since 1853-54 is strongly marked in the above figures. They have more than doubled according to this evidence. In the Oil trade, while the quantity exported in the first and last years of the series is almost identical, the value is

nearly four times what it was. The rise in value is still more marked in Coir and Coir rope, which is nearly five times greater than at the commencement of the series.

The trade in Oil seeds has grown from Quarters 70,409, value Rupees 723,712 in 1853-54, to Quarters 1,58,316, value Rupees 36,50,033 in 1862-63.

The fluctuation in the Spice trade has not been great, but the increased value testifies to the general rise in prices.

The figures relating to Rum and Sugar evidence the same rise, but also indicate a declining manufacture, for which it is believed that a trade in raw Sugars or Jaggery is being substituted.

The value of the trade in Food grains of all sorts, including Rice and Paddy, may be here given in illustration of the position of the people :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports... ..	35,60,210	41,66,107
Exports... ..	59,05,056	53,34,129

As already incidentally mentioned, the importation increased, and the exportation fell off in the year under report, indicating an increased demand in the local market, which, in combination with high prices, and a comparatively favorable season, is an evidence of the improving condition of the people, and also that the area of cultivation may still be largely extended before production will equal demand.

It should be mentioned here that these figures do not show the whole truth, for in some parts of the country there is a large and steady importation of inferior grain by *land* from foreign territory (notably into Canara from Mysore) to supply in the local market the vacuum created by the exportation of the superior article locally produced by sea to the best foreign market which in the above case is Muskat. This import trade by land being free of duty does not come into any of the official returns where no frontier Custom Houses are maintained.

The following Comparative Statement of the Public and Private trade in Bullion and Specie for the last five years may close the remarks on this subject.

Years.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	By Govern- ment.	By Indivi- duals.	Total.	By Govern- ment.	By Indivi- duals.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1858-59.... ..	3,03,310	1,39,92,897	1,42,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60.... ..	51,624	1,73,88,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61.... ..	...	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,58,632	62,88,632
1861-62.... ..	...	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63.... ..	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551

83. **FRONTIER CUSTOMS.**—The revenue from frontier duties shows a decrease of Rupees 77,400, or £7,740, due to the causes stated in relation to Sea Customs, and mainly to the transfer of North Canara, whereby the Goa trade was lost.

84. **MOTURPHA.**—The final abolition of the Moturpha, and of its temporary substitute, the Trades duty, involved a loss of revenue in the year under review of Rupees 3,06,864, or £30,686. In the current year this item of revenue will disappear from the accounts.

The abolition of the tax has relieved the industry of this Presidency from a burden of taxation averaging some ten lakhs of Rupees, long since removed in the other Presidencies.

85. **STAMPS.**—There was a falling off in revenue from Stamp duties in the past year of Rupees 9,16,558, owing to the cessation of the excessive temporary impetus, which was given to sales by the passing of the Act for the limitation of suits, and which raised the revenue of the previous year much beyond the normal proceeds of the tax.

The revenue is on a sound basis, and generally in a satisfactory condition. The substitution of water-marked for ordinary paper, which has recently taken place, besides substituting a more acceptable material, has brought within narrow limits the opportunities for illicit manufacture; and further safe-guards are contemplated for this very important branch of the revenue.

The Head Quarters Establishment was re-arranged and strengthened during the year with advantage, and a Superintendent of Stamps was appointed on a suitable salary to supervise it, the duty having previously been performed by the Civil Auditor or Sub-Treasurer, together with his other duties, an arrangement which the greatly increased importance of the Department would not have permitted to continue, had other circumstances not rendered a change necessary.

86. **INCOME TAX.**—There was a decrease of Rupees 2,29,860, or £22,986, in the revenue from the Income tax, resulting from the abolition on 1st August 1862 of the 2 per cent. tax on incomes below Rupees 500 a year.

This change exempted the great bulk of the payers, and removed in some measure the objections to the tax. Its inequality, however remains, and in its present form cannot but remain, and afford well grounded cause for dissatisfaction.

87. **MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.**—The Miscellaneous branch of revenue shows an apparent decrease of Rupees 47,622, or £4,762, due to the transfer to their appropriate head of petty items of revenue, hitherto classed with those which may properly be called Miscellaneous. Fluctuations under this head are unimportant.

88. TOTAL SUNDRY SOURCES.—In the margin is shown in abstract the total out-turn

Items.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase or Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Abkarry... ..	33,29,961	33,03,651	+ 1,73,600
Salt... ..	86,00,532	91,26,362	+ 5,25,830
Sea Customs... ..	21,34,214	18,05,039	— 3,29,175
Moturpha or Tax on Professions, &c....	3,11,644	4,780	— 3,06,864
Stamps... ..	30,14,598	20,98,040	— 9,16,558
Frontier Customs...	2,71,484	1,94,084	— 77,400
Income Tax... ..	25,48,110	23,18,250	— 2,29,860
Miscellaneous items.	75,295	27,673	— 47,622
	2,02,85,838	1,90,77,879	— 12,07,959

of all the items of Revenue except that derived from Land, in comparison with the previous year. The result is a net decrease of Rupees 12,07,959, really nominal, because owing, as already explained, to the transfer of North Canara to Bombay—to the abolition of the Moturpha—the reduction of Customs duties and Income Tax—and the exceptional stimulus to

the Stamp Revenue.

89. CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE.—In the following abstract are shown in comparison for five years the total receipts and charges, and their relative proportion to each other:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,66,26,654	6,17,74,600	6,14,28,078
Charges	55,31,099	54,05,096	72,77,406	63,67,858	60,04,272
Per centage of charges to Revenue	10.2	9.8	12.9	10.3	9.8

It is satisfactory to note that the relative proportion of charges to revenue has progressively decreased in the last three years, notwithstanding the more liberal price paid to the Salt manufacturers in consideration of the general rise in prices. This favorable result may be attributed in great measure to the careful revision of Establishments, which has been carried out in the Departments generally, and by which greater economy has been obtained with increased efficiency.

In comparing the proportion of charges under the different systems of Land Revenue, it must be borne in mind that the Ryotwary system reveals the whole truth, while under the Zemindary system the large relinquishment of public revenue which was made to the Zemindar, amounting probably on an average to full 30 per cent. of the original estimate of assets, and, which undoubtedly ought properly to be included in the calculation of charges, is generally lost sight of.

The charges as above given are not merely charges of collection. They include the Magistracy and Magisterial Establishments, the prime cost of Salt, and other similar disbursements.

90. REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.—The progress made in the past year in the revision of Establishments may here be noticed.

In previous years the revision of the Land Revenue and Magisterial Establishments in the Districts had been completed. In 1862-63 the revised establishment for the

Sea Custom Department at the Presidency and in the Provinces received the sanction of the Government of India, and was introduced on the 1st of August 1862. The Establishments for the Land Customs, Salt, and District Postal Departments, have been finally revised and submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

Establishments of a special nature entertained in several Districts for the performance of duties peculiar to them have also been revised and reported upon.

The revision of the Village Establishments of each District has been reported on to Government and orders have been passed for the introduction of the new scheme into the Kurnool and Tanjore Districts. In the former, the system was introduced on the 1st July 1862, and is now in operation. In the latter the introduction would have been completed, but for objections taken by the Inspector General of Police, in consequence of which it is now in abeyance.

The foregoing review of the revenue of the year may fitly be closed by the following Statement of the reductions which were effected in it by the orders of Government, or by the operation of the new Fiscal laws:—

Loss of Revenue.

By transfer of North Canara to Bombay	...	...	}	14,75,970	
All branches of revenue	...	...	
By revision of Customs duties under Act II of 1862, calcu-	lated on the trade of the year	...	}	4,52,807	
lated on the trade of the year		...			
By abolition of the 2 per cent. Income tax under Act XVI	1862, estimated from the collections of the previous	year.	}	3,24,524	
year.					
By abolition of the Moturpha and Trades duties under	Acts XVIII of 1861 and II of 1862, by comparison	with the previous year	}	3,06,864	10,84,195
Acts XVIII of 1861 and II of 1862, by comparison					
with the previous year	...	...	}
Total Rupees...				25,60,165	

The total loss by transfer of territory and by remission of taxes may thus be estimated at Rupees 25,60,165.

That notwithstanding this large counterbalancing item, the net decrease in the receipts of the year was only Rupees 3,46,522 is a very satisfactory evidence of the elastic and healthy condition of the revenues.

The Statement of Actual Revenue from Fasli 1239 (A.D. 1829-30), which was given in the Administration Report for 1858-59, is here brought down to the end of Fasli 1271, or 30th June 1862.

Faslis.	Land Revenue Col- lections.	Sundry sources including Extra Reve- nue and Interest.	Total Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1239	309,40,919	140,13,273	449,54,192
1240	308,75,824	133,77,047	442,52,871
1241	299,92,952	135,09,469	435,02,422
1242	266,53,038	123,08,377	389,61,415
1243	313,69,892	126,34,584	440,04,476
1244	314,54,485	129,61,510	444,15,995
1245	311,65,111	126,27,512	437,92,623
1246	295,91,073	130,25,200	426,16,274
1247	324,47,822	125,17,584	449,65,406
1248	314,34,889	128,39,027	442,73,916
1249	334,85,610	131,05,054	465,90,664
1250	324,90,389	129,50,637	454,41,025
1251	322,02,905	133,27,301	455,30,206
1252	328,79,731	135,19,588	463,99,319
1253	323,36,339	131,23,558	454,59,897
1254	332,45,230	112,22,928	444,68,158
1255	334,83,562	108,65,500	443,49,062
1256	360,60,757	105,97,649	466,58,406
1257	365,21,771	107,00,510	472,22,281
1258	354,49,074	104,65,185	459,14,259
1259	348,52,346	107,21,319	455,73,665
1260	353,40,369	108,60,284	462,00,653
1261	367,39,260	110,68,476	478,07,736
1262	363,92,256	108,81,310	472,73,566
1263	334,13,130	101,67,680	435,80,810
1264	334,23,137	104,79,843	439,02,980
1265	367,16,986	111,41,575	478,58,561
1266	386,80,851	114,42,834	501,23,685
1267	369,51,887	119,83,820	489,35,707
1268	410,29,892	126,30,573	536,60,465
1269	408,16,584	148,97,579	557,14,163
1270	400,23,314	181,40,370	581,63,684
1271	412,14,336	197,47,329	609,61,665

91. LOCAL FUNDS.—The return of the Income and Expenditure connected with the Local Funds is not yet complete for the year under review. The annexed five years' Comparative Statement will show how this very useful resource for local improvements is progressing.

Receipts.

Districts.				1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	250	1,132
2.	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	50	150	341
3.	Godavery	...	...	28	335	242	47	1,221
4.	Kistna	...	...	4,090	8,414	5,171	54,650	8,450
5.	Nellore	...	...	335	9,226	11,644	29,766	11,501
6.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
7.	Bellary	...	...	5,889	7,431	7,413	15,887	12,171
8.	Kurnool	...	...	97	...	...	11,427	...
9.	Madras	...	...	4,147	4,347	5,462	13,740	3,424
10.	North Arcot	...	...	...	26,314	31,640	38,778	31,951
11.	South Arcot	...	...	45,627	35,759	39,398	64,064	46,248
12.	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	12,637	7,124	1,054
13.	Trichinopoly	...	...	868	852	1,097	1,296	8,184
14.	Madura	...	...	3,960	394	1,901	10,100	5,841
15.	Tinnevelly	...	...	453	...	...	1,500	2,396
16.	Coimbatore	...	...	4,908	4,456	7,331	19,912	9,179
17.	Salem	...	...	5,020	3,380	11,003	30,159	29,592
18.	North Canara	...	}	13,424	18,210	955	7,930	4,138
19.	South Canara	...				9,963	7,467	8,890
20.	Malabar	...	...	34,488	41,061	42,626	50,538	47,366
Total...				1,23,434	1,60,173	1,88,533	3,64,858	2,33,079

Expenditure.

Districts.				1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
3.	Godavery	...	...	...	156	45	300	4,999
4.	Kistna	...	...	1,708	4,380	6,879	3,870	29,975
5.	Nellore	...	...	162	1,752	8,396	10,838	17,403
6.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Bellary	...	...	3,015	10,604	13,374	19,393	13,589
8.	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,454
9.	Madras	...	...	690	1,995	888	2,668	1,011
10.	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	30,787	58,608	35,248
11.	South Arcot	...	...	61,473	29,086	35,678	63,571	59,440
12.	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	796	8,013
13.	Trichinopoly	...	...	691	508	746	1,073	3,452
14.	Madura	...	...	9,453	7,301	1,198	1,774	13,996
15.	Tinnevelly	...	...	383	...	...	...	8,420
16.	Coimbatore	...	...	3,196	352	305	7,165	33,113
17.	Salem	...	...	6,187	4,950	7,081	33,511	31,240
18.	North Canara	...	}	16,936	13,806	3,405	2,432	4,526
19.	South Canara	...				8,370	6,971	8,248
20.	Malabar	...	...	38,566	42,089	36,728	41,248	30,679
Total...				1,42,460	1,16,979	1,53,880	2,54,218	3,08,116

92. DISTRICT PRESSES.—The returns of the working of the District Presses up to 30th April 1863 are also incomplete ; but the following Statement continues that given in last year's report. Each year's experience exhibits more clearly the great advantages that may be obtained from these very useful adjuncts to the Collector's Office :—

Districts.	Estimate value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	3,926	2,086	1,507	579
2. Vizagapatam	2,901	2,051	1,743	308
3. Godavery District... ..	3,823	3,780	2,098	1,682
4. Kistnah do.	4,712	5,006	1,627	3,379
5. Nellore	8,176	3,403	1,843	1,560
6. Cuddapah	3,703	3,622	2,318	1,304
7. Bellary	3,423	3,894	2,172	1,722
8. Kurnool	3,162	2,236	1,779	457
9. Madras	3,786	2,092	2,008	84
10. North Arcot	4,171	2,137	1,664	473
11. South do.	4,125	2,044	2,031	13
12. Tanjore	4,945	2,094	1,950	144
13. Trichinopoly	2,963	2,371	2,154	217
14. Madura	4,430	2,939	2,580	359
15. Tinnevelly	3,613	1,834	1,620	214
16. Coimbatore	2,779	2,485	1,929	556
17. Salem	3,765	3,244	2,146	1,098
18. South Canara	2,032	3,191	2,012	1,179
19. Malabar	10,849	8,851	6,774	2,077
Total...	81,284	59,360	41,955	17,405

93. QUINQUENNIAL RETURNS.—It has been already mentioned that the Quinquennial Census was taken in the year under review. Special efforts were made to attain correct results, so far as such are possible in the present condition of the country ; and it may be hoped that these were not altogether unsuccessful.

The following abstract exhibits the general results in comparison with Fasli 1267, A. D. 1857-58, when the last Census was taken :—

Items.	Return of Fasli 1267, A. D. 1857-58, adjusted for transfer of North Canara.	Return of Fasli 1271, May 1862.	Increase.	Per cent- age.
1. Number of houses	4,526,698	53,14,161	7,87,463	17
2. Population, exclusive of Town of Madras	2,20,29,030	2,36,06,468	15,77,438	7
Hindoos	2,03,75,444	2,18,58,713	14,83,269	7
Mahomedans	13,33,340	13,79,330	45,990	3
Christians	3,20,246	3,68,425	48,179	15
Total...	2,20,29,030	2,36,06,468	15,77,438	7
<i>Particulars.</i>				
Male ... ..	...	1,20,92,820		
Female ... ..	...	1,15,13,648		
Total...	...	2,36,06,468		
Agricultural ... ..	...	1,68,40,061		
Non-agricultural ... ..	...	67,66,407		
Add for Zemindaris in Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly, for which details of sex and race have not been furnished.	...	6,00,041		
Grand total, exclusive of Madras Town...	...	2,42,06,509		
Estimated population of Madras Town ...	7,20,000	4,50,000		

Agricultural Statistics.

Items.	Returns for Fasli 1267, A. D. 1857-58, adjusted for transfer of North Canara.	Return of Fasli 1271, May 1862.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Registered Ryots.....	15,05,703	17,53,136	2,47,433	...	16.4
Sub-Tenants.....	5,76,844	10,92,523	5,15,679	...	89.3
Total...	20,82,547	28,45,659	7,63,112	...	36.6
<i>Puttahs.</i>					
Single.....	15,77,809	18,53,716	2,75,907	...	17.5
Joint.....	2,09,484	2,67,637	58,153	...	27.7
Total...	17,87,293	21,21,353	3,34,060	...	18.7
<i>Cattle.</i>					
Ploughing cattle.....	34,42,479	36,67,544	2,25,065	...	6.5
Cows.....	31,38,765	27,28,205	...	4,10,560	13.08
Cow Buffaloes.....	12,56,379	10,21,994	...	2,34,385	18.6
Sheep.....	60,92,899	58,50,564	...	2,42,335	3.9
<i>Irrigation Works.</i>					
Tanks.....	27,731	29,932	2,201	...	8.3
River channels.....	11,206	11,161	...	45	0.4
Spring do.....	8,060	6,933	...	1,127	13.9
Anicuts.....	7,731	9,571	1,840	...	23.8
Wells, old.....	2,38,070	2,20,686	...	17,384	7.3
Do. new.....	48,019	85,729	37,710	...	78.5
Total...	3,40,817	3,64,012	41,751	18,556	6.8
			Net 23,195		

Rent Roll not adjusted for transfer of North Canara.

Items.	As per unadjusted Returns of Fasli 1267 including North Canara.		As per present Returns excluding North Canara.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.
Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000.....	431	6,73,771	420	6,57,326	...	...	11	21,445
Do. from 500 to 1,000..	1,530	10,27,434	1,627	11,04,864	97	77,430	...	...
Do. from 250 to 500..	5,635	18,82,960	5,641	18,90,300	6	7,340	...	...
Do. from 100 to 250..	31,180	45,35,135	31,532	45,77,590	352	42,455	...	...
Do. from 50 to 100..	77,409	52,75,621	77,408	52,75,666	...	45	...	...
Do. from 30 to 50..	1,14,127	43,36,652	1,18,672	45,08,616	4,545	1,71,964	...	...
Do. from 10 to 30..	3,98,029	58,49,683	4,31,569	73,99,825	33,540	5,50,142	...	...
Under 10 Rupees.....	10,08,024	36,35,523	11,97,157	43,37,695	1,89,133	7,02,172	...	...
Total Single Puttahs.....	16,36,364	2,82,21,779	18,64,026	2,97,51,882	2,27,662	15,30,103	...	...
Joint Puttahs.....	2,07,401	38,39,998	2,62,009	47,89,753	54,608	9,49,755	...	...
Grand Total...	18,43,765	3,20,61,777	21,61,304	3,45,41,635	2,82,270	24,79,858	...	...

The foregoing Abstract Statement exhibits an increase in the population of the whole Presidency, *exclusive of the Town of Madras*, of 15,77,438 souls, or 7 per cent in five years. The total population, *exclusive of the Madras Town*, is 2,42,06,509, which on an area of 1,30,885 square miles, gives 184 souls per square mile. The proportion of males to females so far as these particulars are given, is as 105 to 100.

The proportion of the three great divisions of the population in every hundred souls, is

Hindus	92
Mahomedans.....	6
Christians	2

—
Total...100

The distribution of the total percentage of increase among these three classes is

Hindus	94
Mahomedans.....	3
Christians	3

Total... 100

The agricultural class form 71 per cent. of the whole population. The total land Revenue distributed over the total agricultural population gives an average of Rupees 2 per head ; but inasmuch as the Peishkush of Zemindaris does not represent the burden of land tax on the Ryot, the average is not calculated to produce a correct impression of the actual facts. The Ryotwary Land Revenue distributed on the agricultural population of Ryotwary Districts gives an average of Rupees 3 per head, and the average obtained from the distribution of this revenue over the cultivated area under Ryotwary tenure, is Rupees 2½ per acre.

Estimating the population of Madras Town at 4,50,000 souls, the average burden of taxation calculated on all sources of revenue including Customs is Rupees 2½ per head of the whole population.

Similarly calculated the burden of the Salt tax is Annas 6 per head, but much of the Salt Revenue is derived from districts, as the Nizam's country and Mysore, whose population does not come into the returns.

The number of souls to a house is about 4½, so far as the particulars are furnished, which fact would seem to show that the returns are not altogether unworthy of acceptance.

The serious decrease in Stock is evidently due to the seasons of drought which have prevailed in this term of years. The subject is most important to a population so largely dependent on agriculture.

The increase in the number of New Wells is satisfactory evidence that the more recent policy in regard to improvements is a wise one. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these sources of irrigation to a country so much dependent on water, and so exposed to drought. The increase has been most marked in the following Districts :—

South Arcot.	5,843	Tinnevelly.	2,396
North Arcot.	7,214	Coimbatore.	1,184
Tanjore.	3,521	Salem.	5,111
Trichinopoly.	10,209		

In regard to the Rent Roll it must be explained that the means of adjusting the Statement for Fashi 1267 (A. D. 1857-58) by deducting the item relating to North Canara, which has been transferred to Bombay, were not available; and thus the comparison is vitiated to a material extent. Could this adjustment be made, there is no reason to doubt that the apparent increase would be very much larger.

94. PEARL FISHERY.—There was no Pearl Fishery in the year under review, as the banks on examination were found bare of oysters owing, it is supposed, to a very recent migration. There is no reason to fear on this account that this occasional source of revenue will totally fail; but it has directed attention to the possibility of forming artificial preserves of the Pearl producing mussel, on the same principle as the edible oyster banks in Europe are now stocked, though on somewhat different arrangements, the Pearl mussel being far more addicted to locomotion. The experiment, which is inexpensive, is now in progress. A very careful and extensive examination of all the Pearl banks off the Madura and Tinnevelly coast was carried out by the Superintendent of Pearl banks.

95. DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.—A Cattle show was held with the usual success at Adanki in the Nellore District. The success which has attended this show, and the interest manifested in the matter by the local officers, induced Government to sanction an exhibition of a more general character in Nellore itself, which also was decidedly successful in most branches. There was no other District Exhibition held in the past year.

96. COTTON PRIZES.—In 1861-62 and 1862-63 prizes were offered under instructions from the Supreme Government for the largest quantity of Cotton of the finest quality grown on any one Estate within the Presidency, and brought for shipment to any port in those years—the minimum extent of land under cultivation not being less than 30 acres. The Chamber of Commerce awarded the prizes.

On the first occasion a single prize of £1,000 was offered. There were only two competitors, Messrs. Fischer and Co. of Salem and Baleeruddy of Cuddapah; but the Cotton exhibited by the latter was so inferior that the competition was nominal. Messrs. Fischer and Co. exhibited Egyptian and Bourbon Cotton of very fine quality, and received the prize of £1,000.

In 1862-63 the prize of £1,000 was, on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, divided into 9 prizes ranging from £50 to £350—distinct prizes were offered for Indigenous and Exotic Cotton—and the minimum area of Estates was reduced to 10 acres. The hope that these measures would induce more extended competition has however not been fulfilled, and on the last occasion Messrs. Fischer and Co. were the only exhibitors. The Chamber reported very highly of the quality of the Cotton exhibited by this Firm, and valued the Bourbon variety at 22*d.* per lb and the Oopum at 18*d.* per lb., in Liverpool, at the prices of June 1863. Both samples were grown in the Coimbatore

District, and the yield of clean Cotton per acre was a little above 60 lbs in the case of the Bourbon and nearly 41½ lbs. in the case of the Oopum.

The correspondence connected with this subject will be found in the Appendix.

97. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—Although the Municipal Law has nowhere yet been introduced in the Districts, Sanitary Associations exist, and are multiplying. That at Salem seems dying out. One at Ossoor in the same District has lately been started, and promises well. Preliminary measures are being taken for the introduction of Act XXVI of 1850, or an Act to enable improvements to be made in Towns, in the Towns of Bellary and Cuddalore.

Associated and organized efforts for sanitary improvements have been maintained with a considerable measure of success in the Towns of Nellore, Cocanada, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram and Vizagapatam. In these cases local subscriptions are supplemented by public grants; and the expenditure of the amount is superintended by a Committee, of which the Local Government Officers are members. This movement, which is voluntary and the result of a general conviction as to its wisdom, is even a more healthy symptom in the body politic than would be the adoption of the Municipal Act, under more or less of compulsion or official influence. It is to be hoped it may become general.

98. SALE OF WASTE LAND IN FREEHOLD, AND THE REDEMPTION OF LAND REVENUE.—The sale of waste and the redemption of the Land tax, were not such great innovations in this Presidency as elsewhere. In 1859, lands required for building purposes were ordered to be sold on freehold tenure, and owners of lands already occupied with buildings and proprietors of lands of all descriptions on the Neilgherries, Shervaroys, and Pulnys were allowed the option of redeeming their assessment at 20 years purchase. Owners of such lands unable or unwilling to redeem were offered title deeds fixing their present assessment in perpetuity with the option of redemption at any time on the same terms.

The recent orders have, however, considerably extended the system, and the former rules have been modified accordingly. Those for the sale of unassessed waste in freehold have been published, and the minimum upset prices have been generally fixed at Rupees 5 for forest land, and Rupees 2½ for open land per acre, in addition to the cost of Demarcation and Survey.

On the Pulny Hills in the Madura District and the Hill tracts of Tinnevely and South Canara the rate is 10 Rupees for forest, and 5 Rupees for open land. There is much land suitable for Coffee planting in these fine hill ranges, and a climate most favorable to Europeans.

On the Neilgherries and in the Wynad, government waste is sold without any upset price, beyond the cost of Demarcation and Survey, but subject to an annual assessment of Rupees 2 per acre for wooded land, and Rupee 1 per acre for open tracts. On the Shervaroy hills the quit rent is Rupee 1 per acre on all land. In all these cases the assessment is redeemable at 25 years' purchase at the option of the buyer. The revised rules have been published. Three sales of land were held on the Neilgherries under these revised rules in the past year, when about 77 acres of forest and about 90 acres of grass land, or a total of about 167 acres sold for Rupees 4,317, subject to the annual

assessment above mentioned. A fourth sale has been since reported, at which 60 acres of forest, and 140 acres of grass land sold for Rupees 8,400, subject to the same rates of annual assessment.

Thus 367 acres of assessed land sold for Rupees 12,717, or about Rupees 35 per acre. To redeem the land tax at 25 years' purchase, would cost Rupees 12,600, so that this land in freehold has realized a sum equivalent to Rupees 70, or £7 per acre.

The forms of title deeds for all cases coming under the rules were drawn up by the Government Pleader in consultation with the Revenue Department.

The revised rules for the redemption of the assessment on existing holdings have also been published. All sums received in commutation of the Government demand are carried to a separate account for investment in Government Securities.

District Survey Establishments to facilitate the occupation of land under these rules have been sanctioned where required, and are in course of organization.

99. RUINED TANKS AND WELLS.—Measures have been adopted for making over irrigation tanks and wells now out of repair, to applicants who propose to restore them at their own cost, and pay on the lands under them a reduced assessment approximating to the average rate on unirrigated land.

100. DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON SEED.—Among minor matters connected with the Revenue Department may be mentioned the extensive distribution of large quantities of Cotton seed of superior varieties, including some Peruvian seed received from Mr. Markham through the Secretary of State, which from its requiring comparatively little moisture, from its fine quality of staple, and from its abundant produce, promises to be a most valuable addition to our products. The specimens that have been received of the produce have been pronounced to be of the finest quality in every respect. Measures have been taken for the exhibition of improved Cotton gins for the indigenous and foreign varieties of produce, in the hope that these gins may come into more general use.

101. DISTRIBUTION OF TEA SEED.—A valuable supply of Tea seed was received from the Superintendent of Government Gardens in the North West Provinces, and was distributed in the Districts which seem to possess the most suitable localities for the cultivation of the Tea plant, including Coorg. There has not yet been time to judge of the results, but there is every reason to believe that the plant will thrive well in many parts of the Presidency, and application has been made for a further supply of seed for distribution.

The experimental plantation started on the Neilgherries by Mr. Rae is understood to be progressing very favorably, and experienced Tea manipulators have been imported at Government expense to test the produce of this estate as well as another on the same Hills and to teach the process of preparation.

102. PLANTATIONS.—A commencement has been made in the formation of plantations, avenues, and nurseries of useful trees, by appropriating to this object that portion of the District Local Funds which is raised under the Village Jungle Conservancy Rules, which while they respect the communal rights of villages, guard those of Government as the representative of the public, and lightly tax wood cut for sale.

Attention has been specially directed to the planting of channel banks and road sides and to the formation of topes or groves in the neighbourhood of Locks on Canals, or in similar situations where they can be easily watched without extra expense.

103. GOVERNMENT BONDING WAREHOUSE.—The Government Bonding Warehouse at the Port of Madras has been finally closed.

104. WEIGHING MACHINES FOR SALT DEPARTMENT.—The issue of weighing machines to the Salt Department has been continued during the year, in view to the complete substitution of weighing for measuring in all transactions. The machine adopted is a modification of a pattern obtained from Bombay, and is manufactured at the Government Foundry.

105. APPANUM SYSTEM IN BELLARY.—In connection with the revision of the Village Establishments, the Appanum system in Bellary lapses. Under it the Potails or heads of villages were compelled, in consideration of the large extent of their service Inams, to take up a certain quantity of highly assessed land. The abolition of this oppressive and cumbrous system will afford substantial relief.

106. VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENTS IN KURNOOL.—The revision of the Village Establishments (to be made in every District) has been carried out in Kurnool, the extent of Village Service Inams in that District being so large, that the quit-rent levied on their enfranchisement from service tenure, at five-eighths of the full assessment, provides a sufficient fund for the substitution of money payments to the servants without any additional cost to Government.

In the case of the heads of villages, locally styled Reddies, the yearly salary is deducted from the amount payable by them to Government on their assessed lands; an arrangement which secures them a position more suitable than that of a mere paid servant, and one that is more valued by them.

The Curnums or Village Accountants, and the Vettiyaans or Village Peons, are paid monthly; and the Collector reports a marked improvement in the efficiency of the former class from the effect which this arrangement has in fixing on one public servant the responsibility that was formerly spread over numerous sharers in the *Mirasi* of office. The exceptions are in large villages, where the work being heavy, the office holder has to employ Assistants at his own expense, which materially reduces the value of the emoluments. This, however, was allowed for in fixing the rates of pay. The pay of the Curnum ranges from Rupees 5 to Rupees 15 monthly according to the extent of his charge.

107. COOMERI CULTIVATION IN SOUTH CANARA.—The restrictive rules on this destructive system of cultivation by felling and burning the jungle once in from 8 to 12 years, and abandoning the land in the interval, have begun to operate, and the local Officer reports that many of the degraded class who were dependent on it have now transferred their labor to the Coorg Coffee Plantations; while from the northern part of the District numbers have emigrated to North Canara, where the restriction has been relaxed.

108. SPECIAL TEST FOR EMPLOYMENT AND PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The only other point which calls for notice in connection with

the Revenue Administration of the year, is the Establishment of a special test of qualification for appointment and for promotion to the higher grades of office in the Districts and Presidency Establishments, which, while it affords all due encouragement to the really competent and industrious, will exclude the incompetent and indolent.

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

109. As the Income Tax year begins on the 1st of August, and terminates on the 31st of July, this report necessarily embraces the working of the Tax in the Town of Madras for a portion of 1861-62, and a portion of 1862-63.

Income Tax Year.

110. Act XVI of 1862, exempting all Incomes below 500 Rupees a year, and limiting the issue of Special Notices to such parties as had not hitherto been served and assessed, and to such as had made fraudulent or obviously low returns during the previous year, was brought into operation on the 1st August 1862.

Act XVI of 1862.

111. On the publication of the general Notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Commissioners issued a Notification, requiring all parties who might elect to be assessed anew to apply for forms of Returns, but only 644 individuals claimed this privilege within the time allowed.

Commissioners' Notification.

112. By the operation of this Act, 9,783 persons, who had been assessed during the previous year at the rate of 2 per cent. on Incomes varying from 2 to 500 Rupees, were relieved from the payment of the Tax. The amount thus relinquished was Rupees 49,246.

9,783 individuals relieved.
Rupees 49,246 relinquished.

113. On revising the lists of those who had paid at the 2 per cent. rate last year, Notices were served on 1,005 persons, who, it was believed, might either from inadequate assessment in the past year, or from a change of circumstances, be liable to the 4 per cent. rate.

2 per cent. rate-payers served again.

Of these 584 were found liable to the 4 per cent. rate, and 421 were exempted, as their Incomes did not equal 500 Rupees per annum.

584 were liable to 4 per cent.

114. The total number of Special Notices served during the Official year ending 30th April, was 1,619, to which 1,571 returns were made.

Number of Special Notices served.

115. The number of Assessments made during the year, under Act XXXII of 1860, Act XXI of 1861, and Act XVI of 1862, was 3,399.

Number of Assessments made.

Of these 709 Assessments were on account of 1861-62, and amounted to Rupees 33,962, and 2,690 were on account of 1862-63, and amounted to Rupees 2,51,909.

Amount of Assessments made.

116. Surcharges were made in 1,216 cases. From these
 Surcharges ; how many successful appeals. surcharges there were 439 appeals, of which 134 were successful.

117. The Establishment was considerably reduced during the year, owing to the de-
 Establishment. creased amount of work consequent on the introduction of Act XVI of 1862.

118. The cost per month in May last amounted to Rupees 4,088, but in July the Com-
 Cost in May last. missioners represented that it was no longer necessary to retain so highly paid an Officer as the Special Commissioner and the President undertook these duties in addition to his own.

The Government approved of these arrangements, which reduced the cost of the
 The cost in August and November. Establishment, exclusive of the Special Commissioner's salary, to Rupees 1,748 per month from 1st August, and Rupees 1,639 from 1st November to 28th February 1863.

From the beginning of March last, the Establishment was again reduced¹ by amal-
 Reductions in March to Rupees 1,115. gamating the appointments of Secretary, Collector and Assessor. This last reduction brought the monthly cost down to Rupees 1,115.

The total cost of the Establishment, for the year ending
 Total annual cost. 30th April, was Rupees 30,396.

119. The Collections during the year amounted to Rupees 2,76,057, of which Rupees
 Collections during the year. 4,328 was on the demand for 1860-61, Rupees 1,76,534 on the demand of 1861-62, and Rupees 95,195 on the demand of 1862-63.

Some Assessments were made in 1861-62 in arrears for the previous year. As a
 Irrecoverable Bills. portion of these Assessments could not be collected, the balance of irrecoverable Bills for 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 9,465 instead of Rupees 6,134 as noted in the last Report.

For 1861-62, 2,770 Bills, aggregating Rupees 24,156, were in arrears on the 30th
 Unpaid Bills for 1861-62. April. The Commissioners have taken steps for the recovery of this balance under Warrant, as provided in Section CLX of Act XXXII of 1860.

120. The Fees paid to Non-Official Members of the
 Fees to Non-Official Members. Commission, for their attendance during the year, amounted to Rupees 1,408.

121. No charge or complaint of any kind was preferred against any of the Officers,
 No complaints against Officers. who have been entrusted with the carrying out of the Income Tax Law, during the year under report.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

122. During the year 1862-63, Survey and Settlement operations were carried on in the same Districts as in the previous year, viz., Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and the Wynad Taluk of Malabar, and demarcation was also commenced in a new District, viz., Tinnevely. As in the previous year, five Survey and five Settlement parties were employed.

123. It was estimated that the result of the new Settlement in the surveyed villages of the Chidambaram Taluk of South Arcot, would be an immediate loss of revenue to the amount of Rupees 1,88,699 ; but so great has been the extension of cultivation, and the transfer of land from the head of "unirrigated" to that of "irrigated," that in the first year of the introduction of the new Settlement, the decrease has been reduced to Rupees 14,563. It is expected that even this small decrease will disappear from the accounts of the current year, and it may even be replaced by an increase.

124. The introduction of the new settlement in the Taluks of the Western Delta of the Godavery District was completed, and it came into force throughout that tract from the 1st July 1862. Though the actual demand for Fusly 1272 (1862-63) is less than the joint rents of the preceding year by about Rupees 21,000, owing to the new assessment being in certain cases gradually imposed, land assessed at Rupees 66,000 has been newly taken up by the ryots, and the full assessment to be eventually imposed on the area now occupied, is Rupees 72,000 in excess of the joint rents above mentioned. A further increase is expected, as many applications for waste lands for next year have already been received. The proposal for the settlement of the remaining portion of the Godavery District is before the Board of Revenue, its submission by that body to the Government having been deferred pending the preparation of Statements, which will shew the financial results based on true Survey areas. These areas are now in course of receipt from the Survey Office, and the required Statements are under preparation.

125. Proposals for the revision of assessment in the Trichinopoly and Masulipatan portion of the Kistna District, calculated on the true Survey areas, have been submitted to the Board of Revenue and the former is now under the consideration of Government. Pending final orders thereon, the preparation of the settlement Registers is in pro-

126. The details of the field work accomplished during the year are exhibited in the subjoined table.

DISTRICTS.	COMPLETED.		IN PROGRESS.	
	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.
<i>Demarcation.</i>				
Trichinopoly	244	78	...	...
Tinnevelly	468	996	67	231
Nellore	158	1,131	89	858
Kistna... ..	101	597	...	...
Kurnool	295	1,833	...	...
Coimbatore	291	992	87	311
Wynad ... ..	...	46	...	...
Total...	1,557	5,673	243	1,400
<i>Classification.</i>				
Salem	2	1	...	...
Trichinopoly	244	59	...	...
Kistna... ..	104	774	...	...
Kurnool	364	2,206	...	...
Total...	714	3,040	...	...
<i>Survey.</i>				
Salem	1,111	1,032	33	36
Kurnool	102	724	36	202
Godavery	43	258	...	...
Kistna	269	1,173	43	188
Coimbatore	288	848	25	78
Nellore	155	1,106	38	230
Wynad... ..	...	3	...	...
Total...	1,968	5,144	175	734

127. The regular field operations in Trichinopoly were completed in previous years.

The area entered against that District in the foregoing table consists of portions originally left undemarcated, and unsurveyed in detail, as not being likely to be taken up for cultivation for many years to come. Applications for these lands having lately been received, it has become necessary to survey and assess them. In Salem, the bulk of the demarcation and classification was completed last year; but the revision of the former, where necessary, as well as the detail field measurements, were continued during the year under report. The Survey areas for the Talaghat Division have been received, and the preparation of the Settlement Registers will shortly be commenced.

128. In Tinnevelly, Nellore, and Coimbatore, the operations of the Settlement Department were confined to the demarcation of boundaries. In

the first named District, the Survey will take the field in the course of the current year, the demarcation of village and field boundaries having been already completed in three Taluks. In Nellore and

Coimbatore the Survey has made great progress, and the area measured in each is very considerably in excess of the previous year's out-turn.

129. In the Kistna District, the field operations of the Settlement Department in the Guntur Division were brought to a close during the year, but the Survey Department is still at work. With the approval of the Board of Revenue, the submission of the Settlement report for this Division will be deferred till the true Survey areas are available, and correct Statements of financial results can be prepared.

130. The demarcation and classification of Kurnool proper have been completed, and a Settlement report is now being drawn up by the Deputy Director. In this District, owing to the operations of the Irrigation Company, an exception has been made to the usual course, and in order to obviate delay, estimates of financial results in anticipation of the receipt of the true Survey areas, will be submitted. Considerable progress has been made in the detail Survey, which is still in active operation.

131. A small party was organized for the completion of the demarcation of the Government lands and forests in the Wynad. The work was only commenced in December, and by the end of the official year, 48 square miles had been completed, the Survey of which has also been commenced.

132. Further improvement has been attained during the past year in the working of the Lithographic Department, the average cost per square mile having been Rupees 3-1-9 against Rupees 6-3-4, and Rupees 12-9-7,* in 1861 and 1860 respectively. In the Taluk Maps the village boundaries have been more distinctly defined than before, in accordance with the wishes of Government.

Cost of operations.

133. The expenditure of the year is as follows :—

<i>Settlement.</i>				Rupees.
Central Office	...	...	...	61,629
Salem	...	...	...	23,880
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	38,443
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	36,466
Godavery...	...	...	...	8,756
Nellore	...	...	...	• 33,293
Kistna	...	...	...	54,200
Kurnool	...	...	...	66,673
Coimbatore	...	...	...	35,785
Wynad	...	...	...	882
				<hr/>
				3,60,007
				<hr/>

<i>Survey.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Central Office	30,286
Salem and Trichinopoly	69,857
Kurnool	26,715
Godavery	46,476
Kistna	68,661
Coimbatore	43,388
Nellore	65,205
Wynađ	6,380
Shevaroy Hills	4,505
Extra party in Rasipur	1,671
Lithographic Establishment including } Contingent charges... .. }	14,249
Measurers and Coolies in Godavery, } Kurnool, and Kistna Districts ... }	15,931
Instruments purchased	472
Estimated Measurement Allowance	16,500
Total.....	4,10,269
Grand Total of Settlement and Survey...	7,70,303

INAM COMMISSION.

134. The past year was the fourth of the Inam Commission, dating from the commencement of active operations in September 1859. The results of its operations in 1862-63 are exhibited in the subjoined Statement.

Description of Inams.	No. of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Quit-rent paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Remarks.
Devadayam and Dharmadayam or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character.	12,173	1,53,497	RS. 2,85,727	RS. 16,614	RS. 5,073	...	No. of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors for the official year 1862-63, 12,198.
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars ... 9,578	15,793	3,55,843	4,43,018	69,102	56,377	...	
Do. compulsorily 6,215	392	8,998	13,719	629	...	1,978	
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures only... ..	4,324	51,756	1,29,498	9,395	34,985	..	
Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily...							
Total...	32,682	5,70,094	8,71,962	95,740	96,435	1,978	Service Inams for the official year 1862-63, 12,198.
Government Village Service Inams enfranchised at $\frac{2}{3}$ of their Assessment... ..	19,686	9,22,862	10,62,478	1,26,521	5,62,596	...	
Grand Total...	52,368	14,92,956	19,34,440	2,22,261	6,59,031	1,978	

135. Three more Deputy Collectors having been this year transferred to the general branch of the Service, there remained only nine of these Officers on the staff of the Commission. The work of the year is represented by 52,368 cases, involving 14,92,956 Acres valued at Rupees 19,34,440, bearing already a Quit Rent of Rupees 2,22,261 and yielding by their enfranchisement an additional Quit Rent to Government of Rupees 6,59,031. In this, however, is included the Quit Rent resulting from the Village Service Inams, which forms the fund whence the Village Establishments are to be paid for their services. This item is, therefore, shown distinctly in the above table.

136. The comparatively small number of cases decided during the year by the Deputy Collectors is due to several causes. Some of them were working at a disadvantage in registering scattered cases dispersed over several Taluqs of a District; others had unusual difficulties to contend with in dealing with Inams in Zemindaries in the provinces of Ganjam and Vizagapatam: while others again, employed in the District of Tanjore, found the work of registration rendered both very laborious and intricate by the numerous changes of incumbency that Inam property in that District had undergone.

137. The addition to the Revenue, secured in this year is represented by Rupees 96,435, while the cost of the Commission for the same period is Rupees 1,55,498.

138. In the following Table the results accomplished by the Commission since its commencement in 1859 are exhibited.

Description of Inams.	No of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Remarks.
Devadayam and Dharmadayam, or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character...	53,713	6,13,124	RS. 9,93,015	RS. 50,389	RS. 15,451	...	No. of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors, 3,03,130.
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars... 1,29,685	1,94,944	23,43,237	29,05,801	3,52,669	3,97,459	...	
Compulsorily 65,259							
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures only ...	6,018	1,05,078	1,31,652	16,924	...	21,690	
Miscellaneous Service Inams enfranchised compulsorily ..	9,040	1,57,703	1,88,033	22,568	80,347	...	
Total...	2,63,715	32,19,142	42,18,501	4,42,550	4,93,257	21,690	Service Inams 1862-63, 1,23,044.
Government Village Service Inams enfranchised at $\frac{2}{3}$ of their Assessment...	19,686	9,22,862	10,62,478	1,26,521	5,62,596	...	
Grand Total...	2,83,401	41,42,004	52,80,979	5,69,071	10,55,853	21,690	

139. Excluding the Quit-rent charged on Village Service Inams for the reasons already explained, the permanent addition to the Government Revenue, resulting from the operations of the Commission, is Rupees 4,93,257 per annum ; a small portion of which amount, however, will have to be placed to the credit of the new Police.

Total amount of Revenue secured to the State and cost of the Commission from its commencement to end of 1862-63.

The total cost of the Commission up to the 30th April 1863 has been Rupees 5,54,964.

140. In this year the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and North Arcot have been added to the number already reported as settled, and Salem

Districts to which the operations of the Commission have been extended.

Tanjore, and Coimbatore are on the point of completion. The districts of Madura, Tinnevely, and Malabar have been visited during the year, and the former two reported on to Government. Operations have been also commenced in Madura, and will be shortly extended to Tinnevely. Hardly any Inams exist in Malabar and South Canara. It will thus be observed that the operations of the Commission have now been extended throughout the Presidency, and it is expected that they will be brought to a close before the termination of the official year 1863-64.

141. The Bill, which was last year introduced for the purpose of formally declaring all Inams enfranchised by this Department exempt from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831 and other restrictive enactments, has since passed into Law under the title of Act IV of 1862 (Madras).

Act No. IV of 1862 declaring enfranchised Inams exempt from the existing restrictive Regulations.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

142. In the Madras Presidency the operations of the Conservancy Department are restricted to Forest tracts containing valuable timber, the conservancy of ordinary jungles being left to the Collectors, under rules prescribed by Government.

143. The following table shows the receipts and charges of the Forest Department during the year 1862-63 with the estimated value of timber in store at its close.

Names of Forests.	Receipts by the sale of tim- ber, &c.	Disbursements, including the cost of Estab- lishment and Contingencies.	Estimated value of tim- ber stored in Depôts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annamallay	75	33,839	2,60,571
Mudumally	62,731	44,024	1,21,072
Cuddapah	10,721	3,461	400
Seegoor ..	27,641	13,570	16,240
Nellambur	17,722	6,740	33,000
Salem ..	22,549	13,079	16,000
South Canara	6,560	4,944	5,225
Wynad	5,351	12,096	18,678
Hoonsoor	98	2,098	6,454
Kurnool	17,288	1,749	300
Madura	4,950	4,944	4,421
Neilgherry Sholas...	3,995	9,414	
North Arcot ...	1,373	332	
Gumsoor and Surada	1,197	743	
Australian Plantation	83	1,639	
Central Office ...	...	23,096	
	1,82,334	1,75,768	4,82,361

144. The small amount of revenue is owing to the usual sales not having been effected during the year in the Annamallays and Wynad, owing in the former, to the abolition of the Bombay Marine, for which the fine timber of this Forest was chiefly reserved, and in the latter, to the market being temporarily over-stocked with private wood. The transfer of the North Canara District to Bombay and the closing of the Dockyard at the latter place have materially affected the Forest Revenue of this Presidency. An offer has been made to supply the Admiralty with Teak from the Annamallay Forest, the timber being of large scantling and of peculiarly fine quality.

145. The Kurnool Forests were brought under conservancy in 1862-63, and produced a net revenue of 16,000 Rupees, notwithstanding that the felling of Teak and all immature trees has been prohibited.

146. The Teak plantations at Nellambur in the Malabar District continue to thrive, and are already yielding a handsome return from the sale of Teak thinnings and other timber. They were commenced in 1843-44, and now contain a million and a half of trees valued at two million Rupees. The area planted out is about 1,500 acres, the soil is well adapted for the Teak tree, and cheap water carriage is available, so that there can be no doubt of the plantation proving highly remunerative.

147. The administration of the other Forest tracts calls for no remark.

148. During the year a grade of Sub-Assistant Conservators on Rupees 180 per mensem was formed, and thus a powerful incentive to good conduct has been afforded to the subordinates of the Department, at the same time that economical administration is attained.

149. A revised code of Rules for the conservancy of Forests and Jungles has been issued during the year, and the preservation and development of the timber resources of the country receive the care and attention which their importance merits.

THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

150. In March 1852, the then Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, proposed a plan for the introduction into India of the Quinine yielding Cinchonas. The Court of Directors submitted this despatch to Dr. Royle for report, and this eminent naturalist drew up a valuable paper on the subject dated 27th June 1852. The subject was then brought before the Board of Control, and an attempt was made to introduce the plants, through Her Majesty's Consuls in South America, but this ultimately failed. A few plants however, were obtained from the Botanical Gardens of Europe during the same year, and these were safely conveyed to India by Mr. Fortune, who delivered them to Dr. Falconer, at that time the Director of the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta. Dr. Falconer finding the plants dying off in the Botanical Gardens, forwarded them to Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling, where three arrived alive; but that gentleman reported in the spring of the following year, that "the Cinchona trees were killed by the cold of last winter." The seeds also which were procured and forwarded by Mr. Pentland, and sown in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, "did not vegetate," while the plants forwarded by Mr. Cope from Ecuador,

First attempts to introduce the Cinchonas into India.

although received in a living state, ultimately died; and thus the laudable attempt originated by the late Lord Dalhousie ended in total failure. In 1855 another attempt was made under the direction of Drs. Royle, Falconer, and Thomson, which also ended in failure.

151. It now became apparent to the Home authorities, that if success was to be obtained in this important undertaking, it could only be secured by the special services of a well qualified Agent to conduct the enterprise; and consequently in 1859, the services of Mr. Clement R. Markham were engaged for this special duty. Mr. Markham started on his expedition to America in the early part of 1860, and after surmounting many difficulties and dangers, arrived in India at the end of the same year, with the first instalment of Cinchona plants; leaving the others to be forwarded by the various agents employed for that purpose. These plants had suffered considerably in being conveyed across the higher ridges of the Andes, and subsequently on their passage in the Red Sea; and when they arrived at Ootacamund were, as might be expected, in an unhealthy state.

152. In July 1861 the conduct of the Cinchona experiment was entrusted to Mr. McIvor with "full and entire control over the operations." The experiment was prosecuted with a vigour commensurate with its importance, and the following is a brief review of the results. On the 9th May 1861, which may be taken as the commencement of the cultivation, the number of plants was as follows:—

Cinchona Succirubra	...	...	507
" Calisaya...	...	...	4
" Nitida ...	...	...	392
" Micrantha	...	...	211
" Peruviana	...	...	14
Total No.			<u>1,128</u>

153. On the 31st December 1861 these plants were increased to 8,613. On the 30th April 1862 they were further increased to 31,495, and on the 31st December of the same year the total number of plants was 1,17,706, not including 1,619, the number distributed to the public, which latter number considerably exceeded the original stock. On the 30th April 1863 the number of plants had been increased to 1,57,704, while at this date a total of 2,628 plants had been distributed to the public and 41,397 plants permanently planted out in the Government plantations, covering about 85 acres of land. The majority of these plants, at the above date had attained a height of from 1 to 3 feet, and are at the present moment in the finest possible state of health. The remainder of the plants being small were in the nurseries, hardening cases, and propagating houses, as follows:—

Number of Cinchona plants permanently planted out on the 30th April 1863.	41,397
Do. do. in the nurseries in the open air...	23,000
Do. do. in propagating houses and hardening pits	93,307
Total number of rooted plants	1,57,704
Estimated number of cuttings and layers	25,000
	<u>1,82,704</u>

Thus the propagation of these valuable plants has been effected with a success quite unequalled.

154. The first plants were permanently planted out in the plantations, in August 1862.

Growth and condition of the plants. The average growth of these during 9 months (including 3 months of winter) or up to the 30th April 1863, taking the whole of the plantations, may be estimated at about 2 feet; during the period the plants were becoming established after being transplanted, the growth was comparatively slow. Eleven plants selected for measurement and planted by Sir William Denison and other gentlemen on the 30th August 1862, have averaged 3 feet during 9 months, and this may be given as the fair average growth attained on the Neilgherries by all the tree species of Cinchonas, after they have once become established in the ground. The crown barks are of a shrubby species, and their growth in height is in consequence comparatively less, although they are found to thrive quite as well as any species imported. Indeed all the species thrive so nearly alike, that it is impossible to give one the preference over another in this respect. They however do not all equally well bear exposure to strong gales of wind, and heavy hailstorms; the red and grey barks, having large leaves, suffer most under these circumstances, while the yellow and crown barks suffer least. The whole of the species have shown a decided preference for the light brown or chocolate colored soils so common in many localities on the Neilgherry hills. When planted in heavy vegetable loams, the plants make equal, if not greater progress in the dry and showery seasons of the year, but during the continuous rains they receive an evident check, the leaves losing their deep-green appearance, and assuming instead a yellowish tinge, apparently caused by the soil not parting with the rain water sufficiently rapidly to suit the requirements of the plants. There can be no doubt that all the species of Cinchona are exceedingly impatient of excess of water at the roots. It is generally supposed that the plants require a great amount of moisture in the atmosphere; but from observations made on the Neilgherries during the monsoon, this does not appear to be established, for while the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, the plants are less healthy than in the showery weather, and the juices evidently more imperfectly elaborated. Further experiments are now in progress, in order definitely to ascertain this important fact, as from the observations above noted, other causes may have operated besides the damp atmosphere, to produce during this period the imperfectly elaborated state of the juices, for example, an excess of water at the roots, and the comparatively lower temperature of the soil, and want of sunshine. Two of the large plants retained in the conservatory at Ootacamund are producing flowering spikes.

155. On the 4th April 1863, specimens of Cinchona bark and wood, also dried leaves,

Formation of alkaloids. decoction and infusion made from the same, were forwarded to Mr. Howard for analysis and report; the specimens embraced bark in all stages of growth from 1 month to 15, so as to enable that eminent Chemist to trace the earliest stage at which alkaloids begin to form, and thus throw light upon the practical advantage or otherwise of the system of lopping and pruning proposed by Mr. McIvor in lieu of felling the trees on their reaching maturity.

156. The result of Mr. Howard's analysis (given in detail in the Appendix) has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The bark of 15 months growth, yielded "a

first and second crystallization of white sulphate of quinine," and the product of alkaloids in a rough state, estimated at 4.30 per cent., while the percentage product in *purified* alkaloids is 3.30 to 3.40 per cent., or nearly double the quantity of alkaloids found in the best average samples of the bark of commerce. The correctness of the proposed system of lopping and pruning is thus fully established, and the profit of Cinchona cultivation is no longer a subject of doubt. The bark from the wood of current growth yielded 2.59 per cent. of alkaloids, of which 2.55, soluble in ether, appeared to be quinine and cinchonidine, and 0.4 per cent. of cinchonine. From these results it is apparent that the very youngest bark produced on the Neilgherries is equal in value, for the production of quinine, to the best average samples of commercial bark imported from South America. But the most astonishing result, contrary to the theory of all former writers on the subject, is the discovery of quinine in the leaves, though in a very small quantity, the percentage product of alkaloids being 0.11 to 0.19, while of kinovic acid 4.20 per cent; thus not only the bark, but the leaves which fall from the trees, will doubtless be of considerable value for the cure of fevers.

157. It was to be expected that under a judicious system of cultivation, the percentage product of alkaloids could be made to attain a much higher ratio than that usually found in the barks of South America, as cultivation has hitherto in every instance developed in greater perfection than can be obtained in a wild state the peculiar virtues of all plants, and there was no reason to suppose that the Cinchona would form an exception to this general rule; but, that cultivation should have effected so wonderful a result in the early formation of alkaloids in such large quantities is a highly favourable result which could not have been anticipated. It entirely alters the features of Cinchona cultivation; and instead of looking forward to a harvest of bark in "40 or 50 years," Cinchona in its early productiveness, rivals Tea and Coffee; and thus its cultivation is placed within the reach of men of limited means, and will be greatly extended. So perfectly indeed, has this been appreciated by cultivators here, that in a few days after the publication of the fact of quinine having been found in the bark, upwards of 34,000 plants were ordered, which completed the number of 100,000 plants offered to the public in 1864-65.

158. Nothing has occurred materially to change the method of cultivation since the date of the last report, further than that in order to derive full advantage from the early formation of alkaloids, it becomes necessary to place the plants much closer together; 6 to 8 feet, being the greatest distance at which they should be planted, so that each alternate plant may be cut down at the end of 5 or 6 years, in order to obtain a large harvest of bark, which at that period of growth will undoubtedly be of great value. This system could be successfully practised, as the two plants which yielded the bark forming the analysis in the Appendix, were cut down on the 22nd of March last, and at the end of April they had thrown up fresh and vigorous shoots of from 3 to 5 inches in length. One of the plants was grown at an elevation of 6,200 feet and the other at an elevation of 5,000 feet; however there seemed to be little difference in the growth of both plants notwithstanding the great variation in elevation, nor is there any difference in the vigour with which they have thrown out fresh shoots after being cut.

159. The correctness of the system of lopping and pruning proposed at para 38 of the last report being now established, should the barks be found to attain the greatest perfection in 6 or 7 years growth, (as seems to be indicated by Mr. Howard's analysis) the system of close planting will have the further advantage of enabling the cultivator, after the plants attain a growth of six years, to cut down each alternate tree. In the ninth year after planting, this operation will be repeated, removing the trees left standing at the first cutting; while the shoots or suckers of these trees will take the place of the plants cut down; and this can be done every third year without materially diminishing the yearly harvest of bark supplied by lopping and pruning. These shoots would no doubt make far more vigorous growth than young plants; but to ensure their shooting uniformly, the operation of cutting and barking would have to be performed at the end of the dry season, namely, about the middle of March, at which season it would also appear that the alkaloids will be found in greatest abundance, because of the highly elaborated state of the juices at this period of the year, but this of course must be definitely ascertained by experiment.

160. That Cinchona cultivation will form one of the most profitable investments of capital in India, is now beyond doubt; while from the great altitudes at which the plant thrives it will have the inestimable advantage of placing the cultivator in a healthy and invigorating climate. Mr. Howard's analysis establishes that Cinchona bark grown in India is beyond all comparison rich in alkaloids, this bark being of 15 months growth; and there can now be no doubt but the alkaloids will yearly increase in quantity, until probably a maximum percentage of from 7 to 10 be attained. It is true that this percentage, has never been found under the most favorable circumstances in South America; but this is no reason to suppose that it will not be obtained in the cultivated state of the plants; but however this may be, in the mean time calculating upon the quantity of alkaloid already ascertained to be in the bark, its value may be estimated at 6s. per lb. Reducing this however to half or 3s. per lb, the quantity of produce per acre at the end of 6 years from the date of planting, by cutting down each alternate tree or 500 trees, would give a return of at least 3 lb of bark per tree, or 1,500 lb per acre, being equal in value to £225. The Neilgherry plantations have been formed at a cost of about £20 per acre, including all charges, such as, propagating houses, houses for Superintendents, &c., &c. The cost of keeping up the plantations may be estimated at (£7-4-0) per acre per annum, or £36 per acre for 5 years, making a total cost with interest at 5 per cent. for 6 years on the first sum, and proportionately on the other sums as expended, gives £10-6-8½. Add to this £10 per ton as the cost of packing, carriage and freight, gives for 1,500 lb, the produce of an acre, £6-5-0, making the total cost £72-11-8½. But following out the safe principle of doubling the estimated cost and reducing the estimated returns by one-half, still a property of great value has been formed, and the profit of £79-16-7 per acre produced besides, and this without bringing to account the yearly harvests of lopping and prunings. However extraordinary this may appear, it is undoubtedly a result which can easily be realized. In fact under good management and in a well selected locality, this amount of profit may even be doubled. The reason of this is, that in the artificial state of the market at the present time, the price of "Peruvian bark" is not regulated as other produce, by the cost of production. There is no doubt, that in course of

time when extensive plantations are formed, and a large supply of bark thrown into the market, prices will of necessity fall; but it is not to be expected that the market will be materially affected in this respect under 40 or 50 years, and even at that time it is very unlikely that barks containing from 4 to 5 per cent. of alkaloids will be reduced much below 3s. per pound, the data on which the above calculations are based.

161. A range of propagating houses 183 feet in length, were completed in the early part of the season at a cost of Rupees 2,100; these houses have been constructed on a new principle, and are found to answer the purposes of propagation exceedingly well. They afford accommodation for 42,000 plants, which together with one house previously constructed, affords sufficient appliances for the production of 30,000 plants monthly. As the supply of wood continues to increase with the plants, the monthly production may be expected to reach this limit in a few months. The permanent buildings on the Neddivuttum plantations have been completed, consisting of a dwelling house, out-houses, stores, tool-house, &c. The permanent House for the Assistant Superintendent on the Wood Plantation at Pycara, has also been completed, together with temporary buildings for 100 coolies. On the 2nd Denison Estate at Neddivuttum, 25 additional acres of land have been planted; while on the Markham plantation also at Neddivuttum 200 acres have been felled, and are now in course of preparation for planting; thus making a total of 290 acres of land at Neddivuttum either planted or more or less prepared for planting. On the Wood plantation at Pycara 100 acres of forest have been felled, and preparations are making for planting. On the Dodabetta plantation the 55 acres originally prepared have been planted, and about 30 acres on the second Dodabetta site are also in course of preparation; thus making the total extent of land upon which operations have been commenced 475 acres, of which 85 acres were planted on the 30th April last.

In the felling operations of this season the entire forest has been cleared away, leaving only the trees on the ridges for shelter, as the plants have been found to grow best when planted in the open ground; and in fact there cannot now be a doubt of this being the only correct method of cultivating *Cinchona* plants.

162. During the past year the establishments have been more perfectly organised, and they are now in a more efficient state of working, which has in a great degree tended to the satisfactory results detailed in this report. Much difficulty has been experienced from the trained men being tempted to take service with private individuals; but this is less felt now as the establishment now produces persons competent to take the place of those who are thus drawn away.

163. Already 10 valuable species of *Cinchona* have been introduced into India and 9 of these have been increased and cultivated to a large extent. Of one very valuable species, *C. lancifolia*, 4 plants were originally received from Java in such an unhealthy state that with great difficulty a single cutting was secured from one of the original plants, which all ultimately died. This cutting has now produced 4 small but healthy plants; these will soon produce a supply of wood, which will ensure the propagation of this species. Mr. Markham,

fearing that this valuable sort might not be secured to India, with the permission of the Secretary of State, engaged the services of Mr. Cross to proceed to New Grenada to procure seeds of this species, as also of the other species of *Cinchona* inhabiting this region. The seeds of these are expected about the end of the present year, when it is hoped the Government will possess every species of known commercial value. The valuable species *Cinchona Uritusinga* (now called *Officinalis* Hook.) for the five plants of which the Government are indebted to J. E. Howard, Esquire, has been increased to 1,051 plants. This species seems to be peculiarly well suited to this climate (elevation 7,200 feet), and is likely to form one of the most valuable in cultivation, as it is exceedingly hardy and rich in alkaloids.

The dry season on the Neilgherries does not appear to produce any unfavorable effects on the plants, on the contrary the plants indicate that this season is beneficial by thoroughly elaborating the juices, and there cannot be a doubt but that it will greatly affect the deposit of alkaloids in the bark. The publication of the Meteorological Observations made on the *Cinchona* plantations is reserved until they are tested by more correct instruments expected shortly from England.

In the course of the year an illustrated Manual explaining every detail of the cultivation of *Cinchonas* was published and largely distributed.

In 1864-5, the number of plants supplied to the public will be 100,000 at the moderate price of four annas or six pence each.

The expenditure on the *Cinchona* experiments and plantations in this Presidency up to the 30th April 1863 has been Rs. 67,442, as particularised below. In this account no credit is taken for the value of plants supplied to other Governments and the public.

						Rs.
Expences incurred in 1860-1 preparatory to the receipt of the plants ...						1,054
						Rs.
Propagation and Nursery Department	{	1861-2 ..	6,228	}	.....	12,879
		1862-3 ..	6,651			
Dodabetta Plantation	{	1861-2 ...	8,250	}	.....	17,792
		1862-3 ...	9,541			
Neddiwuttum do.	{	1861-2 ...	6,738	}	.....	25,192
		1862-3 ...	18,454			
Pycara do.		1862-3 ...	...		.....	5,683
Superintendence and Office ... ..		...	...		.....	4,842
						<hr/>
						Rupees... 67,442-0
						<u>£ 6,744-4</u>

PUBLIC WORKS.

164. A change of the organization of the Department of Public Works, with a view to diminishing its costliness, and increasing its efficiency, more especially for the maintenance and repair of the minor works of irrigation, having been long in contemplation, the first step to effecting it was

Remodelling of the Public Works Department.

taken towards the close of the year by the dismissal of the entire class of Sub-Overseers and the total remodelling of the Department was subsequently completed.

165. It was argued that the arrangement by which all executive charge was taken out of the hands of the Revenue authorities and transferred to a separate special Department was a mistake, inasmuch as by disconnecting the Collector from all active part in the management of the works, a safe guard against wasteful expenditure had been removed, and a far more expensive, as well as less efficient agency, substituted for looking after village roads and those numerous small irrigation works which abound in this Presidency, and which could, in no way be so well attended to as by the Revenue Officers working with the inhabitants, who, having a direct concern in urging on repairs, took a greater interest in them than paid subordinates of another Department, whatever the strength of that Department might be, could ever feel. Moreover, it was asserted that Engineer Officers not being directly responsible, like the Collectors, for the Land Revenue, did not give their attention to keeping the numerous small, but valuable tanks and channels in order, but naturally left this drudgery to their subordinates, while they occupied themselves with projects and works of more conspicuous interest, in order to bring their names into prominence with Government and the Public.

166. Thus repairs were neglected or delayed ; and being executed at distances from head stations under little check, subordinate servants had opportunities of charging for materials and labor at enhanced rates, and thereby gave foundation for similar over charges in the construction of the more important works, inordinately increasing the cost of those works, and bringing the Department into general disrepute. As a contrast to this, it was alleged that the Collectors, having a lively and direct interest both in the maintenance of the land revenue and in the prosperity and contentment of the people, would give their continual attention to the tanks and channels, and being aided by the villagers, would require only a small Establishment to keep those works in repair. Finally it was urged that the former system should be reverted to, and that, within certain limitations, the charge of the construction, maintenance, and repair of all minor works should be re-transferred to the Revenue authorities assisted by small conservancy and executive native Establishments, while tanks and channels of special importance, and large masonry works should alone remain under the care of the professional Department.

167. On the other hand it was contended that though the Department of Public Works, as it had been constituted, was not free from imperfections, its faults were more those of administration than of organization. It was affirmed that the advocates of the former system had taken too much for granted in assuming that it was both economical and efficient, when, in fact, constant complaints had been made whilst it was in operation of the Revenue executives being ignorant and corrupt ; of works being ill done as well as money wasted, and of fraud abounding. It was shewn that, taking into account the unquestionable fact that most of the works under the charge of the Revenue officials had been superintended and performed by the aid of unpaid labor, the old system was not so economical as it would seem to have been, and that, owing to changes which had been made in the size of the talooks, and to the course of recent legislation, whereby the duties of the Tahsildars had been enormously increased, that system could not be reverted to without greatly augmenting the Establishments of the Collectors and Tahsildars

who had now neither time to spare for the executive management of the works nor the influence or authority which they formerly possessed for the procurement of labor. It was said, with apparent force, that if there be one branch of the public business more than another which requires a separate division of labor, it is the professional work of an Engineer and builder, and that to re-place this work under the Revenue authorities would be a lamentably retrograde step, unlikely to be attended with any advantage, since had the works under the old system to which it was proposed to return, been well provided for, and the accounts well kept, the change that had become imperative would never have been made.

168. Opinions thus differing, the whole subject was referred for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, and in due course orders were received conveying his instructions on the several proposals submitted to him. These instructions provided for the execution of the minor works, including under this designation, secondary tanks, channels, and communications, being retransferred to the Revenue authorities; for the appointment of three or four Superintending Engineers who should reside in their circles, in lieu of the three Deputy Chief Engineers hitherto located at the Presidency; and, in place of the existing District Establishments, for the appointment of an Executive Engineer to each District, aided by such number of Assistant Engineers as might be required. It was also directed that the Executive Engineer should be subordinate to the Superintending Engineers and, in the Godavery and Kistnah Districts, should be under the exclusive control of those Officers; and in the other Districts they should perform their executive duties connected with the principal works, such as Trunk roads, Bridges, &c., under the direction of the Superintending Engineers, it being an essential part of their duty to attend to the requisitions of the Collectors, and to aid them in designing works of irrigation and supervising the execution and repair of all works and buildings under their charge. The responsibilities of the various grades of Officers employed in the Department were to be rigorously enforced with the view of checking irregularities, and it was proposed to introduce a system of Account and Audit more simple and intelligible than that at present in use.

169. On the receipt of these instructions the Board of Revenue were called upon to state what extent and description of works should be placed under the Revenue Officers, and to define the class of tanks, channels and communications which they considered to be represented by the term secondary. They were also instructed to furnish statements of the executive agency and conservancy Establishments that would be required for the execution, repair and conservancy of such works. In reply the Board stated that they, as well as many of the Collectors, anticipated considerable difficulty in carrying out the proposed retransfer of works, owing to the very considerable changes that had taken place in the circumstances of the Districts since the Revenue authorities were formerly relieved of this charge. The Board, moreover, represented that the charges of Tahsildars had been greatly enlarged by the amalgamation of Taluqs; that the Hoozoor and Taluq Establishments had been reduced to the minimum of strength at all compatible with efficiency; that the duties of all Magisterial Officers, including Collectors and Tahsildars, had been rendered immensely more onerous by the passing of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and that on the other hand works of irrigation and communication had

been considerably developed in the last few years; so that the charge to be retransferred was a more extended one than that of which the Department was formerly relieved. Some of the ablest Collectors in the Provinces wrote to the same effect, and, further urged that the proposed retransfer would result in additional expense rather than in saving, inasmuch as there would be two Departments competing in the same market for labor, and two different authorities superintending the execution of works in the same tract of country. The arrangement which the Board recommended in the event of a retransfer of the minor works being determined on was as follows.

170. That the maintenance of all existing works of irrigation and local communication, except renewal or repair of masonry works, estimated to cost not more than Rs. 1,000, and the execution of all new earth works for irrigation or communication, together with the execution of new masonry works not costing more than 1,000 Rupees and the repair of Revenue buildings within the same limit, should be entrusted to the Revenue authorities. The cost of the Establishments which the Board of Revenue considered necessary to enable the Revenue authorities to undertake the superintendence of these works amounted to Rupees 3,38,000 or about 40 per cent. of the cost of the works to be executed.

171. The report of the Board of Revenue was referred to a Committee composed of the Chief Engineer and the three Deputy Chief Engineers, who were instructed to report on the Board's recommendations and on the Establishments that would be required under the new system. This Committee deprecated any return to the former system, quoting the opinions of several of the Collectors in support of their objections. The cost of the Establishment they proposed, amounted to Rupees 14,67,300; but this referred only to the Establishments to be attached to the professional Department, and did not include any provision for the superintendence of the minor works, in the event of their being transferred to the Collectors, the Committee observing that, "even though the executive duties of the Department of Public Works might be somewhat relieved by the transfer of minor works to the Revenue authorities," no greater economy in Establishments than they had provided for, principally by the dismissal of the entire class of Sub-Overseers, could be effected.

172. The Government of India having, in the meanwhile urged upon this Government the necessity of immediately reducing the cost of the Public Works Establishment to Rupees 12,00,000, per annum, a reduced scheme costing Rupees 12,80,000 per annum was submitted by the Chief Engineer, based on the assumption that the execution of all works would be left to the Department of Public Works. The question of the proposed retransfer having thus been reopened, was discussed at some length, and the discussion resulted in the appointment of another Committee to whom the whole of the correspondence bearing upon the proposed reorganization of the Public Works Department was referred, with directions to consider and report on the best mode of reducing the cost of superintendence and, at the same time, increasing the efficiency of the Department. The points to which the attention of the Committee was specially directed, were as follows.

(a.) Whether the control of the Department should, as at present, be entrusted to a Chief Engineer, or transferred to a certain number of Superintending Engineers residing in their circles, and reporting direct to Government; and, in the event of the latter

arrangement being carried out, what number of Superintending Engineers would be required.

(b.) The feasibility or otherwise of retransferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.

(c.) The cost of the Establishment required.

(d.) The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

173. This Committee submitted two *reports, in which they reviewed very carefully the various questions connected with the organization of the Department, and, keeping in mind the stringent restrictions on the cost of superintendence that had been imposed by the Government of India, it submitted a scheme of Establishments which, while it involved a considerable reduction in the cost of the superintending agency hitherto employed, was considered by the Governor in Council a great improvement on the former system. Under this scheme, which reduces the annual cost of the Public Works Establishment to Rupees 12,97,336, and which has received the sanction of Government, the Department now consists of a Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Government, both Engineer Officers, 8 Superintending Engineers, 47 Executive Officers, 47 Upper Subordinates and 167 Taluq Overseers, with a separate office of Account and Audit. The appointment of Chief Engineer and the office Establishment attached to it, has been abolished; and with the exception of the allotment of funds, preparation of the Budget, the promotion of Subordinate Officers and the collection of information on general questions, the duties which hitherto have been performed either wholly or in part by the Chief Engineer have been entrusted to the Superintending Engineers. The office of District Engineer has also been abolished.

174. On the question of retransferring the execution of all minor works to the Revenue authorities, the conclusion at which the Committee arrived was, that it would not be possible, save at a considerable increase of cost, to make any thing like a general retransfer of such works. They showed that it is impossible to provide for two separate Establishments for objects nearly identical and working side by side, without entailing a considerable increase of charge; and, setting aside the question of cost, they considered it doubtful whether the proposed retransfer would be followed by the advantages which were expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department had not hitherto answered expectation, it was the opinion of the Committee that much that is defective in its working was attributable to defects in the organization of the Department which the changes proposed by them would go far to remove. "Among the chief of these defects were, the attempt at over centralization, a needless multiplicity of accounts and returns, inadequacy of local supervision by experienced Officers, want of defined responsibility, and, what was rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system, a want of constant and unreserved communication between the local Officers of the two Departments, and, lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works." All these were faults which, the Committee

thought, were susceptible of being remedied, without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it.

175. The Government concurred in the opinion that the apparent failure of the Department was due to the difficulties incident to a state of transition from one system to another; to defects rather of administration than of the system itself; to the great and sudden increase of work to be done falling upon a new Department hastily, and of necessity, imperfectly organized, and to the very great difficulties attendant on the carrying out of Public Works in a country like this. The Government were assured that in no Department save perhaps in that of "Salt" was greater roguery rife than in the old Maramut Department, some Collectors having taken no trouble whatever about their works, while those who did, could give them but a limited portion of their time, and that the supposed advantage of having works executed by one Department, and inspected by another, was more specious than real, because the Inspecting Civil Engineers from their very limited number were obliged to trust largely to their subordinates, who soon found it their interest to collude with the native Revenue Officers, rather than to expose their fraudulent practices. The Government further observed that the ranges of Tahsildars and their duties (as well as the duties of their covenanted superiors) had been greatly enlarged; that their Establishments had been reduced to a minimum; that they no longer possessed Police authority; that the value of labor had risen; that the people knew their rights; that forced labor, so extensively resorted to in the execution of works in the olden time, could no longer be exacted; and that were they to fall back, in part, upon the former system, that system would have to be reintroduced under very different circumstances from those under which it originally existed; and, finally, that the retransfer of the charge of minor works to the Revenue authorities could not be made without much difficulty, and in all probability, great increase of expense.

176. After full consideration, the Government directed that that part of the system which provided for the execution of all Public Works being entrusted to one Department, specially organized for the purpose, should be retained, and with reference to the peremptory orders of the Government of India to reduce the expenditure within certain limits, the scheme of Establishments proposed by the Committee was sanctioned for adoption.

177. The amount originally allotted to this Presidency for expenditure on Public Works during the past year was 68 lacs, subsequently reduced by Rupees 23,760 in consequence of the Estimate for the Grand Junction Canal in the Godavery District not having received the sanction of the Government of India. Of the balance (viz. Rupees 67,76,240) Rupees 16,44,500, were set apart for Establishments and Contingencies, and Rupees 2,50,000 for Stores.

	Rs.
Leaving a sum of Rupees	48,81,740
available for expenditure on new works and repairs. To this amount the following sums were subsequently added, which increased the grant for works to Rupees 55,22,343.	
Additional sanction for the upper Godavery works ...	40,000

	Rs.
Private contributions by the Rajah of Vizianagrum for the formation of certain roads in the Vizagapatam District, and by the residents at Kurnool and Vizagapatam for Churches at those stations... ..	16,596
Amount transferred from the Bombay Budget on account of Public Works in the Cundapoor Taluq, South Canara District	8,098
Amount transferred from the head of "Stores" ...	1,00,000
Amount transferred from the head of "Establishments" ...	30,000
Amount sanctioned from Public Works grant of 1861-62 for work performed but not paid for therein ...	85,909

Total...55,22,343, including Rupees 17,987 the amount placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, Mysore.

The provision, Rupees 16,44,500, originally made for Establishments was increased to Rupees 16,88,465 by the addition of the two sums mentioned below.

Transferred by the Controller of Military Finance on account of Military Pay of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	41,040
Allotment for Establishments.					

Transferred by the Bombay Government on account of Establishments in the Cundapoor Taluq, South Canara District	2,925
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Total...43,965

Subsequently, however, a sum of Rupees 30,000, as already stated, was transferred from the head of Establishments to the allotments for works, thereby reducing the available amount under the former head to Rupees 16,58,465.

The allotment for Stores, viz. Rupees 2,50,000, was similarly reduced to Rupees 1,50,000.

178. The following statement shows in one view the amount allotted to each District on account of Public Works, and the sum actually expended, during the past year as well as in 1861-62.

Tabular Statements shewing sums allotted to, and expended in each District.

[Statement.]

DISTRICTS.						Revised amount allotted for 1862-63.	Total ex- penditure in 1862-63.	Total ex- penditure in 1861-62.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,326	1,73,784	1,59,418
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,575	1,33,052	89,980
Upper Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	8,50,000	5,66,973	3,57,260
Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	5,67,864	5,67,934	5,01,436
Kistnah	...	...	...	...	...	4,25,047	4,22,595	2,92,435
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,983	1,69,600	2,21,506
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,175	1,89,920	2,35,971
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,722	2,31,947	2,57,503
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	82,875	81,403	85,438
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,173	3,53,004	2,72,119
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,990	2,10,284	1,95,442
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,919	1,74,511	1,83,989
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,977	2,12,864	1,95,968
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,039	1,97,693	2,14,357
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,151	1,18,200	1,44,484
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,313	1,41,310	1,49,436
Coimbatore, including Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,962	2,12,545	2,01,508
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,071	1,39,126	1,58,850
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,309	98,535	51,353
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,999	1,68,430	1,75,209
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	4,05,992	4,36,207	3,21,130
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,497	1,17,370	1,37,893
Municipal Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	27,397	27,397	24,397
Total...						55,04,356	51,44,684	46,18,082

179. From Income Tax, Educational and Local Funds the expenditure in the several Outlay from Local Funds. Districts (Coimbatore, Malabar and South Canara excepted, for which no returns have yet been received) has been Rupees 7,80,278.

180. The outlay on account of Establishments and Contingencies has not yet been reported by the Local Officers, but it will be included in the Outlay on account of Establishments. statements which accompany the Annual Progress Report submitted to the Government of India.

181. The following statements shew the expenditure upon New Works and Repairs from Imperial Funds, and the outlay from Local, Income Tax, Educational and other Funds during the past year. Succeeding these returns is the descriptive account of the operations of the Department during the year. It has been considered that a clearer and more definite view is afforded by grouping the works according to the plan adopted in the classified abstract which accompanies the Annual Budget Statement, so that all the work done by the Department on Jails, or Barracks or Roads, &c. will be found in one paragraph and will not have to be sought throughout the 20 separate Reports of the Department's operations in each District. The two main divisions of New and Repairs have of course been maintained, the first preceding the second.

Expenditure upon New Works during the year 1862-63.

DISTRICTS.	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.						Total.	
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.		Educational.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	7,671	67,335	...	...	349	...	1,495	3,737	11,484	...	...	...	92,071
Vizagapatam	11,189	32,166	...	...	...	839	3,129	18,249	12,636	3,795	132	...	82,135
Upper Godavery	...	5,66,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,66,940
Godavery	2,24,480	4,404	19,159	24,813	...	71	607	...	10,191	...	...	...	2,83,725
Kistnah	2,18,131	36,368	...	...	...	279	435	5,857	8,027	637	...	...	2,69,734
Nellore	66,034	35,601	...	...	158	...	883	81	5,813	646	18	...	1,09,234
Cuddapah	12,280	65,800	...	...	...	...	...	1,570	9,500	...	...	...	89,150
Bellary	21,257	36,045	...	...	...	54,114	2,297	3,959	2,956	278	...	...	1,20,906
Kurnool	...	30,093	...	...	...	22	70	195	5,670	4,422	...	...	40,472
Madras	77,152	3,623	30,778	...	...	14,926	1,953	17,114	21,501	...	419	...	1,67,466
North Arcot	88,767	1,027	...	...	...	...	2,138	...	3,192	82	...	...	95,206
South Arcot	16,983	23,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,564	...	...	...	47,198
Tanjore	2,494	772	1,023	117	...	...	5,862	1,018	2,419	1,133	...	...	14,838
Trichinopoly	20,449	23,104	...	...	...	30,340	4,150	483	5,949	...	...	...	84,475
Madura	...	42,466	9,760	...	...	14	...	641	7,249	...	143	...	60,273
Tinnevely...	1,626	30,076	...	...	...	...	4,859	...	4,379	...	...	...	40,940
Coimbatore including Welling-													
ton	12,340	15,293	...	...	...	12,180	...	1,220	21,636	315	...	...	62,984
Salem	2,673	9,609	...	...	...	805	3,191	88	13,595	...	...	...	29,961
South Canara	...	25,943	...	4,732	...	...	15,276	1,033	7,370	...	...	...	54,354
Malabar	...	59,123	...	420	...	33,061	9,040	20,273	10,622	...	...	...	1,32,539
Presidency	...	7,263	...	7,998	...	92,492	18,919	2,06,439	8,201	21,554	...	...	3,62,872
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	98,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,884
Total...	7,83,526	11,16,702	60,720	38,080	507	3,38,033	74,304	2,81,957	1,78,954	32,862	712	...	29,06,357

Expenditure upon Repairs during the year 1862-63.

(77)

[Madras.]

DISTRICTS.	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.						Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	
Ganjam	26,659	52,908	...	...	44	79	1,128	92	579	...	224	81,713
Vizagapatam	8,206	33,320	...	...	...	4,668	2,607	1,605	268	178	65	50,917
Upper Godavery	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Godavery	1,73,712	21,707	66,489	18,025	...	325	2,005	1,034	846	66	...	2,84,209
Kistnah	1,04,612	39,927	...	...	1,007	602	5,513	96	482	431	191	1,52,861
Nellore	19,691	39,521	1,112	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,366
Cuddapah	29,850	66,884	...	...	...	560	1,842	354	1,080	...	...	1,00,770
Bellary	39,820	54,340	...	...	...	13,041	649	2,143	900	148	...	1,11,041
Kurnool	12,035	26,246	...	...	...	742	1,268	63	577	...	...	40,931
Madras	32,536	91,764	16,429	...	763	29,336	2,153	10,005	503	1,449	...	1,85,538
North Arcot	61,611	48,947	...	...	...	3,588	12	...	378	542	...	1,15,078
South Arcot	56,430	58,680	1,937	...	1,909	...	3,040	4,569	748	...	...	1,27,313
Tanjore	1,17,467	66,718	1,639	2,964	...	...	4,682	2,564	1,992	...	...	1,98,026
Trichinopoly	62,291	45,291	...	...	...	4,686	440	...	322	188	...	1,13,218
Madura	18,204	37,208	...	...	...	...	680	1,515	320	...	...	57,927
Tinnevely	42,906	53,175	...	...	...	1,772	1,758	114	226	184	235	1,00,370
Coimbatore including Wel-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lington	31,155	1,04,106	...	...	...	5,253	2,563	3,236	1,653	284	1,311	1,49,561
Salern	38,823	66,422	...	...	...	364	2,115	34	1,353	64	...	1,09,165
South Canara	...	37,290	...	...	103	950	5,176	78	521	63	...	44,181
Malabar	1,188	21,158	...	15	...	7,902	3,021	444	1,611	438	114	35,891
Presidency	...	8,094	...	...	...	37,691	6,365	12,039	4,179	661	4,306	73,335
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	17,683	...	498	...	305	...	18,486
Municipal Commissioners	...	27,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,397
Total	8,77,196	10,01,136	87,606	21,004	3,868	1,29,242	47,017	41,283	18,538	4,991	5,135	1,311,22,38,327

[Madras.]

(78)

Statement shewing the expenditure from Income Tax, Local and Educational Fund during the year 1863-64.

DISTRICTS.						Amount expended.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	54,119	
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	37,390	
Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	24,134	
Kistnah	...	...	...	...	...	57,613	
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	53,983	
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	73,412	
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	28,153	
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	29,436	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	48,244	
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	73,222	
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	50,596	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	24,679	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	38,946	
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	62,907	
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	17,819	
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	26,681	
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	78,944	
Grand Total..						7,80,278	

Works connected with Military.

182. The operations of the Department, on works connected with the Army, are shown in the following Tabular Statement:—

	Estimate.	Amount expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
<i>Army.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Fortifications ...	6,49,028	4,070	2,78,843	
Ordnance ...	96,186	32,957	32,957	
Accommodation for Troops ...	15,71,192	2,83,799	7,66,157	
Four other minor heads ...	42,240	17,207	34,146	
Of these the works worth individual notice are				
Rebuilding Sea Face of Fort Saint George ...	2,38,642	141	2,19,999	Completed in July 1862.
Buildings at the Gunpowder Manufactory ...	37,800	16,244	16,244	Brickwork finished, Chimney raised to 98 feet.
New Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore.	5,92,250	87,528	3,58,596	Six Ranges with Guard rooms, School and Out-offices completed. Other 2 Ranges in a forward state and 4 Blocks, Troop Serjeant Major's quarters nearly finished.
Temporary Artillery Barracks, Bellary ...	43,000	8,564	47,321	Completed.
New Family Quarters at Bellary, St. Thos.' Mount, Fort St. George and all the Malabar Coast ...	3,86,800	69,029	1,47,409	Those at Bellary just finished At Fort St. George just commenced. The others well advanced.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
183. REVENUE.—	1,48,934	74,304	1,08,521.	Under this head 32,618 Rupees
Revenue Works.				were spent on Collectors' and Taluq Cutcheries in different parts of the country; 13,794 Rupees on Sea Custom Houses; 27,880 Rupees on Salt Platforms and Store Sheds, and 12 Rupees only on Post Offices and Runners' huts.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
184. GENERAL.—	6,62,339	2,55,746	3,53,980.	Under the head "General" the
General Works.				principal operations of the Department were

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
A New Wing to the } General Hospital at Madras. }	2,19,500	41,995	1,07,794—completed.	

Two Hospitals at Calicut, one for Small Pox the other for Lepers, commenced and nearly completed during the year. 15,372 11,650 11,650.

A Civil Dispensary at Tellicherry under construction, and four others at Masulipatam, Bellary, Kurnool and Manargudi, improved in various ways.

16,218 13,016 13,443.

11,233 Rupees were expended on works connected with the People's Park; 15,083 Rupees on the Chepauk compound (besides 1,14,120 Rupees on purchase of the Land); and Rupees 3,145 on the Central Museum, to which a verandah and upper story are being added.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
185. ECCLESIASTICAL.—	77,897	32,862	39,903.	Two new Churches
Ecclesiastical Works.				(Bimlipatam and Kurnool) were built, and the Vannarpett Cemetery at Madras enlarged, besides several fences and walls round various burial grounds and old tombs in different parts of the Presidency.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
186. JUDICIAL.—	4,57,756	1,78,954	2,79,315.	For the Judicial Department,
Judicial Buildings.				Police Stations and Constable's quarters in every district of the Presidency (in upwards of 140 different places) were under construction; three-fourths of them were commenced and completed within the year, and the remainder were well advanced towards completion; the total estimated cost of these buildings is 1,52,766 Rupees, of which 1,23,547 Rupees were expended during the year. A new Central Jail at Waltair, estimated to cost 1,31,300 Rupees, was commenced, as well as the addition of an upper story to the Salem Jail.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
187. MARINE.—	2,86,836	38,792	86,723.	The only Harbour work of any note
Marine works.				was that going on at Cocanada, where 23,863 Rupees were laid out on dredging and building lining walls, and on raising the Light House.

	Estimate.	Amount Expended in 1862-63.	Total Expenditure.	
188. AGRICULTURAL.—	46,32,581	7,83,526	32,70,816.	Under the head
Agricultural Works.				"Agricultural Improvement," the most noteworthy works
under execution during the year are the following:—				

189. Raising the Godavery Anicut, on which Rupees 70,083 was spent. The Rally branch has been raised throughout, and the Muddoor branch commenced; the rough stone aprons of both these branches of the Anicut are being widened 20 yards to resist the increased overfall and scour consequent on raising the dam. 420 shutter posts have been fixed in their places.

190. Rupees 31,930 was expended on the canal from the Kistna Anicut to the Masulipatam basin. The last lock (connecting the canal with the tidal basin) was completed and opened for Navigation on the 29th March 1863. The value of the canal, of which this lock is the key, is very great. By it, the port of Masulipatam has the best possible means of communication with the Kistna, and (by the next noticed work) with the Godavery and its net work of canals. Its construction was a work of considerable difficulty. Since it was opened the lock has been worked night and day as rapidly as possible to meet the requirements of the large traffic.

191. Ellore high level canal connecting the Kistna and Godavery and their dependent Delta canals. The expenditure during the year on this very important link was Rupees 79,138. It was very nearly ready for traffic at the close of the official year, and will soon be opened for Navigation.

192. Next in importance, and superior in local beneficial effect and remunerative return to the State are the widening the Kistna Main Ducts, which was commenced this year, and the construction and extension of branch channels for Irrigation in that Delta. Rupees 1,52,185 were spent on these works, of which 53,220 Rupees were laid out on the enlargement of the Main Ducts from the Anicut, 7½ lacs cubic yards of earth being removed for that money. The new Irrigation channels in the Eastern Delta were brought into full operation during the year with good effect—their total cost has been 61,326 Rupees, of which Rupees 8,096 were spent in the year 1862-63. Rupees 21,097 were expended on the enlargement and prolongation of the Western Delta river bank channel, the progress on which is reported to be very satisfactory, and Rupees 16,436 on the Cummamoor, or Western Delta outside channel. Numerous minor works for distribution and regulation of water in the Delta were pushed on during the year to the extent of Rupees 53,336, making the total 1,52,185 above stated.

193. It may not be out of place here to observe that the Kistna works up to date have cost about 21 lacs; that the nett return in extra Revenue in consequence of the incomplete state of the works is only about 13 per cent. per annum; that to complete the Irrigation of all the arable land commanded by the Anicut, and for which the Kistna can in ordinary seasons supply sufficient water, about 16 lacs more, judiciously laid out, will suffice; and that the nett

Government profit by increased Revenue will be upwards of 40 per cent. on the total cost of the completed works.

Expenditure on the Godavery and Kistna Delta works.

194. The total expenditure during the year on the Godavery Delta works was Rupees 2,24,480, and on the Kistna works Rupees 2,18,132.

195. Palar Anicut project in North Arcot. The outlay on these works during the year was 1,36,971 Rupees, making the total expenditure Rupees 7,92,908. The three main channels on the north side as well as the Doosy main on the south and its three branches have been widened and improved, and the main channel supplying the Madras District has been completed. Besides these main works seven minor branches have been well advanced towards completion, and several of the tanks (106 in number) fed by the channels have been put in good order.

Poiney Channels.

196. Poiney project in the North Arcot District. Rupees 25,246 have been expended on the channels from the Poiney Anicut. One of the principal channels is being widened, and another, which was commenced in December, has been opened (with a width of 6 yards, to be ultimately increased to 10) for a distance of 11 miles up to the Amoor tank.

Pennair Channels.

197. Rupees 55,983 were laid out on the extension of the channels for the Pennair (Nellore) Anicut and on their masonry works. The Kistnapatam channel was nearly finished at the close of the year, sufficiently so to be used for passing water down to tanks.

198. Besides the above, on which the aggregate expenditure amounted to 6,60,812 Rupees, upwards of a hundred small Irrigation works in different parts of the country, have been under execution during the year to the extent of 1,22,714 Rupees. Making the total expenditure of the year on Irrigation and Revenue works, Rupees 7,83,526.

199. "COMMUNICATIONS."—Of the operations of the Department for the improvement of the means of communication, those on the Upper Godavery take first rank in importance.

200. The nett outlay on these works during the year 1862-63 amounted to Rupees 5,66,973, the most important of the works in progress being the roads at the three barriers on the Upper Godavery, for the early completion of which every effort has been made.

201. At the first barrier the tram-road has been well advanced; three and a half miles of it were worked during the year: and but for the occurrence of an accident at the suspension bridge being constructed over the Toorbuka, the line would have been opened to Setimpett, a distance of 14 miles.

202. The tram-road at the second barrier has a fair prospect of being completed by the time the river rises in July. The earthwork and bridging are finished, and all the sleepers and several miles of rail have been laid.

203. At the third barrier it has been thought proper to substitute a good common road for a tram-road, the experience of the past year having made it quite evident that as regards nine-tenths of the traffic on the river in its present state, the third barrier must practically be the terminus of the river transit. Out of 32 miles of earthwork upwards of 15 have been finished, and more would have been done if funds had been forthcoming. The total expenditure on these roads during the past year amounted to Rupees 2,64,844.

204. Besides the above there has been an outlay of Rupees 2,66,854 at the Sinteral barrier, Anicut, and channel, for which sum 7,300 cubic yards of masonry have been built, and 2,68,705 cubic yards of earthwork excavated.

205. Between Budrachellum and Dowlaishwaram, rocks have been removed from the bed of the river, and considerable progress made with the construction of groynes, the expenditure on which amounted to Rupees 23,194.

Enchampilay Barrier, Anicut, and Canal.

206. Preliminary operations have been commenced at the Enchampilay barrier, Anicut, and canal.

207. Much difficulty has been experienced in keeping together a proper number of work people. In January there were sufficient coolies and bricklayers assembled to complete half the Anicut works during the year, but from various causes their number was reduced in a few months to two-thirds, and much delay in consequence arose in carrying on both masonry and earthwork.

208. Fever and sickness in general was much less obstructive to the progress of the works than in the preceding year; but at the Anicut disease prevailed to some extent from the 1st March to the 20th April, the heat of the weather during the time having been most oppressive. Provision is now being made to house all the men properly, the jungle is also being cleared away more effectually, and there is no doubt that these measures will tend to make the people much healthier.

209. The prices of labor and materials have risen considerably, especially the latter, owing to the taxes which are levied on all articles of forest produce.

210. As respects the transit operations, seven steamers in all were employed, two on each of the three lower and one on the upper reach.

211. Navigation began on the different reaches at the latter end of June, and appears to have terminated in the middle of October on the upper reach, late in November on the two middle reaches, and to have continued open still later on the lowest reach. The through navigation only lasted $3\frac{1}{2}$ months.

212. As regards the supply of water in the river, the season has been an average one

Supply of water in the river.

The navigable portions of the river are, with a few trifling exceptions, still in their natural state. The portages at the three barriers were effected by means of country carts and the existing roads, neither of the tram-ways being fit for traffic.

213. As the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces has a direct interest in the Upper Godavery works, and as he is in a more favorable position to command labor and exercise efficient supervision, and to estimate the value of trade likely to flow from the interior to the coast, and is therefore in a better position than this Government can ever be to determine the importance of the undertaking, and the character of the works required to perfect it, it has been decided that the charge of them shall be transferred to that Officer from the 1st May 1863, together with the services of Captain Haig and the other Executives now employed thereon, as well as all the plant, steamers, boats, &c., which have been provided for the transport of goods.

214. On the formation and improvement of roads in this Presidency, 16½ lacs of Rupees were expended by the Department, of which 6 lacs were from Local Funds. Besides 1,05,000 Rupees on construction of bridges, of which thirty were completed during the year, the principal being one of nine 40 feet arches across the Ambravetty, on road from Paulghaut to Madura, and one of seven 36 feet arches across the Mahendra, on the Northern Trunk Road, Ganjam.

215. No particular work under this head deserves special notice, it being all ordinary road work, distributed in little patches on many different lines of road all over the Presidency.

216. The lines on which most work has been done are the great Northern Trunk Road, the road from Madras to Mysore Frontier at Oossor, and the Southern Trunk Road through Trichinopoly and Madura to Tinnevely. The latter has been very much improved within the last two or three years.

217. A good deal of work was done during the year on the Bellary and Cuddapah road, on which the daily average traffic is reported to be upwards of 500 bandies (principally Cotton), and the operations on the Nandikanama and Munteral Kanama Ghauts were pushed on as vigorously as possible. Sickness, due to the unhealthy locality, and the demand for labor on the Irrigation Canal Company's works, make it difficult to keep coolies on these works.

218. Two new lines of road have been commenced in the Trichinopoly District, one running direct through the well-watered Torriore Taluq and by the pass between the Collay Mullay and Pachamullay hills to the Attoor valley of the Salem District, the other through the Cotton tract of the Arealoor and Woodiarpolliem Taluqs to the Trunk road No. 7, which, crossing the Coleroon by the bridge at the lower Anicut, gives access to the coast either direct to Tranquebar via Myaveram, or via Combaconum, Nedamungalum and rail to Negapatam,

Forty miles of new road to connect Canara with the Malabar canals, viâ Vitta and Hossdroog, have been traced and opened out: eleven miles of road have been opened, and 51 small bridges built between Calicut and Paulghaut; and operations on the Carcoor, Peria, Cootiaddy and Perambaddy ghauts have been carried on during the year. These ghauts are intended to give the Coffee Planters of Wynaad and Coorg access to the coast.

219. The section of the East Coast Canal between Sadras and the Palaur has been completed in a satisfactory manner at a total cost of 23,451 Rupees, of which 16,777 Rupees were expended during the past year.

East Coast Canal.

220. The improvement of the Paumben channels was carried on during the year as usual; 1,832 vessels, of which 15 were English Steamers, availed themselves of the Pass.

Paumben Pass.

221. The total amount laid out on new works of communication, of which the principal have been noticed above was Rupees 11,84,000.

Total outlay on communications.

REPAIRS.

222. The repairs and maintenance of buildings (Rupees 2,47,517) and of roads (Rupees 10,01,136) have been performed as usual; some improvement in system and results being apparent in the matter of road repairs, due to the allotment of a regular mileage annual allowance for the principal roads of each district.

Repairs of Roads and Buildings.

223. On Irrigation repairs the total expenditure of the year was Rupees 8,77,196. As was to be expected more money has been spent in proportion to area in the Districts composing the Godavery, Kistna, and Cauvery Deltas than elsewhere; the aggregate expenditure in these districts being 4,58,000 Rupees, or more than half the total for the twenty Districts. Allowing for the outlay on repairs of tanks and river channels in the upland Taluqs, the cost of maintenance of these Delta works may be set down in round numbers at 3½ lacs, or about 4 Annas per acre irrigated. In the remaining sixteen districts 4,20,000 Rupees were expended on the maintenance of the Irrigation works: about 2,500 separate works were repaired for this amount.

Repairs of Irrigation works.

224. The rates for labor and materials have risen slightly during the year. The price of timber has risen considerably. In several Districts, firewood and charcoal are very dear, and in the Bellary District hardly obtainable at any price.

Rates and Prices.

225. The Workshops at Dowlaishweram have not been so busy this year as last. The value of the work turned out amounted to Rupees, 1,00,335, or Rupees 75,757 less than in 1861-62.

Workshop at Dowlaishweram.

226. At the Workyard at Bangalore, Rupees 23,075 have been expended in making up trusses, doors, sashes, girders, joists, &c. The use of a Steam Engine and Saw Mills has effected a great saving both in time and labor.

Workyard at Bangalore.

227. The season generally was favorable, particularly in the Southern Districts. In Cuddapah, the local rains were insufficient, while on the Western coast there was unseasonable heavy rain whereby works under execution were delayed and injured.

228. Something has been done towards extending plantations during the year. In Bellary, where it is so much needed, several thousands of trees have been planted, and are thriving; and in Trichinopoly, a good deal has been done in that way on the banks of the Cauvery and the channels supplied by it.

ACCOUNTS.

229. During the greater portion of the year under review, the Audit of Bills was carried on with a separate Establishment in charge of the Assistant to the Chief Engineer, but on the 28th February, the old Establishment was abolished, a new one under a Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts was formed, and at the same time the Audit of Salaries, Travelling Allowance, and Miscellaneous Bills was transferred from the Civil Paymaster to the Controller.

230. The following Statement shows the number and amount of Bills received and passed in 1862-63, as compared with 1861-62 :—

	Received during the year.		Disposed of.		Remaining on hand at the end of the year.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1861-62	8,611	59,12,258	8,822	59,95,823	1	18
1862-63	9,640	67,53,858	9,522	66,17,566	118	1,36,292

The following Statements exhibit the Travelling Allowance, and other Bills disposed of during 1862-63, as compared with the previous year :—

Travelling Allowance Bills.

	Passed.	Retrenched.	Percentage of Stoppage.
1861-62... Rs.	1,11,720	6,571	5½
1862-63... „	1,18,094	4,244	3½

Contingent Bills.

1861-62.	Passed	...	...	Rupees 5,638
1862-63.	Do.	...	...	„ 4,999

Machinery Bills.

1861-62.	Passed	Rupees 86,987
1862-63.	Do.	„ 1,675

Office Furniture Bills.

1862-63.	Passed	Rupees 5,194
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231. A part of the Establishment has had a considerable portion of its time taken up in adjusting the expenditure during the years 1855-56 to 1859-60. Bills in adjustment of the expenditure in 1860-61, and 1861-62, have been fully received from nearly every District.

232. The work done in the Compiling Department consists of the several Accounts and Financial Statements required by the Supreme and Madras Governments, and by the Accountant General's Department.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

233. In the last Report it was stated that estimates had been sanctioned for the Main Canal, up to the 72nd mile. Those sanctioned during the year 1862-63 were as follows :—

Rupees 3,78,280 for the Main Canal, extending from the 72nd to 92nd mile, including 200 feet of lockage.

Rupees 1,42,120 for the Main Canal, extending from the 92nd to 103rd mile, with an Anicut across the river Caulee and regulating lock and Sluice, and including works for surplus discharge and culverts for drainage.

Rupees 1,33,000 for an Anicut across the river Pennair at Somaiswaram, where the river passes through the last narrow gorge of the Cuddapah range into the Nellore plain where the navigation will finally leave the river.

Rupees 20,160 for additional means of communication in the 4th and 5th portions of the Main Canal.

Rupees 15,520 for distributing or branch channels. The expenditure sanctioned for smaller works, buildings, &c., amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 5,880, makes a gross total of Rupees 6,94,960 sanctioned on estimates submitted during the year.

234. The construction of the Main Canal through the Nellore District, from Somaiswaram to the coast, near Kistnapatam, was finally authorised by the Secretary of State in March 1863; but as the plans and estimates for these works were prepared by the Company's Chief Engineer so far back as June 1862, they have been returned to him for revision.

State of the works.

235. The state of the works is as follows :—

The Anicut across the Toombuddra river at Soonkasala, with its under sluices, has been completed with the exception of a gap in the north branch, which will not be closed till after the next rains. A similar gap in the south branch has been closed somewhat hurriedly, and is a weak point in the dam.

Most of the under Sluice Vents are unprovided with shutters, and can therefore be closed but imperfectly, and with difficulty.

The head Sluice is completed with the exception of the shutters, which have been made of a temporary character only for use this season.

236. On the Main Canal from Soonkasala to Kurnool, one portion of 17½ miles has been completed, or very nearly so, with its masonry works, but the bank still requires to be revetted in many places, and rocky obstructions remain to be removed from various parts of the Canal bed.

The arches of the Hindry Aqueduct have been completed to ½rd of its full breadth, and water might have been taken across it, had the state of the banks just above it, and that of the channel below admitted of it.

From the Aqueduct to the Mettacondal cutting, the Canal is in various states of progress throughout its length. About one-half of the earth-work is done, but only a smaller proportion of the rocky excavation. The principal difficulties are, the Mettacondal cut, and a deep rocky cutting in the 20th mile. The former is progressing satisfactorily and with less difficulty than was anticipated. The latter is in a very backward state, and the work is there making very slow progress.

The masonry works generally, below the Aqueduct and dam to the Mettacondal cut, have made considerable progress, and are proceeding satisfactorily.

237. Below Kurnool any irrigation this season is impossible, but above it, the Chief Engineer states, that it might begin, if the cultivators were prepared to use the water.

The Channel from the Mettacondal cut to the Caulee, which is in the 6th section, is commenced, and preparations have been made for the lockage requisite for a fall of 200 feet, which will be a work of considerable labor.

Operations at the Somaiswaram Anicut, across the Pennair, have commenced.

238. Besides the executive operations, the progress made in surveying and estimating the remaining portion of the line, is as follows :—

The surveys for the 9th section of the Main Canal are near completion, and the line is marked out to the Pennair, about 25 miles.

Estimates for the 10th section are now ready. This section includes an Anicut across the Pennair with a set of scouring Sluices, regulating lock, and sluice at the head of the channel, and masonry works for scouring the channel, and passing the drainage of the country. Here the Main Channel reaches the town of Cuddapah.

The estimates for the Canal between Cuddapah and Somaiswaram are not yet prepared, as some little surveying is still necessary for determining the best mode of passing the rocky cliffs in this difficult portion of the line,

Surveys for Distribution Channels have been carried on in the 5th and 6th Distribution Channels. sections, and about 50 miles of channel are laid out but not yet estimated for.

239. In the last Administration Report, it was mentioned, that all exploration and surveys for fixing sites for Reservoirs were discontinued, but Exploration of sites for reservoirs renewed, and a regular survey party sanctioned. a regular Survey party has since been sanctioned for the purpose. They have examined a site for a large Reservoir at Luckawally on the Buddra River, and the Company's Chief Engineer states that it is in some respects an advantageous one, but the bund will be of great height, and labor will be scarce on the spot, and require to be drawn from great distances. Hence its inferiority to the original site proposed at the Mauri Convoi. The survey party is now taking sections for determining the actual capacity which can be given to the Luckawally Reservoir.

240. The average number of laborers employed on the Company's works during the year, was, as far as could be ascertained (from the imperfect Returns now obtainable) about 20,000. The number of hands has been falling off, and at the close of the season, there could hardly have been more than 17,000.

241. The water-rate of 3 Rupees an acre, which had been fixed as a temporary measure at the date of the last report, has now* been raised to Rupees 4 per acre for one crop only, with the distinct understanding that it may hereafter be still further increased, and that, on the works of the Company being in a condition to supply water for a second crop, the amount to be charged for it in addition to the rate charged for a single crop, will be duly announced.

242. The total expenditure under all heads in India during the year was Rupees 13,47,568, and that from the beginning of the Company's operations up to 30th April 1863 is 27,86,581-4-0, leaving a cash balance of Rupees 3,33,194 on that date.

243. The quantity of land made over by the Revenue Authorities during the year was 2,976 acres, and the amount of compensation paid in cash, Rupees 9,912-9-7, exclusive of the sum of Rupees 1,442 recovered from the sale of trees, &c., on lands taken up by the Company.

RAIL ROADS.

244. During the official year 1862-63, the Engineers of the Madras Railway have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the North-west line, and the Bangalore Branch, and in completing and maintaining the works of the South-west line which was opened to the public throughout on the 12th May 1862.

245. The amount of work executed on the North-west line was less than it would

Contemplated change in the direction of the North-west Line.

have been, owing to the proposed change of its course. The course which may be finally sanctioned for the line connecting the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways is still unsettled, but from the surveys which have been already made of the country, both on the Madras and Bombay side of Hyderabad, which is the point now proposed for the junction of the two Railways, the Madras Government see little reason to doubt that the direct line from Cuddapah to Kurnool, through the valley of Nundial, is the one that should be selected.

A full report on this subject will be submitted to the Government of India as soon as the more complete survey, and the map of the country through which the various proposed lines pass, has been prepared. An experienced Engineer is now engaged in surveying the line between Cuddapah and Hyderabad.

246. The Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway have been engaged in completing and maintaining the works of the line between Negapatam, and Trichinopoly, and in surveying the lines between Madura and Tuticorin and Trichinopoly and Errode respectively.

247. The average quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the Progress Reports from the 1st May 1862 to the latest date up to which the returns have been received, have been—

	Madras Railway Company's Line.			Great Southern of India Railway.
	S. W. Line.	N. W. Line.	Bangalore Branch.	
	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	
Earth-work.....	18,582	99,679	48,181	1,674
Masonry.....	1,261	3,221	3,245	3,332
Ballasting.....	23,372	12,075	6,360	.....
Permanent way.....	.....	340	3,242	5,436 L. Yds.
Fencing.....	1,920	8,974	4,183	16,891 L. Yds.

Rates and fares on the Madras Railway.

248. The fares and rates charged during the year were as follows :—

Passengers per mile.

	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class.....	0	1	0
2nd do.	0	0	5
3rd do.	0	0	3

Goods per ton per mile.

	RS.	A.	P.
Special.....	0	0	8
1st Class.....	0	0	9
2nd do.	0	0	11
3rd do.	0	0	13

249. The number of Passengers, the quantities of Goods carried, and the Revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows:—

South-west Line.

SOUTH-WEST LINE.

Passengers.

	No.	RS.	A	P.
From Passengers.				
1st Class...	10,600	57,734	9	7
2nd do. ...	75,905	83,136	11	3
3rd do. ..	10,02,479	6,81,731	5	3

Goods.

From Goods.	Special Class...	Maunds.	RS.	A	P.
	1st Class...	} 44,92,844...	8,92,099	13	5
	2nd do.				
	3rd do.				

North-west Line.

NORTH-WEST LINE.

Passengers.

	No.	RS.	A	P.
From Passengers.				
1st Class.....	426.....	324	5	5
2nd do.	3,492.....	1,232	12	5
3rd do.	1,24,689.....	23,670	2	11

Goods.

From Goods.	Special Class...	Maunds.	RS.	A	P.
	1st Class.....	} 5,99,474.....	33,586	10	6
	2nd do.				
	3rd do.				

Principal Officers employed on the Madras Railway.

250. The principal Officers employed in India by the Madras Railway Company on the 1st May 1862, were—

- 1 Agent and Manager.
- 1 Chief Engineer.
- 1 Traffic Manager.
- 1 Assistant do.
- 1 Second Assistant do.
- 1 Chief Accountant.
- 1 Deputy do.
- 1 Locomotive Superintendent.
- 2 Assistant do.
- 11 Second Class Engineers.
- 9 Third do. do.
- 1 Chief Clerk and Cashier.
- 1 General Storekeeper.
- 1 Engineer Accountant.

Promotions, additions, and reductions during the year.

251. The following promotions, additions, and reductions have been made during the official year 1862-63:—

Promotions.

- 3 Second Class Engineers promoted to First Class.
 5 Third do. do. do. to Second do.

Additions.

- 1 Assistant to the Agent and Manager.
 1 Third Assistant to the Locomotive Superintendent.
 1 Third Class Engineer.

Reductions.

- 2 Second Class Engineers.

Advances to the Madras Railway Company.

252. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were—

	RS.	A.	P.
For Construction.....	27,23,353	8	0
„ Stores.....	6,25,000	0	0
„ Sleepers.....	2,65,000	0	0
„ Rolling Stock.....	2,19,500	0	0

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment.....	1,01,260	12	0
Engineer and Telegraph do.	4,14,127	2	0
Locomotive do.	1,02,215	12	0
Contingencies.....	31,149	4	0

253. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement, in March 1853 up to the 31st December 1862, amounts to 4,04,65,470-2-0.

Principal Officers on the Great Southern of India Railway.

254. The principal Officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway on the 1st May 1862 were—

- 1 Agent.
 1 Chief Engineer.
 1 First Class Engineer.
 1 Second do. do.
 2 Third do. do.
 1 Chief Accountant.
 1 General Storekeeper.

Reductions during the year.

255. The following reductions have been made during the year :—

- 1 Chief Engineer.
 1 First Class Engineer.
 2 Third do. do.
 1 Chief Accountant.
 1 General Storekeeper.

256. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction.....	1,43,000	0	0
Stores.....	65,500	0	0
Contingencies.....	2,900	3	0
Rolling Stock.....	38,000	0	0

Salaries.

Agency... ..	44,776	1	0
Engineer and Telegraph Dept.....	63,723	15	0
Locomotive Department.....	11,789	3	0

257. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the work in October 1858 up to the 31st December 1862, amounts to Rupees 34,25,101-13-10.

Expenditure on the Great Southern of India Railway.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

258. REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF 1862-63, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1861-62.—The present Financial Review, like that of the previous year, is based chiefly upon a comparison of the actual results of the year 1862-63, with those of 1861-62. A few of the Receipts and Disbursements such as the Public Works and Military Receipts, the gain or loss of exchange on transactions with the Home Government, the payments of Interest, Donations and Contributions from Government to Service Funds, have been only estimated, as full returns have not as yet been received to calculate their actuals. The figures exhibiting the expenditure on account of the Army are not wholly actual. They have been arrived at by adding to the actuals of nine months, the estimate for the last quarter of the year. The outlay in the Public Works Department is represented, by the amount of advances made by Collectors to the District Engineers on letters of credit, minus the estimated unexpended Cash Balances which were outstanding on the 30th April 1863.

259. LAND REVENUE INCLUDING SAYER AND ABKARRY.—The receipts under Land,

* Land... ..	4,20,49,600	Sayer, and Abkarry amount to Rupees 4,60,93,350.*
Sayer	3,39,670	
Abkarry	37,04,080	They show an improvement of Rupees 12,32,420 over
	4,60,93,350	the collections of the previous year, which amount
+ Land... ..	4,08,40,400	only to Rupees 4,48,67,590,† although they include the
Sayer	6,92,520	receipts of North Canara, since transferred to Bombay.
Abkarry	33,34,670	
	4,48,67,590	

The increase, which is about 2½ per cent. above the collections of 1861-62, is due

<i>Payment of Current Dues.</i>		1st, to greater punctuality in the payment of the Kists,
† This year	4,03,50,426	as appears from the excess of current payments over those
Last year... ..	3,94,44,626	of last year—vide margin;‡ 2nd, to increased cultivation
Excess... ..	9,05,800	and to the transfer of the Military Abkarry collections
		amounting to 2 lakhs from "Miscellaneous" to this head.

260. **ASSESSED TAXES.**—The actual collections under this head during the year 1861-62, were Rupees 28,49,590,* whereas for 1862-63 they amount only to Rupees 23,25,540.† This decrease of Rupees 5,24,050, or about 18½ per cent. below the collections of the previous year, is chiefly owing to the abolition of the duty on Arts and Trades, and of the Income Tax on incomes below Rupees 500 per annum.

* Income Tax...	25,48,110
Duty on Arts and Trades	3,01,480
	<u>28,49,590</u>
Income Tax...	23,18,250
Other Imperial Taxes...	7,290
	<u>23,25,540</u>

261. **LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.**—Customs show a falling off of Rupees 3,63,630, the actual collections for 1861-62 being Rupees 23,25,220,‡ while those for 1862-63 are only Rupees 19,61,590.§ This decrease of about 15½ per cent.

Sea Customs...	20,97,920
Land Customs...	<u>2,27,300</u>
	<u>23,25,220</u>
Sea Customs...	17,72,780
Land Customs...	<u>1,88,810</u>
	<u>19,61,590</u>
In 1860-61...	26,01,344
„ 1861-62...	<u>20,97,920</u>
„ 1862-63...	<u>17,72,780</u>

Import Duties.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.	Actual of 1862-63.	Per centage the net Increase and Decrease of the one previous year.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Spirits and Wines.	1,72,502	1,55,442	2,11,073	35½	...
Cotton Twist and Yarn.	3,10,777	1,40,592	55,293	...	60½
Cotton Piece Goods.	3,07,546	2,37,476	1,19,647	...	49½
Malt Liquor.	66,115	41,785	25,976	...	37½
Coral.	15,306	9,597	15,081	57	...
Metal.	1,48,190	1,69,265	1,14,572	...	32½
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread.	22,533	31,578	31,527	...	...
Woolens.	17,158	18,942	10,787	...	43
Railway Stores.	...	31,034	48,886	57½	...
Total of Import.	10,60,127	8,35,711	6,32,842	...	24½
Export Duties.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.	Actual of 1862-63.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Indigo.	47,558	77,618	71,244	...	8½
Cotton Piece Goods.	19,780	23,375	24,063	3	...
Hides and Skins.	33,346	29,465	32,092	9	...
Rice.	3,752	2,584	9,299	260	...
Seeds.	1,891	2,651	3,631	37	...
Saltpetre.	12,033	26,848	23,778	...	11½
Total of Export.	1,18,360	1,62,541	1,64,107	1	...
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties.	11,78,487	9,98,252	7,96,949	...	20

doubtless by the smaller demand for Cotton Piece Goods which, having risen in price owing to past events, have met with purchasers much less readily than heretofore, and have in consequence been imported less freely. From the entry in the margin|| of the actual collections for the past three years of the Sea Custom Revenue, it will be observed that in this source of income there has been a gradual falling off. A Table is likewise given in the margin, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of Madras during the past three years.

262. **SALT.**—As a source of Revenue, Salt is next to Land. The actual receipts under this head in 1862-63 amount to Rupees 91,27,700. This, as compared with the receipts of the preceding year, viz., Rupees 86,83,230, shows an increase of Rupees 4,44,470, or a

little more than 5 per cent. The large quantity of Salt conveyed by Rail into the interior has been the chief cause of this increase.

263. STAMPS.—The collections from this source in 1861-62 were Rupees 31,04,580, while for the year 1862-63 they amount to only Rupees 21,34,570, thus showing a decrease of Rupees 9,70,010, or $31\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. less than the income of the previous year. The collections for 1861-62 were unusually large, owing to the "Limitation Act," which came into operation in January 1862, and obliged many debtors, who were unable to pay before that date, to renew their bonds on Stamped Papers.

264. MINT.—The Mint receipts consist of seigniorage, and gain on Copper Coinage. The Actuals on this account for the year 1862-63, amount to Rupees 6,93,200, and exceed those of 1861-62 by Rupees 11,320.

265. LAW AND JUSTICE.—The Revenue from this source consists of Judicial Fees and Fines, and amounts to Rupees 2,95,190 for 1862-63. It falls short of the Actuals of 1861-62 by Rupees 38,980. This source of income is of a variable character.

266. POLICE.—The receipts from this source for the year 1862-63 amount to Rupees 30,770, and are below those of 1861-62 by Rupees 2,040.

267. MARINE.—The actual receipts on this account for the year 1862-63 are Rupees 29,730. This amount, as compared with the receipts of 1861-62, viz., Rupees 1,06,660, may seem to have very greatly fallen off. This however is not actually the case, the decrease being only nominal, and arising from the collections on account of Port Dues and Fees, which had hitherto been included under "Marine Receipts," being transferred in the year 1862-63 to "Port Fund" under "Local Funds," "Public Debt."

268. PUBLIC WORKS.—The returns for ascertaining the collections from this source not having been fully received, the figures in the Regular Estimate for 1862-63, have been assumed for the present review. The Estimate on this account for 1862-63, is Rupees 3,98,000, which does not materially differ from the Actuals of 1861-62, viz., Rupees 3,95,900.

	Rupees.
* Rajah of Mysore.....	24,50,000
" of Travancore....	7,83,110
" of Cochin.....	2,00,000
" of Travancore on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.....	13,320
	<hr/> 34,46,430

TRIBUTES.—The income from Tributes is fixed, and amounts annually to the sum of Rupees 34,46,430.*

269. MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING INTEREST.—The receipts from Miscellaneous and Interest are given in the margin.† The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

Miscellaneous...	{ Civil..... 6,71,000
	{ Military 22,14,000
Interest.....	29,250

270. AGGREGATE REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.—The total gross Revenue of 1862-63, is Rupees 6,94,50,320, which is Rupees 8,88,520 less than the Actuals of 1860-61. This may be well accounted for by the transfer of North Canara to Bombay, the Land Revenue of which District alone amounted in the year 1861-62 to Rupees 9,80,220. It should however be stated that the Actuals of 1862-63 exceed the Regular Estimate for that year by Rupees 37,59,420.

		Per centage of Increase	Per centage of Decrease	
		on the one previous year.		
1838-39.....	5,12,20,809	2	0	} 271. TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME FROM 1838-39 to 1862-63. —Territorial income for the past 25 years is tabulated in the margin, with the per centage of Increase and Decrease as compared in each case with the year preceding.
1839-40.....	5,97,80,914	16½	0	
1840-41.....	5,21,89,491	0	12¾	
1841-42.....	5,21,26,018	0	0½	
1842-43.....	5,29,34,259	1½	0	
1843-44.....	5,39,71,608	2	0	
1844-45.....	5,22,93,525	0	3	
1845-46.....	5,31,68,089	1¾	0	
1846-47.....	5,35,12,884	0¾	0	
1847-48.....	5,38,16,036	0½	0	
1848-49.....	5,32,18,618	0	1½	
1849-50.....	5,16,07,106	0	3	
1850-51.....	5,24,13,799	1½	0	
1851-52.....	5,39,15,001	2¾	0	
1852-53.....	5,48,69,598	1¾	0	
1853-54.....	5,09,83,383	0	7	
1854-55.....	5,11,56,415	0¼	0	
1855-56.....	5,49,66,757	7½	0	
1856-57.....	5,76,70,497	5	0	
1857-58.....	5,66,20,666	0	2	
1858-59.....	6,24,58,384	10¼	0	
1859-60.....	6,53,42,670	4½	0	
1860-61.....	6,62,30,668	1½	0	
1861-62.....	7,03,38,844	5¾	0	
1862-63.....	6,94,50,320	0	1½	

272. ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACK.—The payments made in the year 1862-63 in the nature of Allowances and Refunds from Revenues previously carried to the credit of the State, amount to Rupees 11,47,380; which is Rupees 8,97,040 in excess of the payments made on the same account in 1861-62. This large increase of upwards of 358 per cent. is mainly owing to the recent Orders of Government, directing the refund to Her Highness Kamatche Boye Sahiba of the net profits of the lands belonging to the late Rajah of Tanjore, during the period that they were in the possession of Government.

273. CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.—The total charges incidental to the Revenue Administration, including the expenditure properly chargeable upon the General Revenues of the country, amount for the past official year to Rupees 99,04,530. This is composed of Rupees 62,60,970 on account of "Revenue Departments," such as Land Revenue, Assessed Taxes, Customs, Salt, &c., Rupees 35,54,200 on account of "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements," such as Territorial and Political Allowances and Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands, &c., and Rupees 89,360 on account of Miscellaneous Payments and Contingencies, which include all ordinary and extraordinary expenditure connected with the Revenue Departments in general.

274. REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.—The expenditure on this account for the year 1862-63 is composed of the items noted in the margin,* and falls below that of 1861-62 by Rupees 4,34,421, or 6½ per cent. This decrease may be attributed to the transfer of North Canara to Bombay, and the reduction of the Revenue Establishments, consequent on the extension of the new Police,

Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkarry	45,04,730
Assessed Taxes	65,610
Customs	1,65,290
Salt	11,67,160
Stamps	99,180
Mint	2,59,000
	62,60,970

the revision of the Establishment of the Settlement Department, and a decrease effected in the number of the Deputy Collectors attached to the Inam Commission in consequence of the work having been partially completed.

	Receipts.	Charges.	Per centage.
Land Revenue, &c.*...	4,60,93,350	45,04,730	9½
Assessed Taxes.....	23,25,540	65,610	2½
Customs.....	19,61,590	1,65,290	8½
Salt†.....	91,27,700	11,67,160	12½
Stamps.....	21,84,570	99,180	4½
Mint.....	6,93,200	2,59,000	37½

A Table, containing the per centage of charges upon the Collections of the year under each source of revenue, is given in the margin.

275. ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.—The charge on this account for the year 1862-63, which has been assumed at Rupees 35,54,200, is composed of Rupees 31,69,270 actually paid in Madras during the year 1862-63, and

Paid in Madras.....	35,22,140	Rupees 3,84,930 estimated as paid in Bengal on account of
Paid in Bengal.....	3,84,930	Mysore Pensions. The Actuals for 1861-62 under this
	39,07,070	head being Rupees 39,07,070,* the reduction under this
		head during the year 1862-63 is a little above 9 per cent.

276. MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES.—Under this head will be observed in the year 1862-63 an increase of Rupees 74,760, the charges of 1862-63 being Rupees 89,360, and those for 1861-62 being only Rupees 14,600.

277. ARMY.—The total Military expenditure during the year 1862-63, including ¼rd of the value of Stationery received from England, amounts to Rupees 3,05,62,630. It falls Rupees 84,50,080 below the expenditure of 1861-62. The decrease in 1862-63, which is more than 21½ per cent., is owing partly to the Commissariat charges of seven months of 1860-61, which had been omitted in that year, having been included in 1861-62, and partly to the large savings effected in the Army in consequence of the reduction of Regiments, and the retirement of Officers on the Extra Pension.

278. PUBLIC WORKS.—The outlay on Public Works during the year 1862-63 has been assumed at Rupees 69,16,150. This is Rupees 4,46,280 less than the Actuals of 1861-62, which were Rupees 73,62,430. This decrease of 6 per cent. is attributable to the exclusion of the outlay from 1 per cent. Income Tax Fund, from the Public Works' Expenditure of 1862-63, as it has been directed to be exhibited separately under Local Funds.

CIVIL SERVICES.—This division embraces all charges of the Civil Administration, and is composed of the following Sub-divisions.

* 279. SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.—The Actuals, under this head for 1862-63 amount to Rupees 15,65,560 against Rupees 19,51,010 for 1861-62. The decrease of Rupees 3,85,450, or about 20 per cent. in the expenditure of 1862-63, is owing to the Medical charges being shown departmentally in 1862-63, instead of in one amount under this head as in 1861-62.

280. **LAW AND JUSTICE.**—The total expenditure on this account during the year 1862-63, amounts to Rupees 35,59,060 against Rupees 33,33,240 in 1861-62. This increase of Rupees 2,25,820, or about 6½ per cent., even after the saving on account of the transfer of North Canara is deducted, is owing partly to the increase of Salaries paid to the District Moonsiffs, and partly to the transfer of the Judicial Medical Charges from Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments to this head.

281. **POLICE.**—The Police charges for the year 1862-63 amount to Rupees 33,26,070. and fall below the expenditure of 1861-62 by Rupees 6,940. A saving of Rupees 1,02,430 having been made in this department in consequence of the transfer of North Canara to Bombay, the increase caused by the extension of the new Police in other Districts is not apparent.

282. **EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.**—The charges of Education in the year 1862-63 come up to Rupees 6,54,650, and exceed those of 1861-62 by Rupees 67,470, or 11½ per cent. This is to be accounted for by, 1st, the increase on account of Cinchona plantations amounting to upwards of 30,000 Rupees; and 2ndly, by the opening of new Schools in the Mofussil.

283. **POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES.**—The Actuals on this account for the year 1862-63 amount to Rupees 1,33,140, or Rupees 30,660 in excess of the payments made in 1861-62. This may be explained by the circumstance that the amount of 17 years' arrears of Travelling charges of the late Resident of Travancore, ordered to be reimbursed to the Travancore Government, was paid during the past official year.

284. **SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES.**—The payments made on this account during the year 1862-63 amount to Rupees 22,05,400, or Rupees 3,21,670 in excess of the Actuals of 1861-62. This arises from the charges connected with Hospitals and Dispensaries being shown under this head in the year 1862-63, instead of under Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments as in the year 1861-62.

285. **MARINE.**—The charges of the Marine Department for the year 1862-63 are Rupees 114,100 against Rupees 3,19,610 in the previous year. The decrease of Rupees 2,05,510, or about 64½ per cent., is owing to the charges connected with the Establishments of the several Ports which have come under the operation of Act VII of 1858 not being as in the previous year exhibited as State charges in the year 1862-63, but shown separately under Port Fund.

286. **MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENCIES.**—The charges under this head have been assumed at Rupees 8,81,100 which is the Regular Estimate for 1862-63.

287. **INTEREST.**—The debit on this account is also taken at the Estimate figures. It amounts to Rupees 7,47,000.

288. **AGGREGATE DISBURSEMENTS.**—The total Territorial charges or charges proper of the State, during the year 1862-63 under the several heads above-mentioned, are Rupees 6,17,16,770, or less than the Actuals of 1861-62 by Rupees 74,93,180, or 10½ per cent

		Per centage of Increase	Per centage of Decrease
		on the one previous year.	
1838-39.....	4,74,30,024	3½	0
1839-40.....	5,82,34,963	22½	0
1840-41.....	5,11,13,359	0	12½
1841-42.....	5,04,08,699	0	1½
1842-43.....	5,13,27,381	10½	0
1843-44.....	5,17,26,688	0½	0
1844-45.....	5,28,96,849	2½	0
1845-46.....	5,42,59,249	2½	0
1846-47.....	5,20,20,519	0	4½
1847-48.....	5,31,43,084	2½	0
1848-49.....	5,04,36,208	0	5½
1849-50.....	4,90,57,543	0	2½
1850-51.....	4,87,50,388	0	0½
1851-52.....	4,92,84,343	1	0
1852-53.....	5,06,33,053	2½	0
1853-54.....	5,36,07,601	5½	0
1854-55.....	5,66,78,712	5½	0
1855-56.....	5,85,69,098	3½	0
1856-57.....	5,66,54,248	0	3½
1857-58.....	6,61,01,114	16½	0
1858-59.....	7,49,72,479	13½	0
1859-60.....	8,03,62,006	7½	0
1860-61.....	7,19,86,689	0	10½
1861-62.....	6,92,09,946	0	3½
1862-63.....	6,17,16,770	0	10½

289. TOTAL TERRITORIAL
CHARGES FROM 1838-39 to 1862-63.

—The Territorial charges for the
past 25 years are tabulated in the
margin with the per centage of
Increase and Decrease as com-
pared in each case with the year
preceding.

290. RESULT OF TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The Total Territorial Income for 1862-63, has been shown to be Rupees 6,94,50,320 ; if from this be deducted the expenditure of the year, viz., Rupees 6,17,16,770, there will be left a balance of Rupees 77,33,550 available for Imperial and other purposes.

291. STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND CHARGES FOR 1862-63, SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS WHICH THE CHARGES OF EACH DEPARTMENT BEAR TO THE AGGREGATE INCOME.—The following Statement exhibits in one view the Revenues and charges of the different departments of Administration for the past official year, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the charges of each department bear to the Actual Income.

[Statement.]

Statement.

INCOME.	Total Actual amount for 1862-63.	Per centage, i. e., the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	CHARGE.	Total Actual amount for 1862-63.	Per centage pro- portion of Income al- located to each branch of the Service.
I.—Land Revenue, &c.			A. Allowances, Refunds and Drawback.	11,47,380	1½
1. Land Revenue...	4,20,49,600	60½	B. Charges against In- come.		
2. Sayer.....	3,39,670	0½	I.—Revenue Department		
3. Abkarry	37,04,080	5½	1. Land Revenue.....	45,04,730	7½
II.—Assessed Taxes.			2. Assessed Taxes....	65,610	.....
1. Income Tax.....	23,18,250	3½	3. Customs... ..	1,65,290	0¼
2. Other Imperial Taxes.....	7,290	.....	4. Salt.....	11,67,160	2
III.—Land and Sea Customs.....	19,61,590	2½	6. Stamps.....	99,180	0¼
IV.—Salt.....	91,27,700	13½	7. Mint.....	2,59,000	0½
VI.—Stamps.	21,34,570	3	II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and En- gagements.....	35,54,200	5½
VII.—Mint.....	6,93,200	1	IV.—Miscellaneous...		
X.—Law and Justice.	2,95,190	0¼	V.—Contingencies, Special & Tem- porary.....	89,360	.....
XI.—Police... ..	30,770	.....	B. Total Rs. 99,04,530, or 16 per cent.		
XII.—Marine.....	29,730	.....	C. Army.....	3,05,62,630	49½
XIII.—Public Works.	3,98,000	0½	D. Navy.		
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,46,430	5	E. Public Works.....	69,16,150	11½
XV.—Miscellaneous, } Civil... }	6,71,000	1	F. II.—Salaries and Expenses of Pub- lic Department....	15,65,560	2½
„ Military...	22,14,000	3½	III.—Law and Justice..	35,59,060	5½
XVI.—Interest.....	29,250	.....	IV.—Police.....	33,26,070	5½
			V.—Education, Science and Art.....	6,54,650	1
			VI.—Political Agencies, &c.....	1,33,140	0¼
			VII.—Superannuations, &c.....	22,05,400	3½
			VIII.—Marine—Vide Navy.....	1,14,100	0¼
			IX.—Miscellaneous...		
			X.—Civil Contingen- cies.....	8,81,100	1½
			F. Total Rs. 1,24,39,080 ; or 20¼ per cent.		
			G. Interest.....	7,47,000	1¼
Rupees...	6,94,50,320	100	Rupees...	61,716,770	100

292. CASH BALANCE.—The Actual Cash Balance on the 30th April 1863 amounted to Rupees 3,77,81,726, which exceeds that on the 30th April 1862, by Rupees 84,93,856,* the full balance however cannot be considered as being available for immediate disbursement, as the amounts entered in the margin† have to be deducted from it. The following Statement exhibits in one view the Actual Cash Balances in the several Treasuries at the beginning and termination of each official year for the past five years.

Statement of Actual Balance of Cash.

Years.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Per centage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year.
1858-59...	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859-60...	2,52,04,890	2,42,46,953	...	9,57,937	4
1860-61...	2,42,46,953	2,18,39,788	...	24,07,165	11
1861-62...	2,18,39,788	2,92,87,870	74,48,082	...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1862-63...	2,92,87,870	3,77,81,726	84,93,856	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total of the } five years... }	12,48,78,368	13,83,61,227	1,68,47,961	33,65,102	
	Deduct—Total Decrease at the end of the year... }		33,65,102		
	Net Increase...		1,34,82,859		

293. CIRCULATION OF SMALL COINS.—The demand for small Coins in the interior during the year under review seems to have been very good, the amount of Silver Coins sent to the interior being Rupees 4,25,000, and of Copper Rupees 9,14,400. This as compared with the amounts sent during the previous year is highly satisfactory.

CIVIL PAYMASTER.

294. No change of any great importance has taken place in the Civil Paymaster's Office during the year 1862-63.

295. The second year of working of the Budget system has ended satisfactorily, and a further experience of one year has fully proved the expediency of the measures adopted to carry out that system as described in the Report for 1861-62, viz., the incorporation of the fixed and Contingent Departments, and alteration in the mode

Satisfactory working of the Budget system.

of keeping the Audit Registers. Bills have been disposed of with regularity and despatch, while at the same time the expenditure from Budget Grants has been carefully supervised.

296. Owing to the appointment of a Controller of Public Works Accounts, the Audit of Public Works, Salaries and Contingencies transferred to Controller of Public Works Accounts. Audit of charges on account of Salaries and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, heretofore conducted by the Civil Paymaster, was together with the Establishment attached thereto, costing Rupees 320 per mensem, transferred from 1st March 1863 to the former Officer.

297. On the other hand some addition to the ordinary work of the Office was caused by the transfer from the Military Department to Additions to ordinary Office work. the Civil Paymaster of the Audit of the Military Pay of Medical Officers in Civil Employ, as well as of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Army employed in the Civil Department; the preparation of Estimates of Pensionary Allowances, &c., previously furnished by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, and also of certain Monthly and other Returns required this year for the first time.

298. The Office has fully maintained its general efficiency, notwithstanding the additional labor and responsibility entailed upon it by the Budget system. State of the Office.

299. A statement of increase and decrease in the fixed and temporary Establishments is annexed as Appendix. Statement of increase and decrease of Establishment.

MILITARY FINANCE.

300. The operations of the Military Finance Department for the past year have been of an ordinary nature, and do not require to be specially noticed.

301. The system of audit and account which was brought into operation under the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 710 of the 6th July 1860, has now undergone a practical test of sufficient duration to admit of a decision being passed on it, and, making allowances for the difficulties which necessarily beset the introduction of all new systems, it may be said to have proved successful. Satisfactory working of system of audit and account.

302. The Army has been regularly and promptly paid : the Disbursements have been quickly rendered, audited, classified, and compiled, while they have been brought to account within little more than six weeks after the Disbursements were made, with the exception of those at distant stations beyond seas, which unavoidably take a longer period. Pay Department.

303. When the Military Accounts were transferred from the Civil to the Military Department under the new system above adverted to, there were large sums remaining unadjusted in the books of the former, amounting to Rupees 45,92,139, of which Rupees 41,24,725 have since been adjusted, leaving now a balance of only Rupees 4,67,414 unadjusted. The settlement of these unadjusted sums has pressed heavily on the Accountant. Military accounts.

304. The outstanding balances and retrenchments in the Commissariat Department at the commencement of the Official year amounted to Rupees 31,51,014, of which Rupees 29,60,490 have been brought to account and adjusted during the year, leaving a balance of only Rupees 1,90,524 outstanding.

305. As regards the current year's expenditure it may be observed that at the commencement of the year the Army was composed of 14,496 Europeans and 33,576 Natives. The Artillery has of late been largely augmented, and numbers 3,625 Europeans and 750 Natives; the latter are being gradually absorbed. The Cavalry consists of 1,095 Europeans and 1,548 Natives, while the Infantry consists of 9,600 Europeans and 31,328 Natives.

306. The estimated cost of the Army for 1863-64 is Rupees 296,49,050; the previous year's estimate was Rupees 302,43,053, while the actuals for 1861-62 were Rupees 324,43,751. The current year's estimate is thus less than the expenditure for 1861-62 by Rupees 27,94,701, and less than the estimate for 1862-63 by Rupees 5,94,003, and this notwithstanding that the Home charges for Military Stores have this year been brought into the Indian Budget, and that it has been necessary to provide largely for the unusual charge of sending three Regiments of Infantry to England and bringing out a similar number to replace them,—the cost for this service being estimated at Rupees 10,99,080. The Military charges of this Presidency have now been brought down to nearly what they were in 1857, and it may be added, with a better organized and more efficient Army.

307. The Audit in the different branches of the Department is current, which is the best proof that could be adduced of the satisfactory working of the different Establishments.

308. The retrenchments in the Pay Department on an expenditure of Rupees 246,22,443, amount to Rupees 1,37,133 only: a result which shows that much care and attention must be bestowed by the disbursing Officers, the Paymasters of Ranges.

309. The large increase which has recently taken place in the price of provisions and labor, has naturally had its effect on some portions of the Commissariat expenditure, but not to any serious extent, except at Hyderabad, where grain of all kinds has risen to nearly famine rates.

310. Means are now being taken to carry out in the Commissariat Department the Contract system to its fullest extent, and to get rid of the departmental purchase system which has until recently prevailed in that Department. As was to be expected, difficulties have been experienced in giving effect to the measure, from combination among the merchants and dealers, and from other similar causes; but as the system becomes better understood, the difficulties will disappear, and Government will in due time reap the full benefit of fair and open competition.

311. Considerable reductions in the Establishment of the Commissariat Department

Reductions in Commissariat Department. are being carried out on the recommendation of a Board of Officers which was specially held to consider the question.

The principle on which the recommendation is based is that the employes should be fewer and better paid, that the clerks should be divided into classes, that seniority accompanied by fitness should be the rule for promotion to a higher class, and that their services should be available wherever required. The change is being gradually introduced under the orders of Government, and every care taken that the interests of deserving servants are not injured or affected by the change.

MINT.

312. The Silver Bullion delivered at the Mint for Coinage during 1862-63 amounted to standard tolas 112,09,241, of which tolas 60,11,231 were Bullion Receipts 112,09,241. tendered by merchants. Tolas 1,95,177, consisting of un-current coin, were sent in by the Bank of Madras, and tolas 50,02,833 were transferred from the Mint of Bombay.

Out-turn.

	Rs.
To Balance on hand on the 1st May 1862	7,54,458
To Merchants' Silver Bullion purchased	60,11,231
To amount Coin and Public Bullion received	1,95,177
To do. Silver Bullion received from the Government of Bombay...	50,02,833
	119,63,699
By Standard value of Coins remitted... ..	67,32,540
By Balance in the Mint	52,42,383
	119,74,923
Excess...	11,224

313. The operations of the year are given in the margin, showing a more than average favorable result.

Copper Coinage.

Years.	Pieces.	Value Rupees.
1860-61	723,50,400	10,22,420
1861-62	709,49,760	10,76,750
1862-63	627,65,760	9,93,280

314. Owing to delay in the receipt of Dies for the new Coinage, the out-turn of Copper fell short of that of the two preceding years as shown in the margin.

315. The total out-turn both of Silver and Copper was 7,48,09,991 pieces, of the value of Rupees 77,25,528. The daily average was therefore 2,60,000 pieces. The numbers of each denomination of coin and their values, with the rates at which they were coined, were—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Single Rupees ...	54,47,907			54,47,907 at trifle above $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ...	51,048	6	6
Half do ...	5,12,504			do do do ...	5,125	0	7
Quarter do ...	21,30,895			do do do ...	21,308	15	2
Double Annas ...	39,62,925			do do do ...	24,768	4	6
Half do ...	62,58,240			1,95,570 at 313 Rupees per lac. ...	19,588	4	7
Quarter do ...	4,83,26,400			7,55,100 at 191 do do ...	92,303	6	9
Single Pie pieces ...	81,81,120			42,610 at 119 do do ...	9,735	8	6
						1,02,250	10 9
						1,21,627	3 10
						2,23,877	14 7

Of the above, four lacs of Rupees worth of quarter Rupee pieces, and four lacs of Rupees worth of Double Anna pieces were coined expressly for the Bombay Government, at an expense to this Mint of Rupees 28,500.

316. The receipts of the Mint amounted to Rupees 6,88,147. The expenses including the Assay Office charges, as well as loss on Mint receipts, expenses and profit. the sale of Copper Scissel, were Rupees 2,61,701-1-10, leaving a profit of Rupees 4,26,446.

<i>Receipts.</i>				RS.	A.	P.
Seignorage and Refining charges on Silver Bullion	...	...	...	1,26,490	7	5
Gain on Copper coins after deducting value of the Copper	...	...	...	5,44,064	14	3
Excess of Silver found in different Departments...	...	...	...	11,224	9	5
Amount of Acids and unserviceable Articles sold at the Mint	...	...	...	6,367	13	8
				6,88,147	12	9
<i>Disbursements.</i>						
Mint Master's salary	...	...	...	18,078	0	0
Mint Establishment	...	...	...	41,389	15	11
Contingent servants	...	...	...	69,785	11	2
Gram, straw, purchased articles, &c.	...	...	...	20,148	15	1
Coal	...	...	...	28,500	0	0
Coke...	...	...	...	18,159	8	7
Store articles	...	...	...	25,743	9	7
Moulder and Pattern maker...	...	...	...	8,439	15	11
Total Assay Office Establishment	...	...	...	25,419	4	0
Loss on Copper Scissel	...	...	...	6,036	1	7
				2,61,701	1	10
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint books...				4,26,446	10	11

Coinage of fifteen years shown.

317. The Coinage of the past fifteen years is shown below :-

Years.	SILVER.		COPPER.		Total Silver & Copper Pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.		
1848-49...	18,51,764	12,96,676	55,66,932	82,460	74,18,696	13,79,136
1849-50.....	16,42,676	8,64,371	70,93,550	1,05,960	87,36,226	9,70,332
1850-51.....	39,92,173	19,54,271	77,53,321	1,16,886	117,45,494	20,71,157
1851-52.....	50,14,308	37,07,032	55,10,710	91,330	105,25,018	37,98,362
1852-53.....	39,34,975	39,35,171	48,73,850	1,01,610	88,08,825	40,36,781
1853-54.....	77,61,272	67,51,002	52,86,894	99,502	130,48,166	68,50,504
1854-55.....	49,96,170	28,68,626	60,68,284	1,27,329	110,64,454	29,95,956
1855-56.....	82,77,360	54,52,049	67,83,102	1,20,676	150,60,462	55,72,726
1856-57..	151,31,526	86,78,139	151,29,884	2,59,435	302,61,410	89,37,575
1857-58..	163,38,249	96,21,933	348,95,280	6,50,791	512,33,529	102,72,724
1858-59.....	67,63,524	48,53,440	305,25,947	5,64,131	372,89,471	54,17,572
1859-60.....	110,78,847	56,62,073	654,68,832	9,02,991	765,47,679	65,65,064
1860-61.....	66,18,433	51,34,699	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62...	60,59,977	43,99,068	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,75,818
1862-63.....	120,54,231	67,32,248	627,65,760	9,93,280	748,09,991	77,25,528

318. The Foundry attached to the Mint was in full operation throughout the year,

having turned out 101 tons of castings for several of the Government Departments, and 20 tons of small articles for private parties.

Foundry fully employed. Castings for Government 101 tons, for Private parties, 20 tons.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

319. The following are the particulars of the operations of the Department during the past official year :—

Operations of Department.

<i>Notes issued in exchange for Silver Coin.</i>					Rs.
22,000	Notes of	10	Rupees in value	...	2,20,000
14,000	" of	20	" "	...	2,80,000
10,000	" of	50	" "	...	5,00,000
8,500	" of	100	" "	...	8,50,000
2,000	" of	500	" "	...	10,00,000
950	" of	1,000	" "	...	9,50,000
57,450					38,00,000

<i>Notes cancelled.</i>					
2,140	Notes of	10	Rupees in value	...	21,400
1,080	" of	20	" "	...	21,600
1,380	" of	50	" "	...	69,000
1,130	" of	100	" "	...	1,13,000
410	" of	500	" "	...	2,05,000
230	" of	1,000	" "	...	2,30,000
6,370					6,60,000

<i>Notes issued in exchange for cancelled Notes.</i>					
1,000	Notes of	10	Rupees in value		10,000
1,000	" of	100	" "	...	1,00,000
300	" of	500	" "	...	1,50,000
400	" of	1,000	" "	...	4,00,000
2,700					6,60,000

Notes received from the Bank of Madras in exchange for Cash.

400	Notes of	500	Rupees in value	...	2,00,000
300	" of	1,000	" "	...	3,00,000
700					5,00,000

320. Since the establishment of this Department under Act XIX of 1861, Notes to the value of 69,60,000 Rupees have been issued. Of these, Value of Notes now in circulation the value of 69,60,000 Rupees have been issued. Of these, and of Specie in deposit. Notes to the value of 6,60,000 Rupees have been cancelled, leaving in actual circulation Notes amounting in value to 63,00,000 Rupees. A reserve of Specie of equal amount remains in deposit in a strong room built for its reception at the Bank of Madras, no investments having been ordered by the Government of India.

321. The Commission paid to the Bank during the year, under Clause XVII of its agreement with Government, was Rupees 31,604-7-1.

Commission paid to the Bank.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

322. The Administration Reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin will be found in the Appendix.

The figured Statements submitted with those reports refer to the Malabar year 1037 ending on the 14th August 1862; but in the following remarks extracted from the Resident's Report, the history of the Administration is brought down as far as possible to the close of April last.

323. The statements relating to the Administration of Justice, if not altogether satisfactory, attest general improvement both in Travancore and Cochin. Defects are not unheeded or overlooked, and as the bench becomes occupied by men of better education and training, a greater degree of progress will be attained. A system of registering deeds obtains in Travancore which, if properly managed, would be of considerable value. Unchecked abuses, however, have rendered it an engine of extortion on the part of the Notaries public, and a source of annoyance to the people, but now it is proposed to place the Village Notaries under proper control. Improvement in the Administration of Criminal Justice has certainly taken place, and if when marked, it is still only comparative, credit is not the less due to those whose exertions have produced the result. The organization of a Police Force in Travancore will tend greatly to further progress, and to the exercise of intelligent care and circumspection in preliminary enquiries, in which the Sirkar officers are now lamentably deficient.

324. The per-centage of casualties in Jails in Travancore has hitherto been remarkably high; but measures have lately been adopted at the suggestion of Dr. Ross, Physician to His Highness the Rajah, which cannot fail to be beneficial, and the erection of a new jail, combined with a better system of management, promises to materially diminish evils which have hitherto existed almost unchecked.

325. Whilst the Land Revenue has under favorable circumstances recovered from the depressing effects of bad seasons, a revision of inadequate commutation rates has been effected, and arrangements have been made to secure the more punctual payment of Sirkar demands.

326. The survey and re-assessment of garden lands, a measure which would be highly beneficial to the Sirkar, whilst its justice could not be disputed by the Ryot, though not actually commenced, will no longer be kept in abeyance by the difficulties which have hitherto paralyzed action in this direction.

327. Under proper management, much valuable land suited to the cultivation of Coffee is being opened up both in Travancore and Cochin, and now that the attention of both Governments has been directed to the subject, every facility will be granted for the safe investment of capital in such land. The Travancore Government have not up to this moment kept pace with the Cochin Sirkar in the above respect, owing to a dispute with a petty Rajah claiming certain rights in these hills; but a speedy settlement of the question at issue is fully anticipated.

and a road is in course of construction, which will connect this part of the country with the coast, and also enable planters to draw supplies and labor from the thickly populated country to the eastward of the ghat range.

328. The Cinchona has been introduced with every prospect of a successful issue to the experiment. A plantation on a small scale has been commenced, and those interested in the propagation of this useful tree will now have an opportunity of obtaining young plants from His Highness the Rajah's garden at Peermode.

329. The year under review has not been unmarked by measures tending to relieve the Ryot of the tyranny and petty interference of Sirkar officials, hitherto exercised to an extent unknown elsewhere. The earnest attention, however, of the Sirkar to the nature and extent of what are termed Oollem services is imperative, as a proper settlement of the question will relieve the Ryots of demands which press heavily on industry, and not unfrequently call them away from their employments at moments when losses result from their absence.

330. The arrangements made towards the close of the Malabar year under report, in order to modify and eventually do away with the Government Tobacco Monopoly, and alter the system under which sales were conducted, have proved not only beneficial, but successful in a greater degree than was anticipated, the reduction in price having very largely increased the consumption of Tobacco. The general results are such as to encourage steady perseverance in the reform which has been commenced, and in one part of the country Tobacco is now imported, bonded, and sold by private merchants, with prospects of success, which however there has not yet been time to verify.

331. The adoption of modifications in the management of the Cardamom Monopoly has become absolutely necessary. The difference between the price paid to the cultivator by the Sirkar and the present market value of this spice is so great as to hold out every temptation to these people to evade delivery and assist (probably) in the forcible seizure and deportation of the spice they should make over to the Sirkar officials. The locality in which the Cardamom is cultivated is on the eastern side of the Perriar river, and extends for about 30 miles along the frontier of Madura. The remoteness and inaccessibility of this country, afford the robber or smuggler great advantages; but more liberal treatment of the Cardamom Ryot, as the Sirkar are fully aware, will go far to put an end to a state of things which fosters all the worst evils that can attach to arrangements such as those hitherto subsisting between the Government and the cultivator.

332. There has been a large and marked increase in the number of scholars at His Highness the Rajah's Free School at Trevandrum. It now contains nearly 500 boys, or double the number it has hitherto at any time provided for. The District and Vernacular Schools are also favorably reported on.

The Normal School at Cannanore promises to supply both States with qualified Masters, without whom the Schools in Cochin languish.

333. The decrease in the number of In-patients at the Rajah's Hospital indicates perhaps, freedom from disease immediately resulting from want of sustenance, which no doubt prevailed in the previous year, but the number of Out-patients being the same in both years, the fact alluded to hardly indicates the improved sanitary condition of Trevandrum.

Medical Department.

Effect has lately been given to a plan for improving the position of the Medical Subordinates in the Sirkar service, long since suggested by the Durbar Surgeon; and remuneration now gradually increases with length of service.

334. The Director was absent on leave during a considerable portion of the year, but the work of the Observatory was carried on under instructions left with his subordinates, and by means of correspondence with them.

Observatory.

The attention of Mr. Brown was principally directed to observations on Magnetism and Meteorology.

335. Some beneficial alterations have been made in the Unjel or Postal department, and the number of letters passing through the Unjel offices, attests the usefulness of the Institution. There is, however, ample room for further improvement.

Postal Department.

336. The chief items on which considerable expenditure has been incurred, are the Travancore Public Works. Southern Canal and Road—the Alleppey Light House—and Southern Canal. the Cottyam and Peermode road. Latterly the progress made with the Canal has been limited, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of an Engineer Officer. Mr. Barton has however now arrived, and his immediate attention will be given to the proper organization of his department, and the steady prosecution of the works in progress. Some sections of the Canal can probably be opened at an early date, and to an extent which will be of no little advantage to one portion of the country through which the line passes.

Southern road.

337. The Southern road has been thoroughly repaired, and was, when the Resident passed over it in January last, in very good order.

338. The Light House at Alleppey is under the superintendence of Mr. Crawford, the Commercial Agent of the Travancore Government. The care with which every portion of this building was constructed, does this gentleman great credit, and to his constant attention to the management of the light, and superintendence of those in charge of it, is due the admirable order which pervades all arrangements connected with the building.

Alleppey Light House.

339. Considerable progress has been made with this road, and it is hoped that carts will, during the approaching season, be able to ply as far as Peermandanom, a village on the ghat, where it will be desirable to establish a depôt for the supply of provisions for the large body of workmen likely to be engaged in opening the upper portion of the pass.

Cottyam Road.

340. In Cochin, the only work of importance at present under construction is the **Cochin Public Works. Rajah's Bridge at Shoranoor.** The works are progressing satisfactorily under Mr. T. Sidden, and the masonry is likely to be completed by the time the Iron girders can be expected from England.

341. The state of the Finances and the prospects of the current year are satisfactory both in Travancore and Cochin. **Steady improvement in financial prospects.** Income has exceeded expenditure, whilst the elements of future financial prosperity exist and are in the course of development in both states. The anxiety which naturally attends on measures taken for the gradual abolition of the Government Monopolies has materially diminished; and a steady course of improvement has been entered on, which affords relief to the people without diminishing materially the income hitherto derived by the State from these sources. Hence the means of placing the Government Establishments in these states on a better footing, and increasing their efficiency appear to be within reach, whilst the two Sirkars will be able to carry on with vigour those works of public utility on which the development of the resources of the country in a great measure depends.

342. As reported already, the balance of the Pagoda Loan has been paid off by the **Pagoda Loan.** Travancore Sirkar; but this transaction will be more particularly alluded to, in the financial report of the year to which the transaction properly belongs.

343. In October last, His Excellency the Governor made a tour through these states, receiving and returning the official visits of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin. In the following **Visit of H. E. the Governor to Travancore and Cochin, and of the Rajah of Travancore to Madras.** December, His Highness the Rajah of Travancore visited Madras, and was received by His Excellency the Governor with every mark of distinction. His Highness the first Prince of Travancore had previously visited the Presidency, and it is satisfactory to find that the barriers established by prejudice and custom, which had hitherto confined the Princes of Travancore within the limits of the State, have now been entirely removed in a manner likely to serve the best interests of the country.

TANJORE.

344. It was stated in last year's report that the Government of India had decided that all the landed property of the late Rajah, not belonging to the hereditary Raj, should be made over to the **Final disposal of the property of the late Rajah.** Rajah's family, in accordance with the provisions of the Hindu Law. Of the personal property Rs. 10,837-7-8, the sum which was in the Treasury at the time of the Rajah's death, was to be made available for the payment of his debts. The rest of the personal property not being State property was to be made over to the family with the exception of the arms, which, on considerations of public security, it was deemed advisable to remove to one of the Government Arsenals—their value being paid to the family. A reference was made to the Hindu Law Officers of the late Sudder Court, with the view of ascertaining the law as applicable to the case. The Law Officers differed; but, under the opinion given by the Junior Pundit, which was considered to be in accordance with the principles of Hindu law, as sanctioned by several

decisions of the Sudder Court, and with the evidence adduced and the decision passed by the Supreme Court in the suit instituted by Kamakshi Bhai Sahibah, the late Rajah's senior widow, the Government directed that the estate of the late Rajah should be made over to his senior widow, who should have the management and control of the property, and whose duty it would be to provide in a suitable manner for the participative enjoyment of the estate by the other widows, her co-heirs. On the death of the last surviving widow, the daughter of the late Rajah, or failing her, the next heir of the late Rajah will inherit the property. On the 21st August 1862 the Acting Government Agent at Tanjore, was directed to communicate this decision to the widows and daughter of the late Rajah, and to take steps for placing the senior widow in possession of the property, both real and personal, impressing upon her the responsibility which will attach to her both in regard to her conduct towards her co-heirs and for the security of the property. These orders have been fully carried out. The whole of the landed property with the exception of the small Fort or Citadel at Tanjore, and the buildings contained in it, the walls and ditch round the town of Tanjore, and the Palace, which have been reserved as State property, and the whole of the personal property, excepting the State jewels and certain other articles which have also been reserved as State property, have been made over to Her Highness Kamakshi Bhai, the senior widow of the late Rajah. The amount of the nett profits which had accrued from the land while under Government management, estimated at Rs. 6,06,549-3-3, with interest thereon at 5 per cent., has likewise been paid to Her Highness.

CARNATIC.

Number of Carnatic Stipendiaries.

345. The number of Carnatic Stipendiaries at the close of the official year was at Madras 1,773 and at Out-Station 365.

Amount of Stipends paid.

346. The actual payments made in Madras on account of the stipends, &c. of 1801 and 1855 including Jaghiredars, during the official year was Rupees 6,35,612.

Lapses.

347. The stipends of 55 individuals amounting to Rupees 22,288 per annum lapsed by death.

Bonuses in commutation of Stipends.

348. Bonuses to the amount of Rs. 91,659 were given during the year in commutation of 112 stipends of the annual value of Rs. 8,795. These bonuses are granted with the view of inducing the Stipendiaries on the smaller rates of stipend to enter upon some trade, or other means of procuring a suitable livelihood, for which the possession of a small capital at starting is requisite. The object is to develop habits of self-support and independence in a class of persons who have hitherto been content to lead idle and useless lives, depending upon the small pittance which their stipends have given them. The result of the experiment as far as can be ascertained has been satisfactory.

349. By Act XXXVII of 1858, thirty-two members of the family of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic are exempted from being sued in the Courts without the permission of Government having been previously obtained. During the past year the Governor in Council found it necessary in

Permission given to sue certain members of the Carnatic family.

sixteen instances either to grant this permission or to intimate that it would be granted, unless the claims were settled.

POODOOCOTTAH.

350. The Report on the Administration of the Poodoocottah State was not satisfactory. The season was favorable, and there was a considerable increase of revenue ; but the schedule of expenditure prescribed in 1854 was exceeded by Rupees 1,49,244, and the amount of business done in the Courts, especially in the Rajah's Court, was very small. The average number of suits decided by the Rajah was not quite four per mensem, while eighty cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

351. During the past official year, there have been few subjects calling for special notice in the Military Department.

352. The Reduction in the Native Army decided on in 1860-61-62 has steadily progressed, the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, the last of the eight Infantry Regiments ordered to be reduced under an order of Government 24th January 1862, having been finally broken up on the 31st May 1862.

353. The Administration Report of 1861-62 gave the total strength of the Native Infantry as 1,872 in excess of the Establishment. The aggregate strength by the latest Returns received is 31,931 of all Native ranks, or 559 above the Establishment.

354. The Reduction of the Pegu Sapper Battalion had been decided on in 1861-62. But the Corps, instead of being allowed to die out (as originally intended) was in 1862 ordered to be reduced, and was accordingly finally broken up on the 30th April 1863.

355. The suspension of the Reduction of two Companies of Sappers and Miners was noticed in the last Administration Report, but the measure was subsequently resolved on, and the L and M Companies were accordingly broken up in 1862, at an annual saving of about half a lac of Rupees.

356. The selection of the Officers (from those who had volunteered for General Service) for the new Dragoon and Line Regiments, was notified in the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India under date 15th July 1862.

357. The Staff of the Royal Artillery in India having been re-organized by the Governor General's Order, 19th August 1862, No. 798, the new organization came into effect from the 1st November 1862. The appointments of Brigadier, Commandant, and Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery in this Presidency were abolished, and an Inspector of Artillery with a Brigade Major authorized, as also an Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery at Army Head Quarters.

358. The Artillery Recruit Depot was abolished under the same order and from the same date.

359. The Departments of the Adjutant General of the Army and Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces were amalgamated from the 20th February 1863, from which date the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces was abolished.

360. It having been determined to concentrate the two Depôts for European Troops heretofore maintained at Arcot and Poonamallee, that at the former station was abolished, and the Troops transferred to the latter Station, pending the final settlement of the question of the future location of the united Depôt.

361. The last Administration Report noticed the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state and working of the Office and Executive Establishments of the Commissariat Department generally, in the Madras Presidency, the Eastern Settlements and Pegu and to suggest such reforms of the system as would admit of the work being performed by smaller Establishments. The Committee having concluded its labors, submitted a scheme for re-organizing the Department, some of the leading features of which were as follows:—

1st. The division of the Presidency Office into three distinct Sections, viz., Administrative, Executive, and Store.

2nd. The simplification and reduction of labor in the several branches of the Department generally, the consolidation of duties of the same class and character, and the establishment of clearly defined responsibilities.

3rd. The division of the Commissariat Clerks into four grades or classes, with fixed salaries, those employed at one station being transferable to another by promotion, and such as are employed in the Pegu Division and the Straits, receiving a fixed per-centage upon their ordinary salary, and being entitled to relief after a tour of 3 years' service.

4th. The separation of the duties of the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency from the charge of general stores and reserve stock.

5th. The substitution of Warrant Officers for Native subordinates for the charge and custody of stores.

6th. The Classification of Commissariat Stations.

These suggestions met with the approval of Government, and the annual saving expected to accrue by their adoption is estimated at 74,000 Rupees.

362. It was also resolved, with a view to ensure the more efficient performance of their proper departmental duties, that Executive Commissariat Officers, exercising also Judicial and Police functions, should be relieved of both; Officers appointed in lieu, being designated "Cantonment Joint Magistrates," when vested with powers under Regulation VII of 1862 only, and "Military Joint Magistrates," when under Act IV of 1847. Should the provisions of the draft Bill recently published by the Legislative Department, Calcutta, "to regulate the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and the superintendence of Police and Conservancy within the limits of Military Cantonments" eventually become

Amalgamation of the Head Quarters Staff.

Discontinuance of Arcot as a Depôt for European Troops.

Reduction in the Commissariat Department.

Commissariat Officers relieved from duties connected with Cantonment Police and Bazaars.

Law, and be adopted in this Presidency, a further change in these designations will become necessary.

363. Consequent upon a representation from the Commander-in-Chief, regarding certain restrictions sought to be imposed by the Commissariat, in the issue of the *Vegetable* rations of the European Troops, it has been ruled that, local circumstances permitting, the rations should be varied, so as to render them more acceptable to the men, whenever it can be effected advantageously to the Troops, and without extra cost to the State; the necessary arrangements being made in communication with the Regimental authorities, and subject to the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

364. Upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Government sanctioned the extension to the several Military Stations under this Presidency of the provisions of a General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 15th November 1862, for the distribution of Annual Prizes to the most industrious and successful cultivators of Soldiers' Gardens. The probable amount to be annually expended in this manner is estimated to be about 4,485 Rupees.

365. The Principal of the Civil Engineering College having represented that he had had frequent applications from young Officers (other than of the Engineers) for advice as to the books they should study and the persons they should employ to assist them in attaining the knowledge of surveying required by the Regulations to entitle them to Certificates of Qualification; very little having resulted from the course of study hitherto pursued, as, rarely was an Officer gazetted as having passed the Examination, and on no occasion did an Officer apply to the Principal of the College for a Certificate; these results were attributed, first, to the charges for private tuition in surveying at Madras being more than a regimental Officer could conveniently incur, and, secondly, to the Officers seeking to acquire a knowledge in surveying being those who came to the Presidency on privilege leave, or whose sick leave was about to expire, when they had not sufficient time to acquire a competent knowledge of the subject. It was therefore proposed, as a great public convenience, that a class for the instruction of Officers in surveying should be established in the Civil Engineering College, the Principal undertaking to regulate the instruction so that "each Officer who obtained a Certificate should have a really sound and practical knowledge of surveying, one that could not but be most useful to him for the rest of his service, whether as a Staff Officer in Cantonment or as an Officer of any rank or position in the field." It was further suggested that the class should be formed on the 1st January and 1st August of each year, as convenient for the College; that each Officer should pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees (the course of Instruction varying from 3 to 5 months); that Officers so employed should be considered on duty, as their time would be fully employed; and that the fees received from the officers should be at the disposal of the Principal, to remunerate the Survey Masters of the College for the extra work they would have, especially out-door work, as well as to defray any small contingent expenses incidental in teaching the class, thereby relieving the State and the College of any extra charge.

These propositions were supported by the Commandant of Engineers and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and received the sanction of Government, it being ruled

that the College be opened to all Captains and Subalterns of the Army, with the restriction that not more than two Officers of any Corps shall be allowed to attend the class at the same time.

366. The last Administration Report contained a notice of the encouragement afforded by Government to the experimental preparation of Ale and Porter from Grainstone, as a substitute for Malt Liquor imported in casks for supply to, the European soldiery.

Preparation of Ale and Porter from Grainstone. After a year's trial of the experiment at Bangalore by Colonel (now Brigadier) Briggs of the Royal Artillery, the reported result was considered so far satisfactory and encouraging, Malt Liquor produced from the Brewery at Bangalore having been freely used at that station by the Artillery and Her Majesty's 66th Foot, and also pronounced by a Committee of Non-Commissioned Officers at Poonamallee to be fully equal to what was obtained from the Commissariat. Measures are being taken for extending the Brewery, it being Brigadier Briggs' opinion that with enlarged means many stations might be supplied with the produce of the Brewery at Bangalore.

367. In connection with the manufacture of Malt Liquor, a requisition was made upon the Home Government for a supply of Hopsets and Seed Barley, for experimental cultivation in Mysore, where the climate is considered peculiarly favorable to the growth of these products. The Hopsets and Seed Barley having been received, were transmitted to the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Gardens, with a view to his prosecuting the experiment and reporting the result.

368. From a report on the working of the machinery recently introduced in the Arsenal of Fort Saint George, it was shown that, notwithstanding the cheapness of manual labor in India, the judicious introduction of machinery in combination with manual labor, is attended with great advantage, both as relates to economy in the out-turn and to the improved description, the quantity and the uniformity of the work done. On this subject the Inspector General of Ordnance remarks that, "In instituting any comparison between the operations of machinery and manual labor, or a combination of the two, the money value alone of the out-turn cannot be taken as a guide in estimating the full value of results. Time saved, as well as the quantity and quality of work done, must also be taken into consideration, with the fact that the possession of machinery renders Government to a great extent independent of the labor market, and enables Government, on occasions of emergency, to command a power greater and more reliable than manual labor, one capable, if needed, of continuous operation day and night." Further, "that the advantages of machinery are more fully developed in those cases where heavy and continuous labor is required in making up articles in large numbers."

1 Machine, Drilling, Vertical, single geared.
 1 " " Vertical Independent.
 1 " " Small, country.
 1 " Planing.
 1 " Slotting.
 1 " Universal shaping.
 1 Steam Engine, 6 Horse power.
 5 Lathes of sizes.
 1 Former for Fuzes.

369. The Machinery stated to be in use in the Arsenal Workshop, is specified in the margin.

370. Consequent on the receipt of orders for the distribution of the Prize booty marginally noted, the Prize Department, which has been dormant since 1859, has been revived. The duties in this Presidency are conducted by the Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department. An establishment is in course of formation, and the work of examining and passing Prize claims, Reports of Committees, Rolls and Abstracts, has been commenced with. The business of the Prize Department has already proved considerable, amounting to

	Nos.
Receipts... ..	705
Despatches... ..	536
Abstracts passed since July 1862....	187
The claims already adjusted are	1,285.

MARINE.

371. No Marine Acts have been passed this year, but an Imperial Act* amending Marine Acts. "The Merchant Shipping Act 1854," and "The Merchant * Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act 1862. Shipping Act Amendment Act 1855" has been promulgated, the working of which will be alluded to hereafter.

372. This Act continues to work well, and the restrictions are now become so well known that very few cases of contravention have occurred during the past year. Only one case of throwing ballast overboard has been reported, in which the Commander of the offending vessel was fined Rupees thirty-five. No other ports have been brought under its operation since last report, nor has the amount of dues chargeable been altered in any instance.

	Maximum. As.	Actual. As.
Gunjam ...		1
Monsourcottah		1
Calingapatam		1
Bimlipatam ...		1
Vizagapatam	1	1
Cocanada and Coringa ...	3	2
Masulipatam	1	1
Madras... ..	3	3
Cuddalore	1	1
Tranquebar	1	1
Nagapatam	1	1
Paumben	0	0
Tuticorin	3	3
Cochin	2	2
Calicut	1	1
Tellicherry	1	1
Cannanore	1	1
Mangalore	1	1

373. The figures against the ports in the margin represent the maxima of dues allowed by law to be levied, and the actual dues now charged.

Pier Act. 374. The Madras Pier Act has received the assent of the Governor General since the close of the official year.

375. The Port Funds are in a satisfactory condition—see Appendix A,—the only Port in debt being Vizagapatam, the trade of which place appears to be decreasing, whilst that of Bimlipatam is on the increase.

Appendix B shows the state of trade at the various ports.

376. But few of these vessels proceed from Madras Ports. They clear principally from Calcutta and the Straits, but in many instances they are compelled to touch at ports on the Western Coast for Pilgrim Ships.

provisions and water, and are there invariably inspected, to ascertain whether any infraction of the law has occurred.

Floating Police.

377. This Establishment continues to be efficiently worked, and no change is contemplated.

Wrecks.

378. The wrecks and casualties on and near the coasts of this Presidency have been unusually numerous, amongst which the total wreck of not less than three Steamers has to be recorded. The "Pearl," another Steamer, grounded at Point Gordeware, but was got off with the assistance of the Master Attendant of Cocanada and his establishment, the services of the River Steamer "Fred and May" being placed at the Master Attendant's disposal for the occasion.

Loss of the "Jason."

379. An inquiry under Act I of 1859 was instituted regarding the circumstances which led to the loss of the "Jason," but the proceedings were quashed, and a second inquiry under the Amendment Act of 1862 was conducted by another Court, the members of which were in no way connected with the first. The result of this second inquiry was the suspension of the Commander's Certificate for 12 months.

Loss of the "Burmah."

380. An inquiry under the Amendment Act of 1862 was also held regarding the loss of the "Burmah," which resulted in the suspension of the Commander's Certificate for two years.

In Appendix C is given a list of the wrecks that have occurred during the past year with a brief report on each.

Examinations in Navigation and Seamanship.

381. The number of Masters and Mates who have passed since last report are given below.

3 Masters—Competency Foreign Trade.	
6 Mates—	do. do.

Native Passengers' Acts.

382. No convictions under any of these Acts occurred in this Presidency during the year. Act XXV of 1859 was extended to Native Passenger Ships arriving from Ceylon, by Madras Act IV of 1862, and a corresponding Ordinance has since been enacted by the Ceylon Government, making all offences against that Act punishable in Ceylon. Several cases of infraction of the Act have been so punished in Ceylon already, and it is hoped that this, combined with strict supervision on our own coasts, will render any evasion of the Law by vessels trading between our ports and Ceylon impossible. The Madras Government have however strongly recommended to the Government of India the passing of a general Passengers' Act applicable to all vessels carrying Native Passengers to all parts of the world.

Surveys.

383. The Charts of the Coromandel Coast from Ennore to Point Calimere, the survey of which was conducted by Lieutenant Sweeney, I. N., in 1859-60, have not yet been furnished to this Presidency. The only remaining part of the Coast left unsurveyed is from the Santapillay Rocks to Balasore roads.

Weather.

384. The Weather has been generally fine, and but few days have passed without free communication between the shore and the shipping.

Movements of Troops.

385. The Regiments that have been moved by sea are :—

H. M.'s 66th Regiment from Cannanore to Beypore in December 1862 and January 1863.

„ 102nd from Beypore to Cannanore in December 1862 and January 1863.

„ 5th N. I. from Monsoorcottah to Rangoon.

„ 11th N. I. „ Rangoon to Monsoorcottah in Decr. 1862 and January 1863.

„ 9th N. I. „ Bombay to Moulmein in February 1863.

„ 3rd N. I. „ Cannanore to Rangoon in March.

„ Pegu Sapper Battalion from Moulmein to Madras in March.

„ 34th N. I. and Local Battery of European Artillery from Madras to the Straits in April.

„ B Company Sappers and Miners from Madras to Port Blair in April.

„ 2nd N. I. Rangoon to Madras in May.

„ 40th Regiment N. I. from Straits to Madras en route to Cannanore.

Battery of Golundauze from Straits to Madras.

Vessels employed.

Transport Steamers.

“ Australian.”

“ Sydney.”

Sailing Transports.

“ Tubal Cain.”

“ Sciostris.”

* 6 Officers.

177 Men.

13 Women.

8 Children.

3 Horses.

† 5 Officers.

182 Men.

13 Women.

24 Children.

4 Horses.

386. The vessels employed in effecting these reliefs are shown in the margin. In addition to these movements the “ Arracan” brought the B Battery,* 14th Brigade Royal Artillery from Calcutta to Masulipatam, then returned to Calcutta and embarked the A Battery† of the same Brigade for Madras. Advantage was taken on her return from Madras to Calcutta to send details and stores by her for the Northern Ports. It is proposed that the transport service should be performed in future by the British Indian Steam Navigation Company under contract. The terms of the contract are under consideration.

387. The quantity of Coals received and expended during the year is shown in Appendix D. The contract rate at which it has been supplied is £1-16-4 per ton.

Troops to and from England.

388. Appendix E shows the number of Troops, Invalids, &c., arrived from and embarked for England, together with the rates paid for each class during the year under review.

Cost of Marine Department.

389. The disbursements during the same period on account of the Marine Department are as follows :—

	Rupees.
Marine Superintendent's Office.....	24,854
Master Attendant's Department ...	45,629
Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship ...	600
Shipping Master's Establishment. ...	3,960
Marine Establishments at Out-ports. ...	36,336
Light Houses ...	18,863
Miscellaneous ...	56,422
Pensions. ...	2,445
Total Rupees.....	1,89,109

The Ports and Lights will now be noticed in the usual order.

GANJAM.

390. The Superintendent of Sea Customs and Conservator of the Port entered on his duties in September last, and it appears that a beneficial change has been effected in the working of the cargo boats since his arrival. The Flagstaff has been repaired.

MONSOORCOTTAH, SONAPORE, BARWAH POONDY, BAPANAPADU AND CALINGAPATAM.

391. The Flagstaffs at Monsoorcottah, Sonapore, Poondy and Calingapatam have been thoroughly repaired.

Nothing further to report.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT HOUSE.

392. The small store godown mentioned in last report as about to be constructed has been completed. A cage for the lantern was commenced some years since, the estimated cost of which was Rupees 470, but after Rupees 280 had been expended on its construction, the work was stopped in consequence of suitable materials not being procurable.

BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.

393. The Master Attendant of Bimlipatam had charge of both these ports until September last, when the Master Attendant of Negapatam was transferred to Vizagapatam, the salary at the latter port being Rupees 125 per mensem as proposed in the revised scale of Marine Establishments.

The Sea Customs and Master Attendant's new Offices are in course of construction, and will probably be ready for occupation by the end of the current year.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

394. The Paumben Steam Dredge was launched successfully in June last, and the dismantled French Ship "St. Germain" entered the river at Cocanada to be docked.

The Buoys laid down to point out the shoal spots and show the anchorage remain in position.

The Master Attendant reports that though the steam tug "Fred and May" has been at work, endeavouring to deepen the passage over the bar into Coringa, there are still only two feet water on the bar at low water spring tides.

The Cotton trade having been very brisk, several new screws have been erected, and the port is in a flourishing condition.

NURSAPORE.

Nothing to report.

MASULIPATAM.

395. The Bezoarah canal between that place and Masulipatam is now navigable, and affords an economical route for the conveyance of stores. It is intended to introduce a better class of boats at Masulipatam on an improved model furnished by the Master Attendant. Three private boats on this plan are already working most satisfactorily, and the Master Attendant is superintending the building of two others for the use of

Government, the cost of which has been estimated at Rupees 1,500 each. These boats sail close to the wind, which the common boats in use at that port cannot do, and having a sliding keel can pass over the bar at all times.

The Fort Flagstaff has been refitted with wire, in lieu of coir rigging; and a new Lantern has been indented for, and is in course of construction at the Grand Arsenal.

POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHT HOUSES.

396. At the former of these establishments some improvements have been effected in the Superintendent's quarters, a tank and cook-house have been built, and the platform on which the Light House stands has been repaired. A saving of 36 per cent. in the consumption of oil has been effected since the introduction of a system of filtration invented by the Superintendent of Armeghon Light House (Mr. John Braddock). At the latter station little of note has transpired, except a saving of about 33 per cent in the oil expenditure. Mr. Braddock's system is now practised throughout the Light House establishments of this Presidency.

PULICAT.

397. The Lantern fitted for this place having been continually out of order, it was found necessary to procure a duplicate fitted with some improvements. This new Lantern is being made at the Grand Arsenal, and will shortly be placed in position, when the old one will be sent down, in order that it may be remodelled as far as practicable.

MADRAS.

398. The Pier has not yet been brought fully into working order, the Cranes supplied having proved to be of an inferior description. The receipts and disbursements on account of passenger traffic for the year under review were respectively Rs. 2,714-14 and Rs. 3,027-3-1.

399. The Diving Bell has been kept in complete working order, though its services have only once been called into requisition, viz., in endeavouring to recover an anchor belonging to the Steamer "Sydney," from which she parted when about proceeding to the assistance of the wrecked Steamer "Burmah." All efforts were however unavailing, as the anchor had sunk so deeply into the sand as to render its recovery next to impossible. Mr. Farmer, the Sub-Marine Diver, had previously been sent down to examine it, but could do nothing.

400. The "Erymanthe," a French Steamer belonging to the Messageries Imperiales made her first voyage between Galle and Calcutta in November last, and has continued running monthly since, except on one occasion, when her machinery being damaged, she was detained in Calcutta for repair. In the mean time her place was supplied by the "Arracan," which vessel was chartered for the trip.

The "Erymanthe" touches at Pondicherry and Madras, both on the upward and downward voyages.

401. The Government of India have recently directed, with the view of reducing the Marine charges, that the offices of Superintendent of Marine and of Master Attendant should be consolidated

Staff of Marine Department.

under a single head, and on the departure of Mr. Franklin, the Superintendent of Marine, to England on 12 months' leave in April last, Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant at the port of Madras, was placed in charge of both offices. The Madras Government are opposed to the change, being of opinion that the duties of the two offices cannot be efficiently performed by the same person.

CUDDALORE AND PORTO NOVO.

Nothing to report.

TRANQUEBAR.

. 402. The New Flagstaff erected here in February 1862 was taken down again in November last, the wood (Pinnay) having been found unsound. It is now intended to erect one of Teak wood.

NEGAPATAM.

Nothing of note to report.

PAUMBEN.

403. The Channel has been kept at a depth of 12 feet, and a greater depth might have been attained had the Dredge not broken down on the 10th February last. By this untoward accident, three months of the best working season were lost. Much has been done during the past year towards removing the elbow in the North Channel, but the Superintendent of Operations is of opinion that the work must be continued for at least two more working seasons to effect the entire removal of the angle.

Appendices F, G, and H show the tonnage that has passed through, and the pilotage levied during the year.

The number of vessels that have passed through is less by 291 than the previous year, but the receipts show an increase of Rupees 1,998-1-11, owing to the rates having been raised.

The falling off in the number of vessels passing through may be accounted for by the facts that large quantities of rice are brought down from the Northern Ports and Calcutta direct to Colombo, and that the vessels engaged in this trade being of too heavy a draught to use the Channel, necessarily pass to the eastward of Ceylon.

KEELAKARRY.

404. The Pilotage levied during the year between Paumben and Keelakarry was Rupees 3,477-3-0, of which Rupees 2,774-4-0 formed the Pilot's share, and the remaining Rupees 702-15-0 were credited to Government.

Nothing further to report.

TUTICORIN.

Nothing of importance to report.

COCHIN.

405. The Pilotage levied during the year amounts to Rupees 3,060, two-fifths of which Rupees 1,224, being the Government or Port Fund share, and Rupees 1,836 that of the Pilot.

A new topmast for the Flagstaff and also a new Lantern for the Light are in course of construction, the cost of which, together with other incidental items will be met

from the Port Fund, which is in a satisfactory condition, showing a balance of Rupees 9,200 in favor of the Port.

Ship-building is still on the decline for the reason explained in last year's report.

The mud flat at Narrakal has undergone no change during the past year. A Flagstaff has been erected, and anchoring instructions published for the guidance of mariners.

The boats are in excellent order, except that they will soon require new sails: new Iron buoys for denoting the Channel will also soon be necessary.

The usual tables will be found in the Appendices I, J, and K.

CALICUT, TELlichERRY, AND CANNANORE.

Nothing to report.

MANGALORE.

406. The Custom House at this port has been fitted with wooden railings round it the cost of which, Rupees 160, has been debited to the Port Fund.

EMIGRATION.

407. The Rules prepared by this Government for observance in all operations connected with the recruiting and despatch of Emigrants to British and Foreign Colonies received the sanction of the Government of India, and were published in this Presidency in December last. They were prepared more immediately with reference to Emigrants shipped at British Ports, but they have been declared equally applicable to Emigrants recruited in British Territory, and shipped at French Ports for French Colonies, subject only to the modifications rendered necessary by the terms of the Convention. They are given at length in Appendix A of this report.

408. The number of Emigrants embarking from Madras for British Colonies during the year was only 4,665, showing a decrease of about 30 per cent on the numbers who embarked in the two previous years, though these again were barely half of the number of Emigrants in 1859-60. The decrease is no doubt mainly owing to the increased demand for labour in this Presidency, caused by the number and extent of the Public Works now being carried on, and the general prosperity of the country, and in a lesser degree to the now legally organized Emigration from British Territory to French Colonies.

409. The Emigration from Madras has been as usual conducted with very little loss of life on the voyage. The annexed Table shows the number of souls embarked, and the number of deaths that have taken place in each Vessel during the year. It will be seen that of the whole number of 4,665, 4,121 Emigrants went to Mauritius and the remaining 544 to Jamaica. The Arrival Reports received during the year of 20 Mauritius Vessels conveying 5,638 souls (including besides those given in the Appendix, 5 Vessels despatched from Madras in the year 1861-62) show that only 16 deaths occurred among the whole number of Emigrants during the voyage, the deaths thus averaging only .28 per cent., a proportion which considering the class from which the Emigrants are drawn, cannot but be regarded as most favourable. Out of the twenty Vessels as many as nine, reached their destination without a single casualty.

The arrival of the two Vessels which sailed for Jamaica has not yet been reported.

No Emigration to Natal, &c.

410. No Emigrants were despatched to Natal nor to any of the West India Islands but Jamaica, during the year.

Return Emigrants.

411. 612 Emigrants have returned to Madras during the year, all from Mauritius. Two died on the voyage.

State of the Depôts.

412. The Depôts have been generally healthy. Twenty-nine deaths, chiefly from Cholera, occurred in the Mauritius Depôt, but there were none in any of the other Depôts, owing no doubt to the small number of Emigrants occupying them. All the Depôts including the French are in the same locality on the road to Trivatore, and with the exception of the Natal Depôt, at which the small number of Emigrants proceeding to the Colony has not as yet made any further accommodation necessary, consist of substantial puckah-built sheds, well raised and drained.

Emigration to French Colonies from Madras.

413. A French Emigration Agent has been appointed at the port of Madras, and operations were commenced before the close of the year 1862; but only one Vessel left Madras with Emigrants for French Colonies during the official year, viz., the "Canova" for Reunion. The arrival of this Vessel with 433 souls on board, all in good health, has been reported since the close of the year.

Emigration from French Ports.

	Ra.
Karical exclusive of office allowance. ...	250
Yanam including do. ...	250
Mahé, Zillah Surgeon of Tellicherry receives an allowance of ...	50

414. The number of Emigrants recruited in British Territory, but despatched to French Colonies from French ports, was much more considerable. A Consular Agent to protect the interests of British subjects embarking at Pondicherry was appointed at that port before the commencement of the past official year. Consular Agents have been appointed during the year at the other French ports in the Presidency as noted in the margin.

Number of Emigrants from French ports.

415. The number of Emigrants embarked from Pondicherry from the 1st July 1862 up to the close of the official year was 1,404, and from Karical during the same period 700. The Returns from Yanam and Mahé have not yet been received.

Fee previously allowed to be levied at port of embarkation.

416. The rule which requires that a fee of one Rupee shall be paid for each Emigrant when brought before the Magistrate of his District gave rise to considerable correspondence with the French authorities, the latter representing that it frequently happened that the Emigrant on whose account the fee was thus paid never emigrated at all, either because rejected by the French Agent at the port of embarkation, or because he himself changed his mind and declined to go. Representations to the same effect were received from the British Emigration Agents, and it was eventually determined subject to the approval of the Secretary of State that the fee should in future be paid at the port of embarkation.

Adequacy of the Rules for protection of Emigrants.

417. The Emigration rules seem generally well adapted to obtain the object in view, and if strictly enforced, sufficient for the protection of the Emigrants. Rule V in particular, which requires that every intending Emigrant should declare before the Magistrate of his District that he is willing to go to the Colony for which the Maistry who engages him is accredited as Recruiting Agent, is a most valuable safeguard against crimping and against any deception of the Emigrant as to his destination.

Financial result of the collection of the fee on Emigrants.

418. The following is the financial result of the levy of fees at Madras during the year.

							Rupees.
Fees for Emigrants embarked for British colonies..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,136
Do. do. Reunion	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Total Rupees							8,536
Expenditure Rupees							8,244
Balance in favour of the Fund, Rupees...							292

MEDICAL.

419. The year has been generally a healthy one in the Provinces of the Madras Presidency, cholera having prevailed in only 12 out of the 38 stations where Civil Dispensaries are established, and in some of these only to a slight extent, although in the Presidency town the mortality from that disease was unusually great.

Epidemic sickness has, however, been prevalent in various parts of the country, especially small pox.

420. The number of persons admitted had increased by 20,834 over the number treated in the former year, the total treated in 1861-62 being 2,54,695, and in 1862-63, 2,75,529.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

421. The newly introduced practice of contributing only a portion of the cost of the Mofussil Dispensaries has been working well. In some districts the inhabitants have come forward most liberally to support them, and in Madura a sufficient sum of money has been collected to endow the hospital with ample funds for its perpetual support. In a few districts the people have shown a disinclination to help in supporting these Institutions, but it is thought that in a few years there will be no difficulty in leaving most of the Dispensaries to the charge of local communities.

Subscriptions of local communities for their support.

The following table shows the number of In and Out-Patients treated and died in the various Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for 1862-63.

	IN-PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated.
Presidency...	9,392	782	554	8.4	1,21,790	108	1,606	0.08	1,31,072	890	2,160	0.6
Southern....	8,796	220	171	5.7	76,802	143	784	0.1	80,598	363	955	0.4
Mysore.....	880	60	51	6.8	11,633	20	103	0.1	12,513	80	154	0.6
Ceded Dis-												
tricts.....	984	50	47	5.08	18,416	44	250	0.2	19,400	94	297	0.4
Northern....	1,377	73	69	5.3	25,957	17	369	0.06	27,334	90	438	0.3
Hyderabad												
Suby. Force.	219	27	12	12.3	2,633	...	42	...	2,852	27	54	0.9
Nagpore												
Force.....	311	61	14	19.6	1,449	9	24	0.6	1,760	70	38	3.9
Total...	16,859	1,278	918	7.5	2,58,670	341	3,178	0.1	2,75,529	1,614	4,096	0.6
Total of 1861-62...									2,54,695			
Increase in 1862-63...									20,834			

422. There has been a slight increase in the number of operations, but the Department is not working satisfactorily. During the year two local Vaccination. Superintendents were appointed, viz, Drs. Thompson and Pulny Andy, the former for the town of Madras, and the latter for the district of Malabar, but in most of the districts the Vaccinators are still under the orders of the Revenue authorities. Owing to delay in arranging the details, the scheme for the incorporation of the Vaccine establishment with the Subordinate Medical Department, has not yet been carried into execution.

423. The number of persons reported to be vaccinated during the year was 3,20,176, and of these 2,92,692 operations were said to be successful. This would give a proportion of 91 per cent. of successful cases, which is probably higher than what really obtains.

The following table shows the number of Vaccinations performed during the year 1862-63, contrasted with 1861-62.

	1861-62.				1862-63.					
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency	49,456	45,393	4,063	82.1	55,884	50,945	4,939	88.3	6,428	...
Southern.	90,633	83,257	7,376	81.2	89,480	81,955	7,525	84.09	...	1,153
Mysore.	1,21,181	1,12,258	8,923	73.6	1,15,740	1,08,351	7,389	63.8	...	5,441
Ceded Districts. ...	20,614	18,417	2,197	106.5	21,426	19,064	2,362	110.2	812	...
Northern.	33,705	28,788	4,917	145.8	33,252	28,716	4,536	136.1	...	453
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	2,424	2,162	262	108.08	2,167	1,947	220	101.5	...	257
Nagpore Force. ...	713	472	241	338.0	2,227	1,714	513	230.8	1,514	...
Total...	3,18,726	2,90,747	27,979	87.7	3,20,176	2,92,692	27,484	85.8	1,450	...

424. Owing to the activity of the new Mofussil Police almost all the jails have been over-crowded during the year, the average strength of the Jails. Prisoners having been 7,863 against 6,908 in the preceding year. At both Calicut and Salem there were severe outbreaks of cholera.

The mortality has been 9.1 per cent. of the average strength.

The question of the sufficiency of the ordinary jail diet for hard labor prisoners has been under consideration during the year. It is fully discussed in the Inspector General's Report on the food of the population of the Presidency.

The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails during the year.

Year.	Division.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Per centage of		
						Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1861-62...	Presidency.....	2,032	84	2,311	143	113.7	7.03	6.1
	Southern.....	2,143	117	3,914	148	182.6	6.9	3.7
	Mysore.....	1,054	102	2,312	184	219.3	17.4	7.9
	Ceded Districts.....	985	32	1,044	73	105.9	7.4	6.9
	Northern.....	694	3	1,048	95	151.0	13.6	9.06
	Total...	6,908	338	10,629	643	153.8	9.3	6.04
1862-63...	Presidency.....	2,177	98	2,498	157	114.7	7.2	6.2
	Southern.....	2,701	115	3,647	218	135.02	8.07	5.9
	Mysore.....	954	58	1,673	198	175.3	20.7	11.8
	Ceded Districts.....	1,243	55	1,378	63	110.8	5.06	4.5
	Northern.....	788	43	1,447	82	183.6	10.4	5.6
	Total...	7,863	369	10,643	718	135.3	9.1	6.7

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

425. The Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Fund were as follows:—

The Balance on 31st December 1861, as shown in the Statement attached to the last annual report was... .. Rupees 1,31,483 4 11

The Income of the past year was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Assessment, 1862...	2,14,208	14	3
Wheel Tax, 1862...	37,347	8	0
Do. 1860 and 1861	12,874	8	0
Warrant Fees	1,087	14	1
License do.	577	0	0
Fines	894	11	6
Interest	1,701	14	6
Slaughter Houses Fees	6,288	12	3
Rubbish sales	2,821	1	0
Proceeds of grounds and buildings	10,017	0	10
Sale of Lamp Posts, Rubbish Boats, &c.	1,961	9	9
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,600	12	2
Government Contributions on account of Roads and Works	67,758	13	5

3,60,140 7 9

Total Income Rupees... 4,91,623 12 8

426. Of the arrears and current demand of Assessment, aggregating Rupees 2,54,188-8-7, as per statement B in Appendix, the Collections during 1862 were as follows :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1861.	Current.	Total.
1,784-2-5	30,649-6-9	1,21,767-3-0	1,54,200-12-2

being Rupees 14,276-5-7 in excess of the Collections in 1861.

A larger collection was expected in consequence of the increase of the rate of Assessment from 5 to 7½ per cent; but owing to the delay that attended the preparation and revision of the Assessor's Registers, the Bills were issued much later than usual, and a large portion (the 5th Division) was not ready for collection until the early part of 1863.

427. These amounted to Rupees 2,906-2-0, against Rupees 3,276-10-10 in 1861, and included the irrecoverable arrears of 1857, which were written off.

Remissions of Assessment.

428. The outstandings of Assessment on 31st December 1862, were as follows :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1861.	Current.	Total.
2,350-9-9	2,289-5-5	92,441-11-3	97,081-10-5

being Rupees 57,102-0-1 above the balance on 31st December 1861, owing to the cause explained in paragraph 4. Of these arrears Rupees 51,345-2-2 had been collected up to 30th April 1863.

Wheel Tax.

429. The collections of this tax in last year were as follows :—

	Arrears of 1859-60.			Arrears of 1861.			Current.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
On spring Vehicles and Animals ...	93	0	0	14,630	4	2	24,961	3	0	39,684	7	2
On Carts	79	0	0	3,196	4	0	4,286	8	0	7,561	12	0
Total...	172	0	0	17,826	8	2	29,247	11	0	47,246	3	2

against Rupees 51,095-7-0 in 1861 and Rupees 49,251-11-0 in 1860.

430. The returns made by the owners of both private and public vehicles during last year fell far short of those made in 1861, which may be attributed in a great degree to the absence from Madras of a large portion of the wealthier members of the community during many months of the year, but there is little doubt that the tax is evaded to a certain extent.

Remissions of Wheel Tax.

431. These were as under :—

On spring Vehicles and Animals, Rupees 1,598 10	against Rupees 1,911 11	} In 1861.
On Carts... ..	641 4	
Total...	2,239 14	
	2,786 3	

including the irrecoverable arrears of 1859, which have been written off.

Balance of Wheel Tax.

432. The outstandings on 31st December 1862 were as follows :—

	Arrears of 1860.			Arrears of 1861.			Current.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
On spring Vehicles and Animals ...	817	12	0	1,362	12	10	5,187	10	0	7,368	2	10
On Carts	1,026	12	0	961	8	0	2,228	4	0	4,216	8	0
Total...	1,844	8	0	2,324	4	10	7,415	14	0	11,584	10	10

against Rupees 10,848-12 on 31st December 1861, and of this balance Rupees 5,375-13-10 had been got in up to 30th April 1863.

Expenditure.

433. The following Statement shows the disbursements in the past year as compared with those of the preceding year.

	In 1862.			In 1861.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Assessment Department	8,086	11	7	7,869	13	11
Assessor's do.	2,118	6	5	2,019	8	0
Books, Maps and other publications	50	3	1	39	7	8
Burial and Burning grounds ... ..	...	...	...	7,547	4	1
Do. do. charges	269	4	0	699	2	9
Civil Engineer's Department	8,560	12	6	7,735	11	5
Compensations, Law and other charges	2,950	6	0	76	8	0
Conservancy Department	2,789	4	0	3,024	13	7
Flushing Drains	444	8	10	553	12	5
Government works	27,567	5	6	3,497	2	0
Income tax and Stamp duty	156	15	0	101	8	0
Interest ... ..	...	...	...	4,751	4	9
Lighting	10,891	1	0	7,154	7	4
Mortuary Department.	890	12	0	906	0	0
Municipal do.	22,216	0	0	21,951	12	3
Office furniture	25	0	0	35	11	4
Do. premises	252	2	3	138	14	3
Refunds of Assessment	13	10	5	15	0	0
Do. of Wheel tax ... ..	...	...	...	2	4	0
Remissions of Assessment	2,906	2	0	3,270	6	2
Do. of Wheel tax	2,239	14	0	2,786	3	0
Road Department	4,842	0	0	4,818	0	0
Do. Work	1,00,995	1	9	1,02,648	4	8
Scavenging Department	67,983	0	8	63,238	9	1
Slaughter House charges	2,869	5	6	2,928	13	5
Stationery.	596	5	4	987	3	1
Sums recoverable ... ..	...	...	...	1,690	15	11
Trevelyan Water Works	10,988	12	7	58,565	10	1
Do. do. charges	2,517	14	8	3,601	0	5
Watering	2,289	2	11	1,804	5	6
Wheel tax Department	5,170	14	3	5,268	14	9
Works, Improvements to	1,620	5	1	4,526	10	1
Do. New	8,816	12	5	21,635	14	8
Do. Repairs to	2,101	1	6	5,601	5	2
	3,03,219	3	3	3,51,492	5	9

	Miles.	Furs.	Yds.
The total length of roads reformed during the year with Laterite, is...	16	5	133
And with Granite	3	7	204
Partially repaired	9	6	128
Maintained by Coolies working under the supervision of the Departmental Maistries and Coolies... ..	104	3	195

The following is a comparative statement of the work executed during the past three years :—

	1862.		1861.		1860.	
	Squares.	Cubic feet.	Squares.	Cubic feet.	Squares.	Cubic feet.
Reforms... ..	18,472	724,728	22,412	819,819	18,309	610,902
Partial Repairs	5,985	115,974	6,294	117,424	14,332	200,708
Emergent Repairs.	15,300	255,554	16,000	266,666	14,000	200,000
Total.....	39,757	10,96,256	44,706	12,03,909	46,641	10,11,610

The cost of maintaining roads during the past year was, for reforms, Rs. 50,820-14-7, partial repairs Rs. 9,182-14-6, and for emergent repairs Rs. 15,169-8-4.

The average cost per mile for all roads repaired and reformed during the year was Rupees 556-13-5, exclusive of the amount expended in making slopes, cutting ditches, &c., amounting to Rupees 2,551-8-1, Rupees 130-6-4 in repairing the fences of Railway crossings, and Rupees 16-13-6, for the repairs of pecottahs for watering roads.

435. After the construction of the new Cemetery in Washermanpettah the residents of Royapooram were put to great inconvenience, on account of there being no direct communication between these places.

New Roads.

A new road has been now opened, leading in nearly a straight line from west Madah Church (Royapooram High Road) through the Monegar Choultry Esplanade, crossing the Monegar Choultry road and joining the Washermanpettah road, near the south end of the Cemetery. This road has not been yet metalled, but in all probability this will be done in the course of the current year. The road Contractors at present having more than enough to do in keeping up existing roads, cannot undertake the reforms of new roads.

Levelling and raising this road cost Rupees 1,198-12.

Andeapa Moodely Lane, Pursewaukum, was widened by purchasing a strip of land from the Reverend Mr. Taylor's compound, and setting back his wall. In a sanitary point of view the improvement was much required ; it cost Rupees 660.

436. A sum of Rupees 1,310-8-11 was laid out in widening and removing projections obstructive of thoroughfare still remaining in the streets.

Improvements of Streets.

437. On the extension of this road, for which 43,000 Rupees were sanctioned, Rupees 17,187-1-10 were expended during the year 1862; the total of expenditure since the commencement of the work to the

Pycroft's Road.

31st December, being Rupees 33,368. The road is very nearly completed, and would have been so long since, but for the delay and difficulty met with in taking possession of the several pieces of land required for carrying out the improvement. The roadway has been reformed with laterite and the construction of side channels is progressing.

The unsightly projection of Sydanee Bee's tomb was removed from the eastern portion of this road at an outlay of Rupees 2,000, of which the greater portion is invested in Bazaars in compensation of the income lost by the demolition of four small shops attached to the tomb.

The Commissioners have also undertaken the maintenance of the roads over bridges and within the compounds of Government buildings, from the commencement of the official year 1863-64 on a yearly grant of Rupees 8,500.

438. During the year, twenty-three drains were either newly built or extended, the cost of these was Rupees 3,286-9-11; being all small works and of the usual description, they require no special remarks.

Masonry Works.

Twenty drains were repaired at a cost of Rupees 2,075-5-6.

439. A new Latrine measuring 70 × 60 was constructed in Moottealoo Chetty Street, Pursewaukum, for the use of the residents of that locality; it cost Rupees 533-12-10.

Latrines.

Thirteen Latrines were either altered, added to, or repaired to the extent of Rupees 796-5-8.

440. Rupees 646-1 were expended in small repairs to the several Slaughter houses.

Slaughter Houses.

441. Seven wells in Mylapoor, six in the Native Veteran Battalion Lines, Washermanpettah, and two in Black Town, had their parapet walls either re-built or repaired at an outlay of Rupees 224-5-9.

Public Wells.

442. For wells, pipes, flushing gates, &c., Rupees 1,081-1-6 were expended.

Flushing and Sundry Works.

Rupees 489-15-1 were expended on various small repairs.

443. The laying down of street Railways has not yet been commenced, but the negotiations with Messrs. Samuel and Bruce of London who made proposals on the subject have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and will it is hoped secure the construction of some part at least of the projected Railway at an early date.

Street Railways.

444. Several proposals were received by the Commissioners from parties offering to undertake the lighting of Madras by gas, but the estimates of the cost of the gas, were in every case so high that they were necessarily rejected. The cost of lighting Madras with gas, even if it were supplied at the same rate as in Calcutta, would be Rs. 45,000 per annum for 500 lights against Rs. 7,154, which is the total expenditure on account of the present oil lamps, and there is no doubt that the cost of gas here would in reality be considerably higher. Under these circumstances there seems no present prospect of improvement under this head.

Lighting.

Thirty-eight Iron and ten Wooden Lamp Posts were put up in various parts of the Town and Suburbs, in last year, and 100 Iron Lamp Posts of the same pattern as those now in use have been ordered from England.

445. Two Fire Engines have also been ordered from England, one to be worked by 16 and the other by 8 men, with the requisite supply of hoses, fire buckets, &c., one of which will be stationed in the northern Suburbs, where fires have been frequent of late years, and the other in Black Town.

About 100,000 gallons of water are raised daily by these works and are distributed through the drains of the following streets:—

Andeapa Naick Street.

Saulay Street.

Elephant Gate Street.

Mundavally Street.

Annah Pillay Street.

Tandah Mootteappen Street.

The water is conveyed through 12 inch iron pipes through Andeapa Naick Street and Saulay Street, to the north as far as Tandah Mootteappen Street, and south to its junction with Mundavally Street. When the 3,000 yards of stoneware pipes lately received from England are laid down the water main will extend to the east end of Andeapa Naick or Market Street, and allow of the flushing of the drains in Anderson's and Stringer's Streets, a locality where cholera has committed some of its greatest ravages. The cost of this extension including laying and other charges is estimated at 11 or 12,000 Rupees.

The flooring of the cistern was completed early in last year and has rendered it perfectly water tight; but it has considerably reduced its capacity, the depth being now only 7½ feet. It can, however, be increased again at any time, by raising the walls, the foundation being sufficiently strong to bear the extra superstructure.

446. The plans for carrying out these important projects are still under consideration pending the receipt of the reply of the Government of India to the application made for an annual grant of a lac of rupees to the Municipal Funds.

447. Mr. G. Norton, a retired Apothecary, having discovered a substitute for Carbonic Acid, which has been largely used in England, as a deodorizing and disinfectant agent, an arrangement was made with him to experiment with his fluid on two of the most offensive drains, viz., that running west from Semboodoss Street through Jone's lane, and emptying into the south main drain, and the Odacall Street drain which discharges into the sea opposite the Commissariat Godowns.

The experiment was so far satisfactory that the offensive effluvium was considerably diminished, but it was not wholly removed and the expense was so great that the use of the fluid to any great extent is clearly impracticable. The quantity required for the drains of Black Town alone would cost Rs. 1,668 per diem. The drains in which the experiment was made are now subjected to a daily flush by means of a well and cistern constructed in Odacall Street. There seems no doubt that pure water is the best and cheapest deodorizer that can be used.

448. The particulars of the expenditure under this head as compared with that of 1861, were as follows :

	In 1862.			In 1861.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Wages of Establishment	27,068	4	7	27,129	7	0
Hire of Bullocks	33,948	15	0	33,769	4	8
Extra and Contingencies	761	12	7	520	8	3
Repair of Carts.	1,670	9	6	1,360	1	10
Do. of Depots	88	1	6	459	3	4
Rubbish Boat Establishment	706	11	6	...	...	...
Land purchased for a Dépôt at Pursewaukum ...	209	5	4	...	...	...
Extra work	3,256	13	6	...	...	...
Cutting ditches for depositing rubbish. ...	272	7	2	...	...	...
	67,983	0	8	63,238	9	1

The Town sweepings are now removed by boats on the Canal to the cut near Manali bridge, but the transport is attended with many difficulties and considerable expense. It was done by contract for a few months, the Contractor paying all expenses, and Rs. 100 per mensem for the privilege of selling the rubbish at the said dépôt; but it was soon found that he was quite unable to transport the sweepings on these terms, and the contract was cancelled. The establishment which the Commissioners have now been obliged to engage for the purpose costs Rs. 450 per mensem, being considerably more than the receipts for rubbish at all the dépôts. There are now 13 boats employed, but an iron barge has been ordered from England.

449. The new Cemeteries at Washermanpettah and Wallajah Esplanade, were opened for use in the early part of the year, and no interments have since been permitted in Black Town except in cases where a right to a family vault had been acquired prior to the passing of Act XIV of 1856.

A most objectionable Native Burial ground at Tanampet has been closed. An eligible site has been found for a Cemetery for the Christian inhabitants of Mylapore. It is situated at Quibble Island, and has been acquired at a cost of Rupees 1,202-6, which together with that of raising and enclosing the ground, Rupees 5,500 is entirely borne by Government. This has allowed of the closing of the Roman Catholic Cemetery attached to St. Anthony's Church in Saint Thomé.

450. The number of deaths reported in last year was as follows :—

Mortuary Registration.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
	3,199	3,146	4,755	11,100
Against...	3,157	3,024	4,421	10,602 in 1861.

The number of cholera cases was again larger than in the previous year, viz., 3,633 against 2,776; the greatest mortality being in the months of January, (latter part) February, March, October, November and December, which would tend to prove that the hot season is the healthiest of the year. Cholera was most prevalent in the 2nd Division or Western section of Black Town, and in the 7th Division or Northern Suburbs.

451. The block of huts known as the Tinnevely settlement has this year been opened up under the authority given in Section 23 of the Conservancy Act. The close packing together of these huts by rendering proper scavenging almost impossible, had long made this suburb peculiarly liable to the ravages of cholera. This it is hoped has now been remedied.

452. A large number of trees have been planted during the year both in the town and suburbs, which will not only be acceptable hereafter for the shade they will afford, but will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect on the atmosphere. The principal spots selected for the purpose in Black Town, are the Big Parcherry, John Pereira's, Popham's Broadway (north portion), and Tandah Mooteapen Street, all thickly inhabited, and far from healthy localities.

Population of Madras.

453. The following is the return of the population of Madras prepared through the agency of the Assessor's establishment.

	Europeans and East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindoos.	Musselmen.	Total.
Men... ..	4,707	6,804	1,03,793	18,998	1,34,302
Women... ..	5,160	8,490	1,27,643	24,014	1,65,307
Children... ..	6,501	6,545	94,242	20,874	1,28,162
	16,368	21,839	3,25,678	63,886	4,27,771

Police Cases.

454. The following is a list of Summons cases under Act XIV of 1856 during the year.

Madras Police Districts.	Cases attended to before trial.	Cases in which time was allowed by Magistrates.	Cases cautioned and dismissed.	Cases dismissed for want of evidence.	Cases in which fines were inflicted.	Cases in which parties were not found.	Cases standing over for 1863.	Total number of cases.	Total amount of fines.		
									RS.	A.	P.
1st District... ..	5	25	7	23	60	6	None.	126	161	0	0
2nd District... ..	36	23	18	13	33	4	7	134	219	8	0
3rd District... ..	1	None.	6	3	36	None.	1	47	255	0	0
Grand Total...	42	48	31	39	129	10	8	307	635	8	0

Financial Estimate for 1863.

455. The balance of last year's account to be carried to the credit of the Fund in 1863, is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cash with the Bank of Madras	16,330	3	9						
Do. with Store Conicopoly... ..	150	0	0						
Invested in Government Securities				16,480	3	9			
Arrears of Assessment recoverable from Rate-payers				37,300	0	0			
Arrears of Wheel Tax do. do... ..				97,081	10	5			
Advances recoverable from Contractors and others				11,584	10	10			
Office Premises				5,568	6	11			
Stores... ..				21,000	0	0			
				1,000	0	0			
Less amount of unclaimed Salaries, &c... ..							1,90,014	15	11
Amount in Deposit "Avenue Fund"... ..	844	5	9	343	2	7			
Do. do. "Income Tax Deposits"	422	14	2						
				1,267	3	11			
							1,610	6	6
							1,88,404	9	5

The available income of the current year 1863, may be estimated as follows:—

Cash Balance	Rupees 16,480
Government Securities	Rupees 37,300
Less 2 per cent. discount	746
	36,554
Probable collection of Assessment... ..	1,80,000
Do. do. of Wheel-tax	47,500
Government contributions for Roads	27,397
Slaughter Houses fees	6,569
	3,14,500

Which it is proposed to apportion thus:—

Supervision and Management	Rupees 57,500
Scavenging establishment and hire of Bullocks	68,000
Lighting... ..	11,000
Road work	1,10,000
Masonry	20,000
Extension of Trevelyan Water Works... ..	11,000
Fire Engines, Barge, &c., from England.	7,000
Improvements... ..	15,000
Reserve	15,000
	Rupees 3,14,500

ECCLESIASTICAL.

456. The number of Clergymen belonging to the Diocese at the close of the official year was 162. Of these there were

39 On the Madras Establishment of Government Chaplains;

8 Receiving Government grants of 100 Rupees a month for supplying the services of Chaplains;

7 Receiving the same sum, in aid of local efforts and of grants made by the Colonial and Continental Church Society;

97 Missionaries : of these

49 were Europeans,

- 10 Eurasians,
- 38 Native Clergymen,
- 5 Clergymen engaged in Scholastic duties,
- 6 Retired Missionaries.

- a. Of the 39 Government Chaplains, 11 were absent from duty on long leaves or not yet arrived in India.
- b. Of the 49 European Missionaries, 8 were likewise absent.
- c. All the rest were on duty, or only absent on short leaves.

457. In the course of the year 2 Ordinations have been held, one in December 1862 at Palamcottah, the other in March 1863 at Madras. At these, Ordinations. 8 persons have been admitted to the Order of Deacon, 14 to that of Priest. Of the former, 6 were Native Christians ; of the latter, 8.

458. The number of persons confirmed by the Bishop within the year—all of them during his tour of Visitation—amounts to 4,156, of whom Confirmations. 3,890 are Native Christians.

459. The Bishop has visited several parts of the Diocese. Leaving Madras in June 1862, he visited Arcot and Vellore, Bangalore, Kurnool, Bellary, Mysore, Ootacamund, Coonoor and Jackatalla, Coimbatore, Calicut, Cannanore, Cochin, Quilon, Trevandrum, and all the Missionary Stations in Travancore and in Tinnevely, and finally Madura. In all these places he held services, inspected the Schools, and administered Confirmation wherever Candidates were presented to him. He also visited several of the Out-stations.

He held a Visitation in Saint George's Cathedral on the 23rd of April 1863, and delivered his Primary Charge on the occasion.

a. At Bangalore funds have been raised, with Government help, for the building of a new Church, which was greatly needed.

b. The same is the case at Rajahmundry.

c. At Kurnool, a pretty Church has been completed and opened for Divine Service. Also a Clergyman has been placed there, receiving part of his stipend from Government, part from the Colonial and Continental Church Society, part from local contributions.

d. At Ramandroog, a very pleasant Sanitarium near Bellary, there is no Church. The services are held in a very unworthy room in the Barracks.

e. At Ootacamund, the present Church is not sufficient for the population. The charge of this station, the Bishop observes, "has become very important and much more laborious than should be the case at a hill station, which is partly intended to offer a relief to the Chaplain from the arduous labours in which he has been previously engaged. And although a second Clergyman receives an allowance from Government for acting as Chaplain of the Jail, and holding one service each Sunday in the Church, still another Church and another Clergyman are greatly needed there."

f. At Calicut funds have been raised, with Government aid, for building a Church. Hitherto there has been none.

g. In his journey through Travancore, the Bishop was struck with the importance of Trevandrum, the capital of a country in which the Rajah, the Rajah's brother, and the Dewan are three of the most enlightened natives in all South India, and well acquainted with English, and his recommendation that a Government Chaplain should be stationed there, instead of (as formerly) at Quilon, was adopted by the Government of Madras.

h. The Missionaries and Native congregations form a satisfactory and most interesting portion of the Bishop's charge. There are now in this Diocese, connected with the Church of England, 48,252 baptized Native Christians.

Of these 32,341 are in Tinnevely,

7,915 are in Travancore,

4,235 are in Tanjore,

1,837 are in Madras,

1,924 are in other parts of the Presidency.

The Bishop states that :—" The number of Native Clergymen increases year by year. The character of the Mission Agents is reported to be improved. The contributions for religious and benevolent purposes from the Native congregations continually grow. The sight of many Churches, of large and attentive congregations, of numerous Schools, of Villages and dwellings and clothing much more cleanly than those of the heathen, betokens the presence of that godliness which " has promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come."—And although in Tinnevely, the most favored of all the Mission fields in India, only four per cent. of the population are baptized Christians, many heathen have lost or are losing their prejudices against Christianity, and seeking instruction, and forsaking their idolatries for the blessings which the Gospel offers."

460. The Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the territory of Nagpore, which has hitherto been exercised by the Bishop of Madras, is in process of being transferred to the Bishop of Calcutta; the transfer will be completed so soon as it is announced that the Secretary of State has adopted the opinion of Mr. Cowie, the Advocate General, that Nagpore is placed by the recent Act of Annexation within the Diocese of Calcutta, and the Government of Madras becomes thereby freed from the responsibilities connected with the Ecclesiastical Establishment in that territory. At present the two Chaplains remain at Kamptee and Seetabuldee.

461. The Bishop purposes at a very early period bringing before the Government of Madras the state of the diocese, and its want of more Clergy, and requesting the Government to recommend to the Secretary of State, that the number of Chaplains assigned to the Madras Establishment may continue as it is, viz. forty, notwithstanding the transfer of the Chaplaincies of Kamptee and Seetabuldee to the diocese of Calcutta.

462. The attention of the Clergy of this Diocese has long been directed to the importance of some united efforts for promoting Christian Education, especially among certain classes, more neglected than

Board of Education.

others, of Europeans and Eurasians. In the year 1862-63, a Diocesan Board of Education has been brought into operation, consisting of 17 members. A copy of its Rules and Regulations is printed in the Appendix. A munificent contribution of 10,534 Rupees from one individual, conveyed to the Board through the hands of the Secretary of State for India, renders its commencement very encouraging as regards financial prospects. From the same quarter the Church Building Committee has also received 5,267 Rupees.

463. In April the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry was obliged by the state of his health to obtain leave to return to Europe on Medical Certificate for 15 months. On his departure from Madras, which did not take place within the Administration year, the duties of the Archdeacon were to devolve upon the Rev. A. H. Alcock, Garrison Chaplain, who was also appointed Commissary of the Diocese.

EDUCATIONAL

464. The number of Schools connected with the department at the close of the year was 809, with an attendance of 32,904 pupils. The corresponding numbers on the 30th April 1862 were 733 and 29,194.

The Schools are classified as follows:—

1st. With reference to the agency by which they are supported and managed.

	No.	Pupils.
Government Schools...	181	9,140
Schools supported by a rate under Government management...	99	1,793
Private Schools which either receive or have received a grant-in-aid...	341	15,869
Schools under inspection which have not received grants...	238	6,102

2nd. With reference to the standard of instruction.

	No.	Pupils.
Institutions for special or Professional instruction...	12	1,774
Schools in which the standard of instruction is designed to qualify for the University Matriculation Examination...	71	10,148
Schools of the grade of Taluk Schools...	176	8,165
Village Schools...	550	12,817

465. There has been a continued increase in the number of Candidates for the Matriculation, and also in the number who passed. Last year, the number of Candidates examined was 195, and the number passed 82. This year, the corresponding numbers were 252 and 105. Of the passed Candidates

58 were educated in Government Schools,

15 in Private Schools, and

32 are entered as being under private tuition.

For the B.A. Degree Examination there were 12 Candidates, of whom 8 passed, six in the 2nd, and two in the 3rd class. Of the passed Candidates, five were Students of the Presidency College, and the other three were persons employed in the Educational

Department. Four Candidates were examined for the Degree of B.L., of whom two passed, both in the 3rd class. One of these was a Parsee from Bombay, an under-graduate of the University of Bombay.

The Senate of the University, following the course taken at Calcutta and Bombay, have instituted a First Examination in Arts, intermediate between the Matriculation and Degree Examinations, which all Candidates for Degrees are in future to pass. Its objects are, 1st, to provide a continuous course of study for the three years which must intervene between the Matriculation Examination, and the Examination for a Degree in Arts; and, 2nd, to provide a better guarantee than is afforded by the Matriculation Examination of a fair general education having been imparted to those who go up for Degrees in Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering.

The regulations for the Degree of M.A. have been revised. The most important change is in the rules as to the languages to be brought up by Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in languages. Under the original rules, Candidates for the Degree of M.A. in languages were required to take up either Latin and Greek, or English and Arabic, or English and Sanscrit. Under the revised rules, English must be one of the two languages taken up. The Government think it questionable whether, as regards Students whose Vernacular language is English, the new rule is an improvement on the old one.

466. The progress of the Presidency College appears to have been satisfactory, excepting as regards one branch of study. The number of
Presidency College. Students on the rolls at the close of the year was 260, including 44 Students belonging to the Law class; of the remainder, 47 were in the Senior Department. As before observed, five out of the eight Bachelors of Arts who took their Degrees in February last, went up from the Presidency College; and one of the other three, the Director states, was an old Student of that Institution. The branch of study in which the College appears to have been least successful this year—and the same complaint has been made regarding the Examinations of former years—is the Vernacular languages. The Director says, “that the answering of the highest classes in Tamil and Telugu was not sufficiently good, and, in the latter language, was especially unsatisfactory.” He adds, “that this deficiency in Telugu was also apparent in the Examination for the B.A. Degree.” This state of things, while it reflects on the Professor of Vernacular Literature and on the teachers employed under him, seriously detracts from the usefulness of the College. The Director has been called upon to report what steps he has taken, or proposes taking, for rendering the instruction more efficient. The Director’s report does not show, nor is it stated by the Principal, how far the advantages of the College are availed of by Students from the provinces. Mr. Powell has been requested to furnish information on this point in future reports, and to take into consideration the possibility of devising arrangements for boarding Students from the Mofussil at, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the College. It is to be feared that until the want here referred to shall have been supplied, the advantages of this useful institution will continue to be almost entirely confined to the inhabitants of the Presidency town.

467. The arrangements for the training of teachers are on the whole progressing satisfactorily. At the close of the year 334 Students were
Training of Teachers. under training as teachers in the various Normal Schools

and classes, either supported by Government or under Government inspection. It is to be regretted that the report on the Madras Normal School is somewhat less favorable than the reports of former years. The Director states that, "scarcely sufficient stress had been laid on the Professional Education of the pupils." "The black-board was not sufficiently used," and "the Vernacular languages were not resorted to" in the teaching, as frequently as they should have been. Moreover, the important but rudimentary matters of spelling and handwriting had not been sufficiently attended to. Some of the students, however, are reported to have "exhibited a considerable amount of skill in teaching." There is no more important Educational institution in the Presidency—none on which the success of the Educational operations of the Government is more dependent—than the Madras Normal School, and nothing should be left undone that may tend to promote its efficiency. It is understood that the Inspector of Normal Schools was instructed by the late Director to inspect this institution frequently, and not to confine his visits to an Annual Examination. Mr. Powell has been directed to report how far these instructions have been carried out.

The Normal Schools at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Cannanore appear to be doing well. The two latter are designed to train teachers of a higher grade than those at Vellore and Trichinopoly, and are practically the only training Schools for teachers for the Telugu country and the Western Coast.

468. The Provincial Schools at Bellary, Combaconum, and Calicut are reported upon in favorable terms. When these Schools were established, it was intended that they should be eventually raised into Provincial Colleges; and the course of instruction prescribed for them has been so framed as to provide for their educating up to the standard of the B.A. Degree. Hitherto, it has not been possible to form the higher classes requisite for this purpose; the pupils leaving on reaching the standard of the Matriculation Examination, some for public employment, and a few, to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College. It is probable that the number of pupils who would have been willing to remain for the purpose of going through a more complete course has been too small to justify the additions that would have been necessary to the staff of teachers, but it is desirable that the original object of these Schools should not be lost sight of, and it is questionable whether at Combaconum the time has not come for increasing the staff of teachers and carrying out the more complete course of instruction originally proposed. The Director has been informed that the Government will give their best consideration to any suggestions which he may be prepared to offer on this subject.

469. The Zillah Schools seem to be doing fairly, with the exception of that at Zillah Schools. Rajahmundry, the report on which is by no means satisfactory. This is the oldest of the Zillah Schools, and ought to be the most advanced.

470. In the Madrasa-i-Azam at Madras, the studies of which correspond to those of a Zillah School, an attempt has been made to push the pupils on more rapidly than their previous attainments warranted. The number* of pupils is large, especially when the indifference, if not hostility, generally manifested by the Mahomedan community to English

Madrasa-i-Azam.

* 292.

Education is considered ; but the fluctuating character of the attendance is a serious drawback. It appears that out of 292 pupils upon the roll on the 30th April 1862, not fewer than 167 left the School during the year.

471. The Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools, a class of School intermediate between the Zillah Schools and the Taluq Schools, have now increased to nine, established in the towns named in the margin. With the exception of those at Adoni and Pennacondah, the Schools appear to be doing well.

Ellore.	Wallajapettah.
Chicacole.	Tripatore.
Anantapur.	Mayaveram.
Adoni.	Chowghaut.
Pennacondah.	

472. Sixty-four Taluk Schools were in operation at the close of the year, with an attendance of 3,180 pupils. Grouping them according to Districts, those in the Northern Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna appear to be the most backward ; and those in the Coimbatore District, the most efficient. Of individual Schools, those at Trivellore and Poonamallee in the Madras District, Trivadi in Tanjore and Dindigul in Madura appear to be the best.

Speaking of Schools of this grade in Malabar and South Canara, the Director observes that the progress of Education in these districts is undoubted, though the standard is still low. During the year under review, the number of pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk Schools of these two districts rose from 401 to 543, while the percentage of daily attendance advanced from 83 to 87. The increase of numerical strength has gone on continuously from 1858-59, when there were only 199 pupils on the roll, with a percentage of daily attendance of 65. Mr. Powell also observes that though a portion of the increased strength is due to the opening of new Schools, this is by no means the sole cause ; since the attendance at the old Schools has generally risen considerably, and has, in some instances, even doubled. The elevation of the standard is also going on, but at a slower rate. These results are satisfactory and are creditable to the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Garthwaite, who is now engaged in the important duty of managing the Normal School at Cannanore and exercising supervision over the Taluk Schools in his division.

473. The Hill Schools in Goomsoor and Chinna Kimeddy, seventeen in number (one having been temporarily closed), with an attendance of 555 pupils, or an average of 33 to each School, continue to improve. The standard is still very low, but quite as much has been done as could be expected in Schools placed among a population only now emerging from a state of barbarism.

474. The number of Private Schools under inspection has risen during the past year from 461 Schools with an attendance of 18,516 pupils, to 579 Schools with an attendance of 21,891 pupils. The expenditure in grants-in-aid was in round numbers, Rs. 42,000. The number of Schools to which aid has been given is entered at 341, with an attendance of 15,879 pupils ; but this apparently does not include various Schools maintained by the Gospel Society in the Districts of Cuddapah, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely, some of which it may be presumed, are supported, in part, by the general grant of Rs. 4,200, which for many years has been made to that Society, in aid of its educational operations, under the designation of a grant to Schwartz's

Schools. The Government do not wish to impose any conditions in regard to the continuance of this grant, which dates from the beginning of the present century, but they have suggested that it should be applied to certain specified Schools, so that the Government may be aware of the exact number and character of the Schools aided from the public treasury. In the past, as in former years, the District in which the greatest number of Private Schools was connected with Government, was Tinnevely, where there were 270 such Schools, the greater number of them being the Elementary Village Schools supported by the Gospel and Church Missionary Societies. In the Coimbatore District 133 Schools are now under inspection, of which 58 are in the receipt of grants. The Private Schools are not classified in the Director's report, nor has he offered any remarks on the general working of the grant-in-aid system during the year. From the accounts given of individual Schools, and from the returns of the University Examinations, it appears that, with the exception of the Church Mission School at Masulipatam, which is evidently the best School in the Northern Districts, the standard is generally lower than in Government Schools of the corresponding grades. The Elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools which were established a few years ago by the Gospel Society in Tinnevely, and others of apparently a somewhat lower grade, which have been recently started under native management in a few of the principal towns in the Coimbatore District, appear to be doing well. In the latter district the measures introduced by Lieut. Colonel Pears, late Inspector of Schools, for the improvement of the indigenous Schools by giving grants to the teachers, regulated with reference to the proficiency of their pupils, are succeeding fairly. The plan is now being tried in North Arcot. It will be extended to other districts.

475. One of the most important measures of the year is the passing of the Madras

Education Act.

Education Act, which, while it is intended primarily to give permanency to the Rate Schools of the Godavery District, is capable of application to any town or village, the inhabitants of which desire to raise permanent funds for the establishment of new, or the improvement of existing Schools, and of availing themselves of the grants-in-aid which the Government are prepared to make for the extension and improvement of Education. A Bill which formed the basis of the Act, since passed, was published among the Appendices of the last Administration Report. A copy of the Act* is appended to this Report.

* Appendix No.

The following is an extract from the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill when it was introduced into the Council for making Laws and Regulations.

" The history of the Godavery Village Schools is briefly as follows :—They were commenced in March 1855 by Mr. G. N. Taylor, then Sub-Collector of the District, and have been continued under the management of his successors. The number according to the latest Return, was 103 with an attendance of about 2,000 pupils. They have been supported almost entirely by a rate paid by the agricultural classes in the form of a percentage on the land tax. The original scheme provided that such persons not paying any land tax as might send their children to the Schools should pay a schooling fee; but the sums raised from this source have been very small, and the main burden of supporting the Schools has fallen on the agricultural community. The imposition of the rate originated in applications which Mr. Taylor, writing in August 1854, reported that he had received from the inhabitants of

“ certain villages offering to assess themselves for the purpose of supporting Primary Vernacular Schools in their villages, and it was sanctioned on the understanding that the proposal in each case should emanate from the village itself, and that the amount to be levied ‘ should be fixed by the inhabitants, who in a body should be required to signify their assent to the arrangement.’ In a report made by Mr. Taylor the year after the scheme was sanctioned, he stated that ‘ In every instance in which a School had been established, the inhabitants had cheerfully offered to support it,’ ‘ that every precaution had been taken to ascertain their real wishes in the matter,’ and that he had declined to open a School wherever there was the least hesitation or difference of opinion on the part of the community.’ ‘ Discontented spirits,’ he observed, ‘ will always be found and, as might have been expected, there have been a few complaints from the disaffected, and appeals both to myself and to higher authority, which have received immediate attention, but have usually ended in the objector’s consenting with the majority that the Schools should stand.’ The voluntary character of the rate has of late been questioned. In June 1861, an inquiry was instituted on this point by the Inspector of Schools, who reported that in some of the villages the ryots refused to pay the rate, that in others they paid it unwillingly, but that in most it was collected without difficulty, and that in many the people would be averse to its abolition. He anticipated however that when the revised land assessment came into operation, the opposition would be more serious than it had been hitherto, and that it would extend even to those villages in which the rate could be collected without any difficulty. The Collector of the District was of the same opinion.

“ In the course of the correspondence which has taken place regarding these Schools, a question has been raised as to the authority of the Sub-Collector to enforce payment of the rate. Mr. Taylor considered that the rate once agreed to, became a fixed permanent addition to the village demand ; but none of his successors in the Sub-Collectorate have acted on this theory, and the Board of Revenue are clearly of opinion that no such power could be legally enforced.

“ The present Bill has been proposed to give legality and permanence to the rate in those villages in which the bulk of the inhabitants are sincere in their desire to maintain the Schools, and also by altering the mode of assessment to make it press equally on the non-agricultural as well as the agricultural classes, and to give the rate-payers a more direct voice and interest in the management of the Schools and distribution of the funds. It is the intention of the Government that subject to such restrictions as may be rendered necessary by financial considerations, rates raised under this Bill shall be supplemented by grants from the public treasury, and in anticipation of the passing of the Bill, the rate-payers in the Godavery District have been relieved of a moiety of the School rate which they have paid hitherto, by a grant from the public Treasury. Several Schools, the payments for which it appeared on inquiry were made unwillingly, have been closed, and three have been maintained, the supporters of which showed an unmistakeable desire to continue their contributions. The result of the revision has been very satisfactory. The number of Schools instead of diminishing, has slightly increased, and with the aid of the Government grant, the Masters will in future be better paid than

“ they have been hitherto. Provision has still to be made for giving permanence and
 “ legality to the rate, and this, as before observed, will be effected by the present Bill.

“ It will be observed that in dealing with the existing rate-supported Schools
 “ in the Godavery District, the Bill provides for a course of procedure being adopted
 “ in regard to them different from that which will be adopted in the case of places
 “ where it may be proposed to establish new Schools. It prescribes in the one
 “ case for the immediate experiment of the Act, unless a majority of the inhabitants
 “ shall petition against it within a certain time. It prescribes in the other case
 “ that the Act shall not be brought into operation until the majority of the inhabitants
 “ have applied for it. The distinction, I think, is based on valid grounds. It does not seem
 “ necessary or desirable to close the existing Schools, because the majority of the inhabitants,
 “ though quite willing to contribute towards their support, may be too apathetic to apply
 “ for the enforcement of the Act. It will be sufficient to provide for closing the Schools
 “ in the event of the inhabitants petitioning for their abolition within a certain time, which
 “ if they really desire it, they will not fail to do.

“ The second and most important object of the Bill is to provide a machinery for the
 “ establishment of new Schools of any grade to be supported either wholly or in part by a
 “ local rate. As I have before remarked, the intention of the Government is to supplement
 “ such rates as far as lies in their power by Government grants, and one of the great
 “ advantages of the Bill is, that it will facilitate the extension of the grant-in-aid system
 “ by giving permanency to the local contributions, the want of which at present, especially
 “ in the case of Schools supported by native communities, is such a serious difficulty.”

The Act provides, first, in regard to the Godavery Schools, that in any town or village in which one of the present Rate Schools shall be in operation when the Act becomes law, if a majority of the inhabitants shall not, within two months from the passing of the Act, petition for the discontinuance of the School, it shall be lawful for the Government to declare the Act in force for a period of five years, and thereupon to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of assessing and collecting the rate and managing the affairs of the School or Schools supported by it. The Commissioners, who are to be the Inspector of Schools for the Division, the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the District, and such number of resident householders as the Collector of the District may appoint, are to make rules for the levy of the rate; its amount; the parties who are to pay it; the mode of collection; the appointment, remuneration, and dismissal of teachers; and the branches of learning to be taught. Such of the said rules as relate to the collection of the rate, are to be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council; and those which refer to the appointment of teachers, or to the subjects of instruction, are to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction. Power is given to the Commissioners to recover the rate by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of defaulters. The Act is to be in force, in each case, for a term of five years; and on the expiration of that time, the application of its provisions may be renewed by the local Government, if, within two months from the date of such expiration, a majority of the inhabitants do not apply for its discontinuance. In the case of new Schools, the Government must be satisfied, before the Act can be applied, that its application is in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants.

476. The result of the Annual Examination of Candidates as teachers was satisfactory.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

One hundred and thirty-one Candidate Masters and eight Candidate Mistresses obtained certificates. Of the former, 41 were qualified for employment in Taluk Schools or Schools of a higher grade, and 91 as Masters of Village Vernacular Schools.

The Director of Public Instruction has been instructed to revise the grant-in-aid rules, with the view mainly of simplifying the system and reducing the number of grades of certificates; and it has been determined that the grants should in future equal the amount raised from private sources, instead of being limited to one-half that amount, as provided for in the rules published in 1858.

477. The operations of the Department in the publication of School Books, appear to have been actively carried on: 1,33,000 copies were printed

Publication and Sale of School Books.

at a total cost of Rupees 26,372-3-1. The value of books sold in the various depôts was Rupees 32,768-1-10.

Expenditure.

478. The aggregate expenditure of the Department was Rupees 5,99,322-3-8 distributed as follows:—

Salary and Office Establishment of the Director of Public Instruction	43,766	4	2
Inspecting Agency	90,958	7	9
Government Colleges and Schools	3,28,312	10	4
Grants-in-Aid of Schools	41,598	9	11
Grants to School Book Societies... ..	2,500	0	0
Public Instruction Press	3,171	15	2
Publication and purchase of School Books and management of Central Book Depôt... ..	53,644	2	1
University of Madras	8,954	4	0
Educational buildings	26,415	14	3
Total Rupees...	5,99,322	3	8

From the above there has to be deducted the sum of Rupees 42,343-14-11, the amount of fees paid to the credit of Government in the Madras university, the Presidency College and Government Normal School and the proceeds of the sale of books, leaving a net expenditure of Rupees 5,56,978-4-9.

School Fees.....	Rs. 9,575	13	1
Proceeds of sales of books.....	„ 32,768	1	10
	Rs. 42,343	14	11

479. The conclusion at which the Government have arrived, from a careful perusal

General Remarks.

of the Director's Report and of the reports of the Inspectors, is that, except in the 2nd Division, the progress of the Department has been, on the whole, satisfactory; and that by a careful and judicious development of the measures now in operation, a very decided advance may be hoped for in the course of the next few years. The Government Schools appear to be generally doing well, and, as the Normal Schools increase the supply of competent teachers, their general efficiency will doubtless improve. The incompetent teachers will be gradually weeded out, and their places supplied by trained men. Every consideration will of course be shown to men of the former class who were originally selected as being the best men available, and who may have performed their duties to the best of their ability. Such of them as are improvable will be sent to a Normal School for the purpose of

going through a course of training, receiving a portion of their salaries while under training, and their places being temporarily filled by trained Students. With reference to such of the aided Schools as have not improved under the operation of the grant-in-aid system, the Director has been instructed to suggest to the Managers such alterations, either in the system of teaching or in the personnel of the teachers as may appear to him to be required; and, in the event of his suggestions not being attended to, to consider the propriety of withdrawing the grant and establishing a Government School to meet the requirements of the place. Nellore and Mangalore are cases in point. In both these towns the private Schools have retrograded rather than advanced; and it is clear that, unless something be done speedily to place them on an efficient footing, measures must be taken for the establishment of new Schools. In the two cases here referred to, the grants have been very small in comparison with the amount expended by the Managers of the Schools. This is probably in consequence of the teachers employed not having been able to qualify for certificates under the grant-in-aid rules, and it may be that certificated teachers could not be procured. In such cases, the Governor in Council would not object to the grant being increased in the shape of a general grant for a limited period on the Director satisfying himself that such increase would enable the Managers to strengthen their staff of teachers, either by increasing their number or by replacing their present teachers by others who, though not certificated, are shown to be better qualified. Every case of this kind will be carefully looked into, and dealt with on its merits.

As regards Elementary Education, all that seems possible is to extend the system now in operation. In the Coimbatore District, of bringing the indigenous Schools under inspection, paying the Masters for the results they produce, and, whenever the inhabitants of a town or village may be willing to take advantage of the Education Act recently passed, affording every facility to them for doing so. In this, as indeed in every branch of the Educational operations of Government, there should be free and constant communication between the Educational and the Revenue Officers, who have opportunities, without resorting to coercive measures, of exercising a very useful influence in promoting a desire for Education among the inhabitants of their respective Districts. The Government have reason to think that this important matter of co-operation between the Officers of the two Departments is not sufficiently attended to in this Presidency. The Revenue Officers from their local knowledge have it often in their power to furnish suggestions and information which would be very useful to the Inspectors of Schools.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

480. The Annual Examinations for testing the qualifications of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil

Dates and results of last Examinations.

TESTS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.			Percentage of passed on number examined
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	
General... ..	2018	1768	444	25
Special... ..	889	660	149	22

Service were held in February and March 1863. They were of two kinds *General* and *Special*. The results are shown in the marginal statement. The Commissioner's report

and order of Government thereon will be found in the Appendix.

481. The General Test Examination is a Literary Test of a comparatively low standard which all Candidates for appointments above 25 Rupees per mensem are required to pass. The number (444) who passed this year is less than the number (589) who passed the same test last year, though the numbers examined on the two occasions were (nearly) as 2 to 1. This is accounted for by the standard of Examination having been raised. Including persons who passed the University and Matriculation Examinations, the number of Candidates qualified for public employment on the result of the Examinations of the present year is 559 to 667 of last year.

482. The Special Test Examination was instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of Candidates for particular situations demanding special qualifications. In November 1862, the Government published a Schedule of such Special Tests for various Offices in the Judicial and Revenue branches of the Administration and in the Magistracy. This will be found in the Appendix. The

Test.	Number Examined.	Number passed.	Per centage of passed on examined.
Moonsiffs Pleader... ..	247	74	
Court Sheristadar	14	9	
Translator High Court	2	6	
Translator Session Court	38	7	
High Court Ministerial	1	1	
Deputy and Sub-Magistrates ..	362	58	
	660	149	22

recent Examination was held on subjects relating to the Judicial and Magisterial Departments. The Revenue Tests do not come into force till next year. The marginal abstract exhibits the numbers examined in the tests applicable to the several situations named and

the number who passed.

483. The fee hitherto levied from Candidates applying for Examination has been 3-8-0.

Increase in the amount of fees levied from Candidates for Examination.

The system of an entrance fee was originally introduced in order to prevent persons altogether unqualified from resorting to the Examinations; though to a considerable degree successful, its amount has failed to exclude a large number of Candidates who, as the results of the present Examination show, ought to have known that they had little or no chance of passing. The fees in future will be 5 Rupees for admission to the General Test and for the Special Test, Rupees 7.

484. The total of fees received amounted in round numbers to Rupees 8,000 and the expenses of the Examinations to 14,000. The difference or Rupees 6,000 representing the actual cost to the State.

Financial results.

OBSERVATORY.

485. The operations of the Madras Observatory during the past year are reported by the Government Astronomer to have been considerably restricted by the weakness of the subordinate staff; the death of one trained Assistant, and the illness of another having deprived the Astronomer of much of the scientific assistance which his present establishment affords him.

The complete change of Establishment, in the appointment of a Deputy Astronomer on Rs. 200 per mensem, and three well-paid assistants instead of the nine ill-paid servants of that class now employed, which has been submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government, will, if sanctioned, place the Observatory on a much more efficient footing. The following is the Astronomer's report on the operations of the year :—

486. This fine instrument continues to yield the most satisfactory results, and has

Transit Circle.

been steadily worked throughout the period under review. The number of complete observations registered, notwithstanding all disadvantages, has amounted to 2,092. Many others, as of clock and meridian error stars, have been taken on half cloudy nights, which however not being complete in both co-ordinates, Right Ascension and Polar Distance, have not been included. Transits of both limbs of a planet or of the moon, are counted only as a single observation. Thirteen of the minor planets have been observed on forty-seven occasions; also the planet Mars, at the important opposition of October 1862. Current reductions have with great difficulty been kept fairly under, but publication is out of the question until the personal force of the establishment has been permanently augmented.

487. The telegraphic failures in the dropping of the Time Ball have increased in

Time Signals.

frequency in the most annoying manner, and seem in no way to be avoidable. The fault rests either with the inefficiency of the machinery at the beach, or with its management by the Telegraph Department, but the Government Astronomer is far more inclined to condemn the former than to attribute blame to the subordinates of the Telegraph Office; and this conviction renders him unwilling to assume the additional responsibility of the discharging apparatus, otherwise a most desirable step for all parties concerned.

Out of 259 days on which the Time Ball has been in use, telegraphic failures have occurred on 37, bringing the per centage of failures up to 14½.

488. The observations with this instrument have been made with few exceptions by

The Lerebour's Equatoreal.

the Astronomer himself. The new planet Asia, discovered here in 1861, was re-observed at its first return to opposition in November 1862; and was found nearly in accordance with the position calculated from orbital elements, based upon the Madras observations of the preceding year. Other minor planets have also been looked after and micrometrically observed. The great comet of 1862, first seen here on August 21st, was carefully observed on eighteen nights, between that date and October 15th. Most of the cometary and planetary determinations made with the Lerebour's Equatoreal are however yet unreduced, which is the more to be regretted, since the interest and utility of such records is greater in proportion to the promptitude with which they are made available for computation by foreign theoretical Astronomers.

489. In September and October last a series of differential measurements of the planet

Opposition of Mars:

Mars, then in opposition, was executed at the request of the Astronomer Royal, for the purpose of investigating the constant of solar parallax, or in other words of testing the accuracy of the generally assumed mean distance of the Earth from the Sun. The planets Venus and Mars are the only two

which approach sufficiently near to our earth to enable us to avail ourselves of its diameter as a base line, by which to measure the Sun's true distance therefrom. The occasions upon which Venus can be employed for this purpose, viz., when transiting the Sun's disc, *i. e.*, when passing exactly between us and the Sun, are extremely rare, occurring only in pairs at intervals of eight years, but each pair of transits happening above a century apart. The mean distance hitherto assumed rested upon the transits of Venus observed in 1761 and 1769, and could not be verified by means of the same planet until the years 1874 and 1882. Some time back, the Astronomer Royal suggested a new method of measuring the Sun's distance by the aid of the planet Mars, when in opposition near to the perihelion point of his orbit, the opportunities for which recur after the comparatively short interval of fifteen years. Mr. Airy's plan consists in comparing several sets of micrometrical measurements of the planet's apparent angular distance from preceding and following fixed stars when Mars is seen rising, with corresponding sets of distances, from the same stars near the time of his setting. Diurnal rotation having carried the observer exactly half round the centre of the world in the interval, any displacement or difference between the two reduced positions is due to the measures having been made from the opposite extremities of the earth's diameter. The observations for this purpose must therefore be taken consecutively, about sunrise and sunset, during three or four weeks, by the same observer at the same spot, and with the same telescope; while the nearer to the terrestrial equator the place of observation lies, the greater will be the certainty of the final result. Forty-nine sets of comparisons of the desired kind were obtained, and it is believed with considerable success; but these again, though immediately and urgently wanted, have to await reduction until the Astronomer is relieved from the daily discharge of inferior but more pressing duties, by the appointment of fresh Assistants, which, upon the arrangements suggested for the consideration of the Government of India, cannot be made until the new proposals have received supreme sanction.

Observations of the changes of light, and epochs of maximum and minimum brilliancy of many variable stars, have also been made, in continuation of previous similar records kept by the present Astronomer since the year 1852. Such comparisons form no light portion of the current Equatoreal work.

490. The Variable Star Atlas in hand has been considerably advanced during the past year by the completion of many of the maps, but its publication has only just been arranged, owing to the difficulty of finding an engraver in Madras, able and willing to undertake the task. It has at last been deemed preferable to employ lithography, and an experienced hand having been met with, it is hoped that the greater portion, if not the whole of the maps, will be ready in the course of the current official year.

491. This far greater and more important labor can as yet scarcely be considered in hand; neither is it likely that the Survey will make much progress until the Variable Star Atlas is finished. A desirable step has however been taken, in the purchase of a small but good universal Equatoreal Telescope, by Troughton and Simms, formerly the property of General Cullen of Trevandrum. By adapting the object glass of the old Transit Instrument, now otherwise useless, to the universal stand, a very convenient portable Equatoreal will be formed, equally

suitable for the heavy portion of the Survey here, for its completion hereafter at the Cape of Good Hope, or for any casual occasion for which such an instrument is temporarily desirable in this Presidency, or indeed in any other part of the world. Thus equipped, an Astronomer, when absent on other business, could yet employ himself on fine nights, as much to the benefit of science as if at his post, and surrounded by all the appliances of a fixed Observatory.

Of the present state of the Southern Celestial Survey, little more can be said than that it is intended to record faithfully, in seventy-nine maps and a comprehensive catalogue, every existing star down to the tenth magnitude, situated between the Celestial Equator and the South Pole. Sixty-six of these maps can be wholly completed at Madras, and the remaining thirteen at the Cape, by a few months' stoppage when either homeward or outward bound. The first zone was observed on January 1st, 1863, but the entire work is one which must of necessity extend over many years.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was this year awarded to Professor Argelander of Bonn, for his Survey of the Northern Hemisphere, executed within the last seven years; and it is with the hearty concurrence of that distinguished Astronomer, that the extension of his great work, southward of the Equator, has been undertaken at the Madras Observatory.

492. These popular and interesting pursuits, though no longer carried on to the same extent as formerly, are yet duly cared for; and as no Meteorology and Magnetism. Meteorological reductions are permitted to fall into arrears but the results rendered immediately available, it is hoped that the present system will be regarded as a decided improvement upon the former practice, of accumulating a mass of hourly records, and leaving them unreduced and useless for years. The daily results are communicated to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and to the two chief local papers; also a half monthly abstract, drawn up with especial regard to the wants of the Medical profession, is supplied to the *Madras Times*. There appears to be good reason to expect, that with the assistance of some of the able and scientific members of the Medical Department, trustworthy Meteorological returns may soon be obtainable from several places in the Presidency.

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493. The Meteorological Observations made between 1851 and 1855, though long since printed, have not yet been issued. They were detained, in order to send out at one and the same time the corresponding portion of the Magnetical arrears, but the slow progress of the latter has been most discouraging. Proofs have now been read up to the middle of 1855, and it is hoped that before long the two volumes may be ready for distribution together.

Publication of arrears.

494. The Library has been enriched by many valuable presents from public Societies and Observatories, and in a few cases from private individuals. Library. Several useful purchases have also been made. Glass book-cases, so requisite in a tropical climate, have been provided, and much needful binding has

been done, but more is required. Manuscripts, if worthy of preservation, should surely be properly arranged and bound, but from the neglect of such very reasonable precaution, the original records of the Observatory had not only fallen into disorder, but had become in many cases illegible from the effects of damp, dust, and insects.

495. A new Equatoreal room, sixteen feet in diameter, with hemispherical revolving dome, has recently been erected on the roof of the dwelling
 New Equatoreal room. house, by the Engineer Department, but some defects in the shutter arrangements have temporarily arrested its progress. The details of this improvement, as also of the new instrument which it is intended to contain, will enter more properly into the next year's report, when the works in hand shall have been completed, and their quality tested by the surest of all guides—experience!

496. In conclusion, although after the limit of time to which this report refers, it is
 Discovery of a new Variable Star. with much pleasure that the Government Astronomer has to record the discovery of a new and very remarkable variable star, first seen on May 20th, in the constellation Scorpio; in a spot in which, though under careful scrutiny in the months of April and May for each of the last nine years, no such star was ever before seen. A fortnight from the time of discovery it had again vanished, having faded away from night to night until no longer visible, although a bright and conspicuous star of the ninth magnitude when first seen. It is only the third object of its peculiar class yet known, long invisible, suddenly appearing, and fading away again after a few nights; the generality of variable stars being slow and gradual in their changes, which recur in tolerably regular periods frequently continuing at maximum or minimum brilliancy unchanged for some time, and not actually vanishing at the latter phase. The newly discovered object will be known as U. Scorpii, but at present it is impossible to predict the date of its next re-appearance.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

497. The Government Central Museum has been efficiently managed during the year under review. The taxidermists have been constantly employed in putting up new specimens, both for the Madras Museum and for exchange with other establishments of a like nature; a second contribution, consisting of 213 specimens of Mammals, Birds and Reptiles, was sent to the Sydney Museum. A small collection, chiefly of Fish, set up for Exhibition has been sent to the Museum of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, and a selection from the Madras fauna, to which additions are being made, has been prepared for despatch to the South African Museum at the Cape of Good Hope by the first ship. From all these establishments, contributions in return may be expected, and one from Sydney is on the way.

A small Albion press with the necessary materials was obtained from England for the purpose of printing labels. It is worked by one of the Museum servants, and has hitherto cost nothing for labour. It has been found exceedingly useful and very economical.

The re-arrangement of the collection of minerals has not yet been completed by Mr. King, who has not found leisure to devote any time to the work during the past year, and the arrangement of the Palæontological collection has advanced but little, the duties of Geological Lecturer having made too great a demand upon the time of Mr. Foote.

The total number of specimens added to the Museum during the year is 1,641, of which 1,117 were to the Zoological, 127 to the Mineralogical, and 397 to the Ethnological and Industrial Department of the Museum. Of the foregoing 1,078 were contributed by the public, and 563 were obtained by purchase. A valuable collection of Fossils and casts of Meteorites has also been received from the British Museum.

498. One hundred and sixty-five volumes of standard works, chiefly Zoological, have been added to the Library during the year, to which must be added 152 volumes since received. The Library is now well supplied with standard works on Natural History, but chiefly Zoology; and with the proceeds of a grant of Rupees 3,000, which has been sanctioned for the current year, it will probably be the most complete Natural History Library possessed by any British Colony. The total number of volumes is now 2,543, of which the greater number are not to be found elsewhere in this Presidency, and as they are accessible for reference to all who apply, it is to be hoped they will do much to promote the study of Natural History; one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the student in India being the want of books of reference. To the foregoing must be added 27,328 volumes or numbers, but chiefly the latter of Patent Office papers, to which no addition has been made during the year.

499. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of establishment, petty repairs of buildings and furniture, purchase of specimens and materials used in their preparation, book binding, &c., has been Rupees 341-3-0½. Rupees 216-12-0 were paid for books bought at Madras, and Rupees 2,861-3-11 were remitted to London to pay for glass preparation jars, cork for Entomological Cabinet, tools and materials for taxidermists, such as artificial eyes, varnish, &c., printing press and materials for printing, a small compound microscope, and other things not procurable at Madras, and books.

The expenditure on account of the Zoological Garden has averaged Rupees 321-10-8½. The Tigers were removed to the People's Park on the 3rd July 1862, and the Birds on the 25th February 1863. Buildings for the reception of the remaining animals are being erected.

The number of specimens added to the Zoological Garden amounted to 283, of which the public contributed 82, and the remainder were purchased.

500. The number of visitors to the Museum and Zoological Garden was 261,877, which is a falling off from last year, owing doubtless to the principal attractions of the Zoological Garden having been removed to the People's Park. Of the total number of visitors nearly half were females. The number who wrote their names in the visitors' book was 40,611, or about 1 in 6,448, and the names written in English are in the proportion of 1 to 2.96 of the total number of signatures.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

501. The limits of the Madras circle have been considerably extended since October 1862 by the transfer to it from the Ceylon Circle of the South East Coast line including the three offices of Puttuccottah, Paumben, and Tuticorin.

The number of permanent offices in the circle open at the end of the year 1862-63, including the office at Tellicherry which was opened on the 22nd April last was therefore 18 against 14 in the year 1861-62.

On the other hand, 76 miles of the line belonging to this circle have been attached to the Bombay circle, leaving Bellary as the terminal boundary on that frontier.

502. No new lines have been put up during the year, but the West Coast Line, the construction of which was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Resolution of 20th January 1863, was already being surveyed within the year, and Estimates and Indents prepared.

503. The re-construction of the lines with Hamilton's standards has been carried on in various Sections. The total cost of re-construction of old lines within the year was Rs. 29,948-1, the number of miles completed in the original six divisions of the Madras circle being 174.

Stores have also been forwarded for use in the three divisions of the South-East Coast line.

504. The interruptions during the year do not call for special remark ; they were most frequent on the lines on the West Coast between Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore and Mercara. The line between the two latter places passes through a thick forest, and was often injured by the fall of trees, which brought down both posts and wire. The introduction of Hamilton's standards will remove the difficulties experienced from the decay of the old posts.

505. The Statements in the Appendix exhibit the financial results of the operations of the Department during the year.

506. Statement A shows the number and length of Messages despatched from the various offices, distinguishing "Service" from "Private" and the Revenue from each. It will be seen that there has been a large increase of Revenue from Private Messages as compared with the preceding year.

1862-63	Rupees...	83,413	3	3
1861-62	Rupees...	70,793	11	3

Increase Rupees... 12,619 8 0

Of this, Rupees 2,550-9-6 were received at the offices on the South East Coast line, which were this year added to this circle, but there remains a large margin showing the *bona fide* increase in the old offices.

507. The increase in the number of Messages sent by Natives was very large, the number sent being no less than 3,133 more than that in 1861-62.

The following are the numbers for the last 3 years.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
No. of Messages.	9,538	10,880	14,013

508. There was however a decrease in the collections from the sale of Telegraph Stamps; the sale appears to be confined almost entirely to the Mercara office.

				Rs.
The collections under this head were in 1861-62...				1,100 15 0
Do.	do.	do.	1862-63...	908 0 0

Decrease Rupees... 192 15 0

509. On Service Messages there was a decrease

	In 1861-62, Rupees...	14,397 15 3
Decrease in Service Messages.	1862-63, Rupees ...	11,481 8 0

Decrease Rupees... 2,916 7 3

510. Statements B and C show the expenditure on account of Establishment and working contingencies for the last three years. It will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the expenditure under both heads during the past year.

Decrease in cost of Establishment and in "working contingencies."

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

APPENDIX No. I.

A.

List of Bills pending before the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th April 1863.

No.	Title of Bill.	What stage Bill has reached.
No. 9 of 1862.	A Bill for organizing a popular form of Municipal Corporation in lieu of the present Municipal Board for the town of Madras.	Introduced on the 6th May 1862, and referred to a Select Committee (consisting of the Honorable Messrs. W. A. Morehead, W. R. Arbuthnot, R. O. Campbell and V. Sadagopah Charloo) whose report was due on the 1st September 1862. On the 2nd December 1862, the Honorable Mr. T. Pycroft was added to the Committee, vice Mr. Morehead proceeded to Europe. The Committee has determined to postpone their report until the disposal of the Bill relating to the Municipal Body in Calcutta, now pending in the Council of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal. Introduced on the 20th December 1862. First Reading postponed till the sanction of the Governor General for taking the Bill into consideration has been received under the provisions of Section 43 of the Indian Council's Act.
No. 10 of 1862.	A Bill to make better provision for the protection and due appropriation, for the purpose for which they were made, of all Hindu and Mahomedan Religious Endowments.	
No. 4 of 1863.	A Bill to declare more precisely the legal efficacy of Wills among Hindus, and to legalise the alienations of self-acquired property of Hindus in land.	Read a first time on the 28th February 1863, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honorable Messrs. E. Maltby, T. Pycroft, C. Pelly, and V. Sadagopah Charloo, with instructions to call for evidence so as to ascertain the wishes of the Hindu community on the subjects embraced by the Bill, and to make their report within nine months.
No. 5 of 1863.	A Bill to consolidate the Laws for the recovery of arrears of Revenue in the Madras Presidency.	Both these Bills were introduced and read a first time on the 30th April 1863, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honorable Messrs. E. Maltby, T. Pycroft, C. Pelly and V. Sadagopah Charloo, with instructions to report after 1st November 1863.
No. 6 of 1863.	A Bill to consolidate and improve the Laws which define the process to be taken in the recovery of rent.	
No. 7 of 1863.	A Bill to prevent damage to the Madras Pier, to regulate the Traffic, and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same.	Leave to introduce this Bill in an amended form, so as to obviate the objections made by the Governor General to the Bill originally introduced and passed by the Council, was granted on the 30th April 1863.

APPENDIX No. I.—(Continued.)
B.
List of Petitions received and disposed of during the year 1862-63.

No.	Date of Petition.	From whom received.	Substance of Petition.	How disposed of.
No. 3 of 1862.	17th June 1862.	Chinnakavanum Aroo- nachella Pillay.	Praying that he may be allowed a place in the Council Board, whereby he may render great assistance in the framing of Laws and Regulations for the good of the people, and for the prevention of the irregularities daily increasing among them.	Rejected as not being in conformity with Rule XIV, for the conduct of business of the Council.
No. 4 of 1862.	20th July 1862.	Do. do.	Brings to notice, in continuation of his Petition of 17th Ultimo, the many acts of injustice and oppression committed by the Sirkar servants; the defective arrangements made in the appointment of lands to ryots for cultivation, and other evils resulting from the want of proper Laws and Regulations, and prays the Honorable Members will be pleased to frame such Laws as will tend to remove the evils complained of, and restore the country to a flourishing condition.	Do. do.
No. 5 of 1862.	11th October 1862.	Ramakistna Graminy, Chinnasawny Iyer, and others residing in the Cusbah of Cuddalore.	Representing the great inconvenience experienced from the want of professional Vakeels to conduct cases before the Magistrates, and praying that some provision may be made for supplying the station of Cuddalore with Vakeels well versed in Law.	Do. do.
No. of 1862.	18th Dec. 1862.	C. Naganoney Moodelliar, M. Streenevassaliar, and others residing at Madras.	Praying that Bills introduced into the Council may be translated into the Vernacular languages and published in the <i>Gazette</i> for general information.	Ordered to be recorded, and that Petitioners be informed that the Council will consider, with reference to each Bill, in what language or languages, and in what way such Bill can be most suitably published for general information.

No. 1 of 1863.	16th Jany. 1863.	John Miller, Esq., Ad- ministrato General, Madras.	Calling attention to some alleged mis-statements made by the Honorable Mr. Campbell in his speech on moving for leave to bring in a "Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General in this Presidency," controverting the policy of the proposed Bill, and praying that the leave granted for introducing the Bill may be revoked; or that he may be permitted to be heard in this matter, or that the Honorable House will be pleased to make such other order in the premises as to themselves may seem expedient.	Ordered that the Petition be not deposited among the records of the Council.
No. 2 of 1863.	19th March 1863.	Chinnasawmy Iyer, Mer- chant, residing in the Cusbah of Cuddalore.	States that the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations are prejudicial to the interests of many persons, who, although possessed of the requisite talents, capacity and usefulness, are barred from entering the public service merely on the ground of their not having passed the ordeal of an examination; that as three-fourths of the population in India do not understand the English language, it is undesirable that they should be required to pass in that language; and prays that either the Examination Rules may be abrogated altogether, or that all Candidates for the public service may be required <i>first</i> to pass in Tamil and afterwards in the English and other languages at their option.	Rejected as not being in conformity with Rule XII for the conduct of business of the Council.
No. 3 of 1863.	19th March 1863.		States that it is extremely difficult to understand many of the provisions of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes; that the translations are unintelligible to the Natives generally; that the Officers entrusted with Magisterial functions, being themselves ignorant of the true and correct meaning, put wrong constructions on some of the most important sections of the said Codes, thereby rendering great injustice to the people, and subjecting innocent persons to	Do. do.

APPENDIX No. I.—(Continued.)

B.—(Continued.)

List of Petitions received and disposed of during the year 1862-63.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Petition.	From whom received.	Substance of Petition.	How disposed of.
			<p>criminal punishments ; that the Magistrates invariably award the lesser punishments, i. e., fine not exceeding Rupees 50, or imprisonment not exceeding one month, in order to preclude parties from appealing ; and prays that Section 411 of the Criminal Procedure Code may be so altered or amended as to admit of appeals in all cases. Brings to notice also the great delay and difficulty experienced by parties in Jails, in obtaining copy of the sentence or order against which they wish to appeal ; and the refusal of the Magistrates, in many cases, to furnish copies of the charges or of the depositions applied for under Sections 227 and 230 of the Criminal Procedure Code ; and prays that a general rule may be laid down to the effect, that before the accused person is sent to the Jail, he should be furnished with copies of such papers as might enable him to present his appeal without delay.</p>	

APPENDIX No. I.—(Continued.)

C.

ACT No. IV. of 1863.

An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes, established under Act XLII of 1860.

WHEREAS it is expedient that in the Presidency of Fort St. George, the disposal of small claims in the Courts of District Moonsiffs should be facilitated, and that certain other Judges should be invested with Small Cause jurisdiction: it is enacted as follows:—

“Special Jurisdiction” explained.

I. The term “special jurisdiction,” as used in this Act, shall denote jurisdiction exercised in conformity with Act XLII of 1860, and the Acts amending the same.

Reg. VI of 1816, Sec. 43, repealed. II. Section 43 of the Madras Regulation VI of 1816, is hereby repealed.

III. In all suits of a nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of fifty Rupees, District Moonsiffs in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall have the same powers, and shall be governed by the same rules of Procedure, as if they were appointed under Act XLII of 1860.

IV. The Governor in Council of Fort Saint George may invest any Civil or Subordinate Judge, or Principal Sudder Ameen, with special jurisdiction within such local limits as the Government shall, from time to time, appoint.

V. Whenever in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, a Judge shall have been appointed under Act XLII of 1860, or shall have been invested with special jurisdiction under the preceding Section of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to prescribe certain local limits within which such Judge shall have exclusive special jurisdiction.

VI. No Suit in which a District Moonsiff is competent to exercise special jurisdiction, under Section III, shall be preferred in any higher Court, unless in cases where the Defendant is subject to the exclusive special jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court constituted under Act XLII of 1860, or of a Court invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes under Sections IV and V of this Act.

Act to form part of Act XLII of 1860. VII. This Act shall be taken and read as part of Act XLII of 1860.

Date of operation. VIII. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of July 1863.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is twofold.

First, to confer upon all District Moonsiffs in the Madras Presidency Small Cause Court jurisdiction in all cases falling under the provisions of Act XLII 1860, where the amount at issue may not exceed fifty Rupees.

Secondly, to enable the Government to invest any Judicial Officers of a grade higher than that of District Moonsiff, viz., Civil Judges, Subordinate or Assistant Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens with full Small Cause Court jurisdiction under the above-named Act, in addition to their ordinary jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal.

2. The reason for which both these measures are deemed desirable is the same, viz., that the existing Judicial establishments for this Presidency working under the ordinary mode of Procedure are unequal to the prompt and efficient administration of Civil Justice.

3. On the 1st of January of the present year the number of Original Suits pending on the files of the Courts in the Provinces was 166,180, of which 140,146 or more than $\frac{4}{5}$ ths were on the files of the District Moonsiffs, and in the course of the correspondence which took place regarding the establishment of the new Small Cause Courts, it was shown, that in two Districts it would require some two years and a half to decide the Suits actually pending, without taking into account those that might be afterwards instituted.

4. The Small Cause Courts recently established are, it is to be hoped, doing somewhat towards remedying this unsatisfactory state of things, but it has not been found practicable to establish more than four of these Courts. In one respect, indeed, their institution has worked prejudicially. By Section VI, Act XLII, 1860, no suit cognizable by a Court of Small Causes can be tried in any other Court having any local jurisdiction within the limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction. In the zillahs where the Small Cause Courts have been set up, the jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs has therefore been seriously affected, all persons having money debts to recover of amounts below Rupees 500 being compelled to resort to the Small Cause Court, the head quarters of which may be 50 or 60 miles distant from their homes, while there may be a Moonsiff Court at their own doors presided over by an Officer in whose decisions they would be perfectly satisfied. It is true that the Judges of the Small Cause Courts make circuits, and sit periodically at stations other than their head quarter station; but this, while it is productive of delay and inconvenience as regards the disposal of Suits at the central Station, goes but a little way towards remedying the evil of abridging the jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs.

5. It should be observed that the proposal to extend the summary jurisdiction of the District Moonsiffs of this Presidency to a limited extent is no new idea. In the year 1854, on the bill for the establishment of Mofussil Small Cause Courts, which with modifications was subsequently enacted as Act XLII, 1860, being brought into the Legislative Council of India, this Government in reply to a reference made to them on the subject, and with the concurrence of Government Pleader (Mr. J. B. Norton), stated that in lieu of the proposed enactment, they would prefer increasing the final jurisdiction of District Moonsiffs from Rupees 20 (its present limit) to Rupees 50. This opinion was repeated in a letter to the Supreme Government, under date 8th February 1859, and more recently in one of date the 2nd March 1861. Sir Barnes Peacock, the present Chief

See Report of Select Committee of Legislative Council of India on the Bill for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes, dated 23rd April 1859.

Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, has also expressed himself favorable to the extension of the powers of District Moonsiffs. Very lately the Honorable W. Morehead recorded a Minute, dated 25th October 1862, being one of the very last acts of his long and useful public life in India, in which

he "strongly urged upon the Government the propriety of passing an Act vesting all " District Moonsiffs with summary jurisdiction up to Rupees 50," and added his conviction " as the result of long and careful observation, that as respects ability and honesty the " District Moonsiffs of this Presidency might safely be entrusted with the proposed extended powers."

6. The Government have no returns to show the relative number of suits instituted in the Courts of District Moonsiffs for sums above and below the amount of Rupees 50 respectively. They find however that in 1853, out of 60,623 suits disposed of by those Officers, 50,940 or more than $\frac{4}{5}$ ths were for the recovery of property valued at less than Rupees 100, and in these 50,940 Suits it is probable that in far the larger proportion the amount at issue was below Rupees 50.

7. The second object proposed by the present Bill is to enable the Government to confer Small Cause Court powers in addition to their ordinary Civil and Criminal jurisdiction on all Judicial Officers of classes higher than that of District Moonsiffs, viz., on Civil Judges. Subordinate or Assistant Judges and Principal Sudder Ameen. Such

NOTE.—i. e., in cases not cognizable under the Small Cause Court Act.

powers were during some years exercised at Madras by Judges of Her Majesty's late Supreme Court, and the practice is believed to have worked well. By Act XII, 1861, Sections I, II, the local Government can invest any Judge of a Small Cause Court with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, and of a Magistrate. The present measure is to a certain extent the converse of this, and provides for Principal Sudder Ameens and the Judges superior to them being invested with Small Cause Court jurisdiction. When it is considered how large a proportion of the litigation in the Provinces is for amounts less than Rupees 500, any plan having for its tendency to simplify and expedite the dispensation of Civil Justice within that limit cannot but be of great advantage.

8. It will be observed that it is intended that ordinarily no Suit in which a District Moonsiff is competent to exercise Small Cause Court jurisdiction, is to be preferred in any higher Court. Cases may however arise, as when a District Moonsiff and a superior Court may be at the same station, in which it may be desirable that such superior Court should exercise exclusively Small Cause Court jurisdiction in supersession of the Small Cause Court powers of the District Moonsiff. Such cases are provided for in Section III of the Bill.

APPENDIX No. II.

A.

Showing the number of Suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1862, excluding the Courts of Small Causes.

	Depending 1st January 1862.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Depending 31st Dec. 1862.
Bellary ...	1,588	5,412	7,000	3,404	25	2,066	1,039	466
Calicut ...	15,100	14,460	29,560	6,943	1,059	4,748	2,562	14,248
Chicacole...	3,784	2,059	5,843	2,499	274	737	228	2,105
Chingleput ...	3,413	4,743	8,156	2,621	679	1,508	56	3,292
Chittoor ...	9,069	18,504	27,573	5,865	3,534	2,714	8,068	7,392
Coimbatore ...	4,517	8,901	13,418	5,599	650	3,902	501	2,766
Cuddalore ...	10,778	12,828	23,606	3,629	2,463	5,163	2,632	9,719
Cuddapah ...	5,036	5,313	10,349	3,050	1,540	1,756	591	3,412
Guntoor...	698	2,985	3,683	1,176	312	1,800	8	387
Honore ...	10,193	...	10,193	...	...	...	10,193	...
Madura ...	11,507	10,707	22,214	4,896	1,025	6,054	1,320	8,919
Mangalore ...	14,109	10,514	24,623	6,358	943	3,270	2,205	11,847
Masulipatam ...	2,716	1,465	4,181	827	242	1,027	802	1,283
Negapatam ...	12,096	15,115	27,211	5,702	2,166	6,743	879	11,721
Nellore ...	1,477	3,898	5,375	2,076	693	2,178	69	359
Nundial ...	2,209	4,111	6,320	2,698	417	1,067	979	1,159
Rajahmundry ...	6,598	7,360	13,958	2,757	276	2,071	3,641	5,213
Salem ...	6,623	12,661	19,284	6,512	2,134	4,807	103	5,728
Tanjore ...	18,834	18,229	37,063	6,832	3,639	10,214	4,358	12,020
Tellicherry ...	12,585	9,841	22,426	5,876	1,597	2,208	1,475	11,270
Tinnevely ...	1,946	9,624	11,570	3,624	1,037	4,798	236	1,875
Trichinopoly ...	6,094	8,754	14,848	2,560	1,033	3,381	1,298	6,576
Agent Ganjam ...	942	3,351	4,293	1,386	376	790	562	1,179
„ Vizagapatam.	4,268	4,894	9,162	1,507	447	1,160	1,293	4,750
Total of 1862...	1,66,180	1,95,729	361,909	88,397	26,561	74,162	45,103	127,686
„ of 1861...	68,855	2,82,976	351,831	78,872	16,804	72,557	17,418	166,180
Increase...	97,325	...	10,078	9,525	9,757	1,605	27,685	...
Decrase...	...	87,247	...	...	...	...	...	38,494

B.

				From the Decrees of					Total.
				Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sud- det Ameens.	Sudder Ameens	District Moon- siffs.	
Suits Appealable	...	...	...	136	435	573	748	25,182	27,074
Appealed	...	...	...	58	89	185	535	8,943	9,810
Affirmed	...	...	...	27	64	93	270	3,441	3,595
Modified or Reversed	...	...	...	10	19	32	197	1,790	2,048

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued)

B. 1.

Showing the number of Persons concerned in offences brought before the Courts and Magistracy, and the manner of their disposal.

Number of Chap- ter of Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Pending and re- ceived.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
V.	Abetment	521	282	133	94	509	12
VII.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	2	1	...	1	2	...
VIII.	Do. against the Public Tranquillity	6,476	2,387	2,770	1,277	6,434	42
IX.	Do. by or relating to Public Servants... ..	735	448	118	153	719	16
X.	Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants... ..	2,668	1,123	1,171	334	2,628	40
XI.	False evidence and offences against Public Justice... ..	2,310	918	971	330	2,219	91
XII.	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps	258	157	47	48	252	6
XIII.	Offences relating to weights and measures	227	137	59	25	221	6
XIV.	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	1,044	496	323	174	993	51
XV.	Offences relating to religion	159	117	14	28	159	...
XVI.	Offences affecting the human body	1,06,805	38,294	28,884	38,553	1,05,731	1,074
XVII.	Offences against property	53,463	26,065	11,380	14,429	51,874	1,589
XVIII.	Offences relating to documents and trade or property-marks	536	366	31	121	518	18
XIX.	The Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service... ..	97	40	14	36	90	7
XX.	Offences relating to Marriage... ..	692	405	38	219	662	30
XXI.	Defamation	335	192	51	86	329	6
XXII.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	7,184	2,301	2,460	2,382	7,143	41
XXIII.	Attempts to commit offences... ..	283	170	70	38	278	5
	Offences under the old laws.	38,561	12,045	18,727	7,608	38,380	181
	Total... ..	2,22,356	85,944	67,261	65,936	2,19,141	3,215

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

C.

Establishment of Ministerial Officers, Clerks and Servants sanctioned for the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Office.				Salary per month.			
				Rs.	A.	P.	
Registrar...	* 2,187	8	0	* To be reduced to Rupees 2,000 per mensem on the office being vacated by Mr. Chamier.
Deputy Registrar	...	...	...	700	0	0
Cazee-ool-Coozat	...	...	...	280	0	0
Pundit...	...	...	...	280	0	0
Manager...	...	...	...	220	0	0
Indexer...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Sheristadar...	...	...	...	140	0	0
English Record-keeper...	...	...	...	120	0	0
Native Record-keeper ...	...	...	...	50	0	0
3 Examiners at Rupees 100	...	...	...	300	0	0
1 First Class Clerk at Rupees	...	...	...	80	0	0
3 Second do. at Rupees 50...	...	...	...	150	0	0
5 Third do. at Rupees 35	...	...	...	175	0	0
4 Fourth do. at Rupees 31½	...	...	...	126	0	0
3 First Class Copyists at Rupees 28	...	...	...	84	0	0
4 Second do. at Rupees 24½	...	...	...	98	0	0
6 Third do. at „ 21	...	...	...	126	0	0
6 Fourth do. at „ 17½	...	...	...	105	0	0
3 Interpreters at „ 150	...	...	...	450	0	0
1 Head Translator at...	...	...	...	210	0	0
2 First Class Translators at Rupees 140	...	...	...	280	0	0
2 Second do. do. at „ 110	...	...	...	240	0	0
2 Third do. do. at „ 120	...	...	...	220	0	0
2 Fourth do. do. at „ 100	...	...	...	200	0	0
2 Fifth do. do. at „ 80	...	...	...	160	0	0
2 Sixth do. do. at „ 70	...	...	...	140	0	0
2 First do. Gumastas at „ 28	...	...	...	56	0	0
2 Second do. do. at „ 20	...	...	...	40	0	0
2 Third do. do. at „ 15	...	...	...	30	0	0
2 Fourth do. do. at „ 12	...	...	...	24	0	0
1 Reader ...	...	...	...	21	0	0
1 Shroff...	...	...	...	17	8	0
1 Book-binder	...	...	...	14	0	0
1 Moochi at	...	...	...	12	0	0
1 Do. at	...	...	...	10	0	0
1 Do. at	...	...	...	8	0	0
1 Jemadar...	...	...	...	17	8	0
1 Duffadar...	...	...	...	10	8	0
24 Peons at 7 Rupees	...	...	...	168	0	0
10 Peons at 6 „	...	...	...	60	0	0
1 Gardener at 5 „	...	...	...	5	0	0
1 do. at	...	...	...	4	0	0
3 Menials at Rupees 3½.	...	...	...	10	8	0
Total...				7,779	8	0	

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

C.—(Continued.)

Establishment of Ministerial Officers, Clerks &c.—(Continued.)

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Office.		Salary per Month.			
		RS.	A.	P.	
1	Registrar	1,500	0	0	Or Rupees 12,000 per annum instead of Rupees 11,660 as entered in Table No. 3. attached to Chief Justice's letter. In this and in some other cases the annual sums given in that Table have been slightly modified so as to bring out the <i>monthly</i> salaries in round numbers.
1	Assistant Registrar	300	0	0	
	Registrar's Establishment	416	8	0	
	Insolvent Court	67	8	0	
1	Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor..	1,000	0	0	
1	Deputy Clerk of the Crown... ..	175	0	0	
	Clerk of the Crown's Establishment	259	0	0	
1	Commissioner and Taxing Officer	1,100	0	0	
1	Judges' Clerk... ..	550	0	0	
1	Sheriff	920	0	0	
Officers attached to the Sheriff's Office.	Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol	100	0	0	
	Record-keeper	105	0	0	
	Deputy do.	43	0	0	
	Head Writer	30	0	0	
	Assistant do.	20	0	0	
	4 European Bailiffs at Rupees 55	220	0	0	
	4 Native Bailiffs at Rupees 10	40	0	0	
1	Chief Interpreter in Telugu, Tamil and Canarese	400	0	0	
1	Deputy Interpreter in do. do.	236	0	0	
1	Interpreter in Persian and Hindustani	250	0	0	
Office Establishment of the Tamil and Hindustani Interpreters		50	0	0	
1	Interpreter in French	20	0	0	
1	do. in Dutch... ..	30	0	0	
1	do. in Armenian	108	0	0	
	Sworn Clerk in Guzerattee, Marwadee, Mahratta and Hindustani in Nagari characters... ..	40	0	0	
	Sworn Clerk in Malayalam and Moppale	12	8	0	
	Court Crier and Keeper	75	0	0	
1	Tipstaff and Crier... ..	54	8	0	
2nd	Tipstaff and Crier	54	8	0	
	Peons and Menial Servants... ..	485	14	10	
1	Swearing Brahmin	24	8	0	To be discontinued on Act V of 1840 being extended to the High Court Original side.
1	Moollah... ..				
1	Oochan				
Total...		8,686	14	10	

GENERAL.

Office.		Salary per month.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Reporter...	...	400	0	0

ABSTRACT.

Appellate side...	...	7,779	8	0
Original side ... ..	...	8,686	14	10
General... ..	...	400	0	0
Grand total per mensem ... ..	...	16,866	6	10
Grand total per annum... ..	...	2,02,397	2	0

APPENDIX No. III.

A.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.																
Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Sanctioned strength.	Strength of Force on 30th April 1862.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS.										
						Superintendents.	Assist. Superintendents.	Inspectors.	General duty.	Salt Guard.	Jail Guard.	Constables.			Total strength.	Village Police.
												Other Public Departments.	Private Individuals and Companies.			
Northern Range.	Ganjam ..	7,757	1,136,926	1,417	1,397	1	2	27	1,198	162	44	4	15	1,453	51	
	Vizagapatam ...	18,935	1,715,652	1,661	1,629	1	2	28	1,536	50	33	4	...	1,654	...	
	Godavery ...	7,534	1,366,831	1,488	971	1	1	22	1,355	75	27	7	...	1,488	...	
	Krishna ...	8,353	1,194,421	1,534	1,474	1	1	26	1,363	138	63	5	...	1,597	...	
	Nellore ...	8,341	999,254	1,453	1,140	1	1	22	1,132	87	63	...	...	1,306	209
		50,920	6,413,084	7,553	6,611	5	7	125	6,584	512	230	20	15	7,498	260	
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	7,470	725,768	1,268	932	1	1	18	800	...	...	...	...	1,164	10
	Bellary ...	11,496	1,234,674	1,438	1,248	1	1	29	234	...	30	...	...	1,413	...
	Cuddapah ...	9,177	1,050,104	1,319	1,323	1	1	29	1,284	...	92	...	6	1,381	...	
	North Arcot ...	7,526	1,654,557	1,398	1,492	1	1	26	1,249	...	84	...	17	1,381	...	
	Madras ...	3,100	675,390	973	772	1	...	17	1,260	...	90	...	2	1,380	598	
		38,769	5,340,493	6,396	5,767	5	4	119	5,515	232	376	11	33	6,295	608	
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	4,765	1,128,430	1,166	1,130	1	1	21	1,124	27	52	3	...	1,229	1307	
	Tanjore ...	3,736	1,652,170	1,473	1,495	1	1	25	1,429	13	42	...	...	1,511	1129
	Trichinopoly ...	3,097	939,400	772	884	1	...	17	719	...	73	5	1	816	...	
	Madura ...	8,790	1,856,406	1,407	1,328	1	1	26	1,288	11	83	...	25	1,435	...	
	Tinnevely ...	5,144	1,670,262	1,134	683	1	1	19	963	33	35	...	2	1,054	...	
		25,532	7,246,668	5,972	5,520	5	4	108	5,523	84	285	8	28	6,045	2436	
Western Range.	Salem ...	7,617	1,493,221	1,242	1,219	1	1	25	1,138	...	102	4	1	1,272	...	
	Coimbatore ...	8,417	1,215,920	1,133	1,070	1	1	22	957	...	93	...	5	1,079	...	
	South Malabar ...	6,259	1,709,081	933	814	1	1	17	887	...	104	...	13	1,023	...	
	North Malabar ...			561	540	1	...	12	487	...	49	...	20	569	20	
	South Canara...	4,205	788,042	917	664	1	...	15	799	...	41	...	3	859	369	
		26,498	5,206,264	4,786	4,307	5	3	91	4,268	...	389	4	42	4,802	359	
		1,41,719	24,206,509	24,707	22,205	20	18	443	21,890	828	1280	43	118	24,640	3693	

APPENDIX No. III.—(Continued.)

B.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1862-63.				CASUALTIES AND ENLIST- MENTS.					
		COST OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.				CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR.					Enlisted during the year.
		Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutre- ments	Rent, Stationery, and other charges.	Total.	Dismissed.	Deserted and Resigned.	Died.	Total.	Per centage.	
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1,53,299	16,695	14,984	1,84,978	192	102	24	318	22.9	295
	Vizagapatam ...	1,67,811	18,930	4,275	1,91,016	109	103	53	265	16.0	247
	Godavery ...	1,36,410	17,128	4,562	1,58,100	139	120	12	271	18.2	754
	Krishna ...	1,51,930	18,556	3,975	1,74,461	120	124	23	267	16.7	331
	Nellore ...	1,46,190	15,163	2,986	1,64,339	144	133	11	288	22.0	420
		7,55,640	86,472	30,782	8,72,894	704	582	123	1,409	18.9	2047
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	1,91,074	10,904	4,955	2,06,933	50	76	13	139	19.0	136
	Bellary ...	1,53,377	16,664	3,836	1,73,877	79	124	6	209	14.8	385
	Cuddapah ...	1,48,315	15,865	2,727	1,66,907	90	97	14	201	14.5	209
	North Arcot ...	1,93,552	16,871	3,983	2,14,406	191	173	13	377	27.3	244
	Madras ...	99,255	11,313	2,607	1,13,175	113	83	8	204	21.3	359
		7,85,573	71,617	18,108	8,75,298	523	553	54	1,130	17.9	1333
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,58,750	13,934	3,854	1,76,538	118	77	11	206	16.7	271
	Tanjore ...	1,73,641	17,538	5,621	1,96,800	132	147	19	298	19.7	287
	Trichinopoly ...	92,248	9,555	2,743	1,04,546	102	123	11	236	28.9	136
	Madura ...	1,39,515	16,520	3,361	1,59,396	109	200	22	331	23.1	377
	Tinnevely ...	1,12,320	13,033	3,076	1,28,429	113	128	13	254	24.1	629
		6,76,474	70,580	18,655	7,65,709	574	675	76	1,325	21.9	1700
Western Range.	Salem ...	1,43,409	14,800	4,354	1,62,563	103	139	6	248	19.5	285
	Coimbatore ...	1,26,094	13,472	3,814	1,43,380	139	180	9	328	30.4	339
	South Malabar ...	1,15,711	11,934	3,956	1,31,601	234	170	24	428	41.9	443
	North Malabar ...	67,561	6,505	4,188	78,254	105	53	10	168	30.7	219
	South Canara ...	97,663	9,863	3,538	1,11,064	72	77	6	155	18.0	360
		5,50,438	56,574	19,850	6,26,862	653	619	55	1,327	27.6	1646
		27,68,125	2,85,243	87,395	31,40,763	2,454	2,429	308	5,191	21.0	6726
Add Cost of Supervising Staff...					1,10,639						
Total Rs.....					32,51,402						

APPENDIX No. III.—(Continued.)

C.

Ranges.		DISTRICTS.	OFFENCES OF WHICH POLICE OFFICERS WERE CONVICTED.													
			CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES.							CONVICTED BY COURTS.						
			Breach of Discipline. Offences against Justice.	Public Theft &c.	Extortion and Bribery.	Negligent Escape.	Indecent Assault &c.	Petty Offences.	Total.	Breach of Discipline. Offences against Justice.	Public Theft &c.	Extortion and Bribery.	Negligent Escape.	Wounding. Culpable Homicide and murder.	Total	
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1	...	3	3	10	3	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Vizagapatam ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	3	6	5	15
	Godavery ...	9	...	5	...	1	...	3	18	1	...	...	11	...	12
	Krishna ...	4	...	5	2	6	...	3	20	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Nellore ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	5
		18	...	14	7	18	3	7	67	1	2	4	6	18	34	
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	1	...	2	1	9	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Cuddapah ...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	3
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	5	...	5	...	16	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8	1	8	1	48	...	...	66	...	2	2	1	...	5
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1	2	4	5	17	1	2	32	...	3	...	1	...	4	
	Tanjore ...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	1	1	...	...	5
	Trichinopoly ...	1	4	1	4	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	12	...	1	...	7	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely ...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		38	8	7	9	25	1	3	91	3	4	1	1	...	9	
Western Range.	Salem ...	9	2	1	4	11	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	5
	South Malabar ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	5	...	1	8
	North Malabar ...	8	...	5	2	10	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	4
		37	6	10	7	21	...	3	84	7	...	4	5	1	17	
		101	15	39	24	112	4	13	308	11	8	11	13	18	65	

APPENDIX No. III.—(Continued.)

D.

		STATEMENT OF CASTES.												
		INSPECTORS.												
		DISTRICTS.												
Ranges.		Europeans.	East Indians.	Brahmins.	Rajapoots.	Maharattas.	Naidoos.	Moodelliars.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oryahs and Pariahs, &c.	Moplahs.	Mohamedans.	Christians.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	2	2	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
	Vizagapatam ...	1	4	8	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
	Godavery ...	5	2	3	1	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	4	1
	Krishna ...	2	5	10	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Nellore ...	1	6	6	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
		11	19	30	5	..	22	3	..	..	3	..	17	2
Range.	Kurnool ...	1	1	3	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	4	..
	Bellary ...	2	13	5	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	3	..
	Cuddapah ...	4	4	7	1	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Arcot ...	5	2	8	1	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Madras ...	4	3	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
		16	23	28	4	1	21	12	..	..	2	..	10	3
Range.	South Arcot ...	8	..	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Tanjore ...	4	1	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	3	..	..	2
	Trichinopoly ...	5	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	1
	Madura ...	4	1	10	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tinnevelly ...	4	1	2	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	1	..
		25	4	21	1	..	9	30	..	..	7	..	3	4
Western Range.	Salem ...	5	1	7	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore ...	5	4	1	1	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	2	..
	South Malabar ...	6	1	1	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	1	..	..
	North Malabar ...	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
	South Canara ...	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
		20	11	19	1	1	12	9	11	3	..	1	3	3
		72	57	98	11	2	64	54	11	3	12	1	33	12

APPENDIX No. III.—(Continued.)

E.

STATEMENT OF CASTES.														
DISTRICTS.		CONSTABULARY.												
		Europeans.	East Indians.	Brahmins.	Rajapoots.	Maharattas.	Naidos.	Moodellars.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oryahs and Pariahs, &c.	Moplahs.	Mohamedans.	Christians.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	...	2	10	...	516	6	...	...	246	...	218	2
	Vizagapatam ...	...	3	1	44	1	881	1	...	...	49	...	400	3
	Godavery ...	...	2	2	44	55	6	847	3	...	132	...	362	4
	Krishna ...	...	2	1	25	52	7	606	3	...	164	...	597	1
	Nellore ...	...	1	2	18	50	4	558	25	...	61	...	503	6
		8	6	133	168	31	3,408	38	...	...	652	...	2,080	16
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	...	...	65	64	103	52	2	...	...	6	...	618	...
	Bellary ...	...	3	3	19	44	33	195	106	...	191	...	758	30
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	19	28	70	488	37	...	1	...	703	...
	North Arcot ...	...	1	1	43	94	53	305	159	...	147	...	531	18
	Madras ...	...	6	2	17	17	13	262	250	...	16	...	340	16
		10	6	163	247	272	1,302	554	...	...	361	...	2,950	64
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	6	8	10	32	27	249	234	...	...	...	377	12
	Tanjore ...	...	1	2	54	32	145	484	374	...	120	...	232	40
	Trichinopoly ...	...	6	4	22	24	17	255	7	...	225	...	215	23
	Madura ...	...	2	3	35	35	13	351	392	...	186	...	302	38
	Tinnevely ...	...	3	4	9	30	1	325	327	...	54	...	256	24
		18	21	130	153	203	1,664	1,334	...	...	809	...	1,382	137
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	1	66	66	47	309	211	...	...	...	419	30
	Coimbatore ...	...	1	3	42	28	22	354	172	...	...	...	365	32
	South Malabar ...	...	...	1	...	7	3	3	1	606	43	84	142	13
	North Malabar ...	...	...	10	5	13	1	11	24	251	80	37	104	5
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	92	10	10	...	1	...	...	389	229	113
		1	15	205	124	83	677	409	857	123	641	116	1,259	193
		37	48	631	692	589	7,051	2,335	857	123	2,463	116	7,671	410

APPENDIX No. III.—(Continued.)

F.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	POLICE OFFICERS INSTRUCTED.		FALL OF RAIN AND PRICE OF FOOD.				FIRES AND PROPERTY DESTROYED.	
		Number in Police Schools.	Number Passed Examination.	FALL OF RAIN.		VALUE OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF FOOD.		Number of House burnt.	Value of Property destroyed.
				Average of 5 Years.	1862-63.	Average of 5 Years.	1862-63.		
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	900	...	60.8	153.1	No Returns.		No Returns.	
	Vizagapatam ...	308	73	31.7	30.8	112		137	11,278
	Godavery ...	1,012	...	35.5	37.0	112		1,625	8,358
	Krishna ...	1,682	...	40.3	32.0	137		30	760
	Nellore ...	183	80	34.6	26.8	103		769	10,946
		4,085	153	40.6	55.9	125		2,561	31,342
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	93	73	20.8	59.3	90		106	1,012
	Bellary ...	320	143	19.6	77.6	103		51	2,003
	Cuddapah ...	300	183	34.3	21.4	121		341	8,117
	North Arcot ...	163	85	26.4	25.1	121		No Returns.	
	Madras ...	75	46	38.6	30.6	185		86	2,156
		951	530	27.9	42.8	128		624	13,288
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	684	59	45.5	97.8	No Returns.		50	5,865
	Tanjore ...	91	56	56.4	61.6	113		331	3,689
	Trichinopoly ...	370	123	34.2	38.8	90		81	38,645
	Madura ...	158	88	34.2	43.0	123		281	33,770
	Tinnevely ...	577	110	29.3	49.8	124		66	16,839
		1,880	436	37.9	58.2	112.5		809	98,808
Western Range.	Salem ...	237	237	30.1	49.9	95		165	17,815
	Coimbatore ...	74	35	23.1	47.6	119		819	18,735
	South Malabar ...	36	36	103.2	150.0	97		No Returns.	
	North Malabar ...	269	39			97		137	943
	South Canara ...	223	90	127.5	193.4	97		36	8,999
		839	437	71.0	110.2	101.0		1,157	41,492
		7,755	1,556	42.9	64.5	116.3		5,151	1,84,930

APPENDIX No. III.—(Continued.)
G.

Ranges.		DISTRICTS.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS SERVED.											
			GRAVE CASES.							MINOR CASES.				
			WARRANTS.		SUMMONS.		TOTAL.		Proportion to Population.	WARRANTS.		SUMMONS.		
			Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	414	596	921	1,409	1,335	2,005	567	1,037	1,287	8,484	11,462		
	Vizagapatam ...	266	854	311	867	577	1,721	996	1,505	6,538	4,180	16,819		
	Godavery ...	954	1,781	1,018	2,667	1,972	4,448	307	1,244	2,231	5,999	14,609		
	Krishna ...	170	476	457	1,333	627	1,809	660	545	2,021	5,385	16,775		
	Nellore ...	495	1,271	1,272	2,857	1,767	4,128	242	1,174	2,964	9,266	17,951		
		2,299	4,978	3,979	9,133	6,278	14,111	454	5,505	15,041	33,314	77,616		
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	372	960	1,001	2,742	1,373	3,702	196	633	2,150	2,400	8,943		
	Bellary ...	358	1,261	1,380	3,165	1,738	4,226	292	872	2,597	5,281	13,092		
	Cuddapah ...	219	693	657	2,283	876	2,976	352	392	1,556	2,630	9,678		
	North Arcot ...	687	1,644	1,307	2,974	1,994	4,618	358	1,269	4,170	6,290	15,738		
	Madras ...	290	476	223	297	513	773	873	2,265	4,611	9,225	16,119		
		1,926	5,034	4,568	11,461	6,494	16,495	323	5,431	15,084	25,826	63,570		
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	783	2,335	1,119	3,175	1,902	5,510	204	2,796	9,580	9,953	29,045		
	Tanjore ...	808	2,514	2,593	8,880	3,401	11,394	145	818	2,980	9,137	33,792		
	Trichinopoly ...	512	873	766	1,476	1,278	2,349	399	1,663	4,022	7,609	18,188		
	Madura ...	733	2,226	2,328	6,855	3,061	9,081	204	1,488	4,576	9,223	25,530		
	Tinnevely ...	535	805	3,344	4,143	3,879	4,948	337	592	926	8,206	11,175		
		3,371	8,753	10,150	24,529	13,521	33,282	217	7,358	22,084	44,128	1,17,730		
Western Range.	Salem ...	1,634	2,415	1,880	2,100	3,514	4,515	330	5,666	6,977	26,448	28,608		
	Coimbatore ...	1,178	5,589	1,668	4,634	2,846	10,223	118	1,243	3,915	7,597	15,515		
	South Malabar ...	1,574	1,890	2,426	2,610	4,000	4,500	379	1,877	2,541	14,768	16,046		
	North Malabar ...													
	South Canara ...	591	716	1,301	1,537	1,892	2,253	349	779	876	6,149	7,281		
		4,977	10,610	7,275	10,881	12,252	21,491	242	9,565	14,309	54,962	67,450		
	12,573	29,375	25,972	56,004	38,545	85,379	283	27,859	66,518	1,58,230	3,26,366			

APPENDIX No. III.—(Continued.)

H.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS SERVED.			ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES.						
		MINOR CASES.									
		TOTAL.		Proportion to Population.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.						
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.		By Drowning.		By other Causes.		Total.		Total.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	9,521	12,749	88	91	67	179	29	170	96	266
	Vizagapatam ...	5,685	23,357	73	100	42	34	27	234	69	303
	Godavery ...	7,243	16,840	81	143	95	62	11	205	106	311
	Krishna ...	5,930	18,796	63		Unknown.			92	77	169
	Nellore ...	10,440	20,915	47	91	107	58	20	149	127	276
		38,819	92,657	69	425	311	333	87	850	475	1,325
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	3,033	11,093	65	42	70	20	6	62	76	138
	Bellary ...	6,153	15,689	78	90	128	38	12	128	140	268
	Cuddapah ...	3,022	11,234	93	128	150	45	4	173	154	327
	North Arcot ...	7,559	19,908	83	95	133	12	7	107	140	247
	Madras ...	11,490	20,730	32	70	62	36	9	106	71	177
		31,257	78,654	67	425	543	151	38	576	581	1,157
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	12,749	38,625	29	77	52	27	6	104	58	162
	Tanjore ...	9,955	36,772	44	61	56	36	8	97	64	161
	Trichinopoly ...	9,272	22,210	42	58	62	10	8	68	70	138
	Madura ...	10,711	30,106	61	74	73	41	14	115	87	202
	Tinnevely ...	8,799	12,101	138	20	19	20	9	40	28	68
		51,486	1,39,814	51	290	262	134	45	424	307	731
Western Range.	Salem ...	32,114	35,585	41	125	180	40	13	165	193	358
	Coimbatore ...	8,840	19,430	62	50	34	8		58	34	92
	South Malabar ...	16,645	18,587	91	71	44	35	5	106	49	155
	North Malabar ...				40	19	45	2	85	21	106
	South Canara ...	6,928	8,157	96	97	99	24	22	121	121	242
		64,527	* 81,759	63	383	376	152	42	535	418	953
		1,86,089	3,92,884	61	1,523	1,492	770	212	2,385	1,761	4,166

APPENDIX No. III.—(Continued.)

I.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES.											PRISONERS GUARDED.	
		SUICIDES.											Average number of Prisoners.	CHARGE. Rupees.
		Drown- ing.	Hanging.		Poison.		Other Causes.		Total.		Total.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.			Females.
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	9	8	7	4	...	...	1	...	17	12	29	238	3,682
	Vizagapatam	17	35	1	3	...	1	2	2	20	41	61	205	3,573
	Godavery	24	59	4	6	...	...	1	14	29	79	108	202	3,250
	Krishna ...	12	37	8	9	...	...	2	...	22	46	68	324	5,119
	Nellore ...	14	31	..	4	...	..	5	4	19	39	58	351	5,216
		76	170	20	26	.	1	11	20	107	217	324	1,320	20,840
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	7	26	5	...	...	...	...	1	12	27	39	188	2,970
	Bellary ...	7	56	11	...	...	...	1	...	19	56	75	551	8,020
	Cuddapah	17	62	14	2	...	...	5	1	36	65	101	486	7,668
	North Arcot	5	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17	569	9,040
	Madras ...	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	1	9	7	16	513	8,113
		37	158	37	3	1	1	8	3	83	165	248	2,307	35,811
Southern Range.	South Arcot	6	4	6	2	1	..	..	...	13	6	19	347	5,415
	Tanjore ...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	7	314	5,068
	Trichinopoly	3	4	5	...	...	2	1	...	9	6	15	416	6,540
	Madura ...	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	457	6,778
	Tinnevely	2	5	5	6	1	1	...	1	8	13	21	181	3,160
		13	18	21	12	2	3	1	2	37	35	72	1,715	26,901
Western Range.	Salem ...	12	32	8	7	...	1	..	...	20	40	60	580	8,884
	Coimbatore	17	7	4	1	1	...	6	...	28	8	36	635	9,920
	South Malabar	...	5	4	...	..	2	2	...	6	7	13	371	5,170
	North Malabar	1	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	8	2	10	238	4,318
	South Canara	3	2	17	7	3	3	...	...	23	12	35	256	4,169
		33	46	39	17	4	6	9	..	85	69	154	2,080	32,459
		159	392	117	58	7	11	29	25	312	486	798	7,422	1,16,011

GANJAM

	Cases				Persons				TOTAL OF RAN				
	Reported	Detected	Appre- hended	Convict- ed					Cases		Persons		Property
									Reported	Detected	Appre- hended	Convict- ed	
Murder ...	14	4	30	10									
Attempt to murder ...	1	...	1	...				46	9	83	30	2	12
Culpable homicide ...	4	2	7	2				11	3	23	4	...	...
Attempt to commit do. ...	...	...	...	...				12	6	18	9	...	...
Absentment of suicide ...	1	...	1	...				1	1	6	1	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide ...	16	8	11	4				2	...	2	...	...	...
Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	2	...				91	38	107	35	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children ...	1	1	1	1				6	2	35	2	...	...
Concealing birth of children, by secret disposal of corpse ...	...	...	...	...				4	2	7	2	...	...
Causing hurt ...	20	14	17	8				520	144	1,515	234	...	...
Causing grievous hurt ...	5	4	8	8				144	71	297	117	...	...
Endangering human life or personal safety of others ...	...	...	...	...				3	1	15	1	...	...
Wrongful restraint or confinement ...	7	6	19	5				35	13	180	23	...	2
Assault or criminal force ...	35	24	47	29				238	79	466	125	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting ...	6	3	11	6				10	6	16	10	...	...
Prostitution of minors ...	1	1	1	...				8	2	28	2	...	14
Rape ...	5	4	7	2				11	5	26	3	...	...
...	723	364	644	454				3243	1432	3,905	2064	42,542	12
...	17	14	18	8				56	24	95	51	83	...
...	19	14	24	16				127	28	192	54	1,640	...
...	...	...	...	...				1	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	5	12	...				1	1	2	2	...	...
...	3	2	7	3				64	9	94	10	1,541	...
...	...	...	...	...				3	2	7	3	60	...
...	...	...	...	...				100	10	350	63	8,695	1
...
...	...	...	...	...				28	2	122	22	10,789	...
...	1	1	5	4				1	1	15	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...				1	1	5	4	...	...
...	6	5	6	5				83	37	196	52	539	...
...	49	38	71	38				45	18	71	24	1,025	...
...	11	2	5	2				75	55	151	63	1,013	...
...	25	10	29	18				53	17	72	19	725	...
...	2	2	6	4				148	44	301	80	663	...
...	40	16	65	27				32	8	71	16	80	...
...	84	37	40	28				70	31	154	51	163	...
...	18	8	10	6				128	60	183	73	1,395	...
...	192	24	93	30				22	10	13	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...				339	34	152	41	5,287	1
...	105	12	31	14				1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...				23	117	643	159	43,342	5
...	...	...	...	...				6	...	5	...	...	...
...	2	...	3	...				15	9	102	61	...	...
...	9	3	6	2				7	1	14	1	...	...
...	6	1	2	...				51	31	47	33	...	...
...	7	5	9	4				16	6	13	5	...	4
...	3	1	3	2				26	15	41	10	...	...
...	92	69	267	194				3	1	3	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...				45	349	1,059	808	...	...
...	1	1	1	1				31	23	42	30	...	...
...	1	...	...	...				5	3	8	4	...	...
...	3	1	10	7				35	40	139	72	...	...
...	5	3	6	4				8	5	7	7	...	...
...	11	9	31	29				25	17	55	22	...	...
...	29	23	49	33				51	58	313	277	...	2
...	...	...	...	...				29	23	49	33	...	45
...	...	...	...	...				3	1	4	1	...	...
...	11	7	10	7				...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	23	69	30				17	15	24	14	...	...
...	29	771	1,695	1,045	1			37	37	135	50	1,026	8

	SOUTH ARCOT.						TANJORE.					
	Cases		Persons		Property		Cases		Persons		Property	
	Reported	Detected	Apprehended	Convicted	Lost	Recovered	Reported	Detected	Apprehended	Convicted	Lost	Recovered
Murder ...	2	...	10	...	...	...	5	2	14	2	1	...
Attempt to murder	2	2	4	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...
Culpable homicide	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Attempt to commit do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	2	2	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	8	8	8	1	...	...	15	7	15	4	...	...
Causing miscarriage	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Concealing birth of children, by secret disposal of corpse	6	2	5	2	...	...	8	4	11	5	...	...
Causing hurt	42	41	93	30	...	...	104	72	241	99	...	...
Causing grievous hurt..	3	3	3	2	...	...	6	4	8	5	...	...
Endangering human life or personal safety of others	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint or confinement..	65	5	8	2	...	...	2	1	3	2	...	...
Assault or criminal force	6	66	150	74	41	3	57	35	148	51	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting	13	12	19	2	...	...	15	3	37	6	10	...
Prostitution of minors ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	6	6	12	2	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	...
Theft	1010	468	1172	608	11,969	3923	742	482	1100	635	12,12	...
Extortion...	5	5	11	6	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
Robbery	40	5	34	8	818	18	12	2	40	8	16	...
Attempt to commit robbery	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...
Robbery or attempt to commit robbery, with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway robbery	24	1	63	1	766	2	11	3	41	3	28	...
Highway robbery with aggravating circumstances	60	5	71	4	2,284	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	73	5	141	12	11,092	103	32	11	228	34	25,21	...
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity or attempting to commit dacoity, with aggravating circumstances short of murder	12	1	37	3	1,961	2	1	...	9	...	...	...
Preparing, or assembling, to commit dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Belonging to a gang of dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Belonging to a wandering gang of thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	13	11	21	12	39	17	21	11	34	17	49	...
Criminal breach of trust	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	1,51	...
Receiving, possessing, dealing in, concealing or disposing of stolen property	28	25	38	19	6	30	42	16	96	26	...	...
Cheating	9	9	16	5	41	41	8	5	16	7	27	...
Mischief	38	24	77	15	582	20	12	6	28	9	...	...
Mischief with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	28	18	40	18	156	24	30	29	157	48	...	...
House-trespass	89	25	70	12	838	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit offences..	8	5	5	3	...	...	90	1	2	1	...	...
Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	37	14	22	13	3,429	722	3	...	3	...	...	...
Do. attended with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night	388	48	198	68	12,653	651	414	59	229	71	20,22	...
Dishonestly breaking open closed receptacles containing or supposed to contain property..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly, rioting or affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	138	84	...	...
Harbouring offenders	5	5	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape or rescue from lawful custody	11	11	19	5	9	9	26	17	28	15	...	...
Offences relating to coin or Govt. stamps	10	10	12	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
False weights and measures	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Public nuisances	103	103	231	208	...	...	415	377	1242	1082	...	...
Prosecutions against Public Officers not coming within any of the above	26	24	38	32	...	...	36	27	64	26	...	...
Breach of Police Law, Sections 44-46, Act XXIV of 1859.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction by Police ..	59	59	139	59	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...
Negligent escape (Police)	21	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personating public servants, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	3	...	...
Breach of Abkari Law.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
of Salt do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of Revenue do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of Post Office do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of Railway do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of Cantonment Regulation (Regulation VII of 1839)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	122	104	247	92	25	72	46	28	116	68	...	...
Total	2386	1151	3056	1351	46,714	5112	1501	4993	2316	20,24	...	...

Statement of Offences :

1	TOWN POLICE COURT.						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OFFENCES.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.
Larceny	659	755	353	10	236	...	1
Receiving stolen goods	23	39	22	...	4	...	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust	51	51	38	3	1	...	...
Obtaining property by false pretences	25	32	15	2	...	...	...
Possessing stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same... ..	85	90	46	...	...	17	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	8	12	1	1	...	8	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves	19	25	13	...	1	...	...
Malicious injury	8	9	...	...	...	4	...
Possessing false weights, &c. &c.	8	9	...	...	...	7	...
Purchasing property from children under 14 years.	5	6	...	...	...	5	...
Abduction	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Crimping	6	6	...	6	...	...	...
Assault	1,900	1,454	27	1	...	677	7
Assaulting Police in execution of their duty	102	136	24	3	...	76	...
Breaches of the peace	2,551	4,513	27	3	...	3,723	7
Trespasses	25	29	...	...	...	13	...
Cruelty to animals... ..	58	58	...	...	...	55	...
Riding or driving furiously	103	106	...	...	...	94	...
Obstructing public roads and other minor offences, under Section 19, Act XLVIII of 1860... ..	1,003	1,091	...	...	...	864	2
Nuisances	4,150	4,150	...	...	...	3,879	2

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

D.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act I of 1859, during the year 1862.

OFFENCES.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted and sentenced to hard labour.	Number fined.	Number returned on board.	Compromised.	Number acquitted.
Desertion.	... ..	2	7	7	...	...	...	...
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands.	...	11	16	15	...	...	...	1
Do. do. neglect of duty.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands.	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	...
Embezzling cargo.	...	5	13	10	...	...	...	3
Assaults ... ..	...	13	16	10	2	...	...	4
Disorderly conduct, riotous behaviour on board ship ...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	4
Preferring false charge.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total...		39	65	49	4	...	...	12

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

E.

*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court,
under the Boat Act No. 1V of 1842, during the year 1862.*

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted and sentenced to hard labour.	Number convicted and flogged.	Number fined.	Number acquitted.
Desertion.	15	15	...	9	...	6
Neglect of duty and disorderly conduct while afloat in the Roads alongside vessels	3	47	1	30	13	3
Over-loading Boats.	4	6	...	...	6	...
Total...	22	68	1	39	19	9

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

F

Statement of Cases of breaches of discipline and minor offences committed by Police Officers and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police.

Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Fined.	Dismissed the Service.	Reduced.	Suspended.	Acquitted.
1,924	2,053	1,561	43	6	32	411

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

G.

General Comparative Statement of Cases committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, summarily disposed of by the Magistrates of the Town of Madras during the year 1861.

		1861.				
		2	3	4	5	1
		Number of persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number of cases compromised or dismissed for default.	Number of cases.
Committed for trial by the High Court.						
Murder	3	3	...	...	...
Attempting to Murder	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide or Manslaughter	8	5	3	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	3	3	...	...	...
Administering poison or stupefying drugs with intent, &c.,	1	1	...	...	...
Carnally abusing a girl under seven years	...	...	...	...	...
Assaulting a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	2	2	...	...	...
Adultery...	...	...	...	...	...
Putting away a married woman....	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	2	1	1	...	...
Concealing the birth of a child	2	1	1	...	...
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning animals	6	4	2	...	...
House-breaking and Criminal Trespass	1	1	...	...	...
Theft	4	4	...	...	...
Maliciously decoying away children with intent to steal from their person	47	78	61	14	43	
Receiving stolen property..	3	4	2	2	...	
Embezzlement and Criminal Breach of Trust	...	12	7	5	...	
Cheating...	...	6	4	2	...	
Unlawful possession of tools for coining, &c.	...	8	6	2	...	
Forging and Uttering	...	2	1	1	...	
Perjury and giving false Evidence	...	6	4	2	...	
Fraudulently concealing a Will	...	3	1	2	...	
Fraudulently using a false Certificate	...	1	...	1	...	
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal neglect of duty as public servants	...	1	...	1	...	
Preventing service of process	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of the Press Act	...	...	...	...	...
Importing Sulphur without License	...	...	...	...	...
Add heinous offences in which the persons accused were discharged by the Magis- trates—Vide Abstract C.	99	154	114	40	104	
	18	24	...	24	54	
Summarily disposed of by the Magistrates.						
Larceny above 50 Rupees	1	9	9	...	...
Larceny	1,103	1,254	946	308	1,183	
Receiving stolen goods	101	118	68	50	65	
Embezzlement and Breach of Trust	160	166	114	42	136	
Obtaining property by false pretences...	46	55	35	20	61	
Possessing stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	87	97	71	26	137	
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	75	113	95	18	48	
Wrongful appropriation of property found	1	1	1	...	4	
Reputed Thieves	53	59	42	17	54	
Malicious injury	24	35	15	20	88	
Possessing false weights and measures	20	20	15	5	14	
Purchasing property from children under 14 years	2	3	3	...	10	
Abduction	36	32	3	29	26	
Crimping	5	10	9	1	8	
Assault	3,330	2,784	1,350	1,434	3,678	
Assaulting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	205	309	209	100	237	
Breaches of the Peace	3,827	7,134	5,030	1,494	4,795	
Trespass	180	281	190	91	177	
Cruelty to Animals...	326	331	285	46	351	
Riding or driving furiously	941	1,008	811	197	889	
Obstructing public roads and other minor offences, under Section 19, Act 48 of 1860	1,139	1,232	906	326	2,395	
Nuisances	4,779	4,828	3,835	993	6,832	
Drunk and incapable	550	564	502	62	569	
Begging in the streets	6	6	...	6	6	
Gambling in the streets	159	415	318	97	189	
Keeping gaming houses...	5	30	29	1	7	
Keeping Brothels and disorderly houses	15	20	10	10	7	

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

H.

showing the sums realized during the year 1862 by Fines, Summons' Fees, Sale proceeds of unclaimed property, Fees on Licenses, Rents of Government grounds, and monies found by Police Officers in Gambling places.

POLICE COURT.			VEPERY POLICE COURT.			ROYAPET POLICE COURT.			Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.			Fees on Licenses.			Summons' fees at Commissioners' Office.			Rent of Government grounds.			Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling places.			TOTAL.		
P.	Summons' fees.		Fines.	Summons' fees.		Fines.	Summons' fees.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.																		
3	0	137 12	0	281	2 0	0	124	0 0	0	0	0	342	8 0	50 8 0	0	0	0	12	0 0	0	1	0 0	0	1,393	12 0	0
1	0	136 0	0	385	6 0	0	96	4 0	0	0	0	381	12 0	86 0 0	0	0	0	8	0 0	0	5	0 3	0	1,849	14 3	0
3	0	173 12	0	454	8 0	0	135	8 0	0	0	0	360	12 0	65 12 0	0	0	0	7	0 0	0	3	7 10	0	1,862	3 10	0
2	0	155 8	0	348	4 0	0	146	8 0	0	0	0	456	4 0	82 4 0	0	0	0	7	0 0	0	5	0 1	0	1,959	12 1	0
5	0	166 8	0	398	0 0	0	156	4 0	0	0	0	429	4 0	77 12 0	0	0	0	12	0 0	0	1	14 5	0	1,820	11 5	0
3	0	214 8	0	455	8 0	0	126	8 0	0	0	0	436	0 0	87 0 0	0	0	0	6	0 0	0	1	1 4	0	2,219	1 4	0
3	0	190 8	0	384	5 0	0	128	4 0	0	0	0	557	8 0	84 4 0	0	0	0	361	0 0	0	0	8 7	0	2,418	3 7	0
4	0	162 4	0	315	0 0	0	115	12 0	0	0	0	433	8 0	78 0 0	0	0	0	120	0 0	0	6	0 2	0	1,951	12 2	0
5	0	198 8	0	298	1 0	0	136	8 0	0	0	0	511	8 0	82 12 0	0	0	0	14	0 0	0	3	12 10	0	1,956	12 10	0
1	0	164 8	0	335	8 0	0	127	0 0	0	0	0	558	12 0	83 0 0	0	0	0	9	0 0	0	1	2 6	0	2,163	1 6	0
4	0	153 8	0	298	12 0	0	86	12 0	0	0	0	387	8 0	60 4 0	0	0	0	8	0 0	0	3	13 3	0	1,594	15 3	0
1	0	97 8	0	242	4 0	0	77	12 0	0	0	0	368	12 0	76 8 0	0	0	0	3	0 0	0	1,352	0 3	0	3,326	9 3	0
4	0	1,950	12 0	4,136	10 0	0	1,457	0 0	0	0	0	5,224	0 0	914 0 0	0	0	0	158	13 0	0	1,385	3 6	0	24,516	13 6	0

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

I.

Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1862, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

	EUROPEANS.		EAST INDIANS.		NATIVES.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1861.	28	...	2	...	289	32	351
Admitted during the last 12 months... ..	123	3	20	13	1,379	248	1,786
Discharged.	124	3	16	13	1,355	259	1,770
Died	1	...	1	...	15	2	19
Remaining on the 31st December 1862...	26	...	5	...	298	19	348
Total...							4,274
Average daily number of Prisoners during the year...							368

	EUROPEANS.		EAST INDIANS.		NATIVES.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Transported for life ... ..	...	...	...	...	77	5	82
Do. periods between 7 and 14 years.	7	...	...	...	82	...	89
Do. do. 4 and 7 „	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Imprisonment with hard labor from 2 to 5 „	2	...	...	...	13	...	15
Do. do. do. 1 to 2 „	8	...	1	...	40	...	49
Do. do. do. 6 to 12 months.	4	...	1	...	16	1	22
Do. do. do. 1 to 6 „	68	2	10	1	703	112	896
Do. do. do. under 1 month.	26	1	8	12	421	117	585
Simple imprisonment from 1 to 6 months.	1	...	...	...	13	...	14
Do. do. under 1 „	...	...	...	...	14	13	27
Total...	123	3	20	13	1,379	248	1,786

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

I.—(Continued.)

MEMORANDUM.

	RS.	P.
Realized by sale of Ropes made in the Penitentiary...	214	
Estimated value of Valises, &c. made up for the Arsenal...	607	6
Estimated cost of labor for Public Works calculated at 1½* Anna per day per man	5,789	6

Total Rupees... 6,610 12

* N. B.—The average hire of a daily labourer is three Annas.

HOSPITAL RETURN.

Remaining on the 31st December 1861.	15	314
Admitted during the last 12 months	299	
Discharged, being cured during the last 12 months	278	
Died during the last 12 months...	19	
Remaining on the 31st December 1862...	17	
Total...	314	
DISEASES.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Fevers	54	3
Cholera	7	4
Dysentery, acute and chronic..	10	...
Diarrhœa	34	2
Other diseases of stomach and bowels...	32	2
Diseases of Liver	1	1
Diseases of Lungs...	9	1
Diseases of Brain	3	1
Rheumatic affections	16	...
Venereal affections	41	...
Atrophy or wasting..	9	3
Dropsies	6	1
Other diseases	77	1
Total...	299	19

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

K.

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the years 1861 and 1862.

VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.					1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicide.	Murders...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Manslaughter	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Felo de se.	Drowning.	...	...	...	7	7	...	...
	Hanging	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Stabbing	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Suicide while temporarily Insane.	Drowning....	...	...	...	15	13	...	2
	Hanging.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Accidental death.	Drowning	...	...	...	28	35	7	...
	Burning	...	...	...	4	7	3	...
	Boat forced against deceased...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Fall of a tree	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Fall of a pole	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Fall of a building...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Fall of a mud wall	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Passage of a carriage wheel	...	...	...	5	1	...	4
	Do. of Railway carriage wheel	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
	Do. of do. truck	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Fall from a height	...	...	...	3	2	...	1
	Boat pressing on the deceased in the surf	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Boat breaking in the surf	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Breaking of the balance beam of picotta,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Iron rail falling on deceased	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Fall from Ship's yard...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Knocked down by horse	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Fracture of skull by falling against a plank	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Do. by striking against bucket of well	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
	Fracture of arm by being drawn by a strap against a pulley	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Yoke of a bullock cart striking...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Gun shot wound	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Locked Jaw from wound...	...	...	...	7	3	...	4
	Concussion of the brain	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
	Suffocation	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Death from natural causes.	Disease of the heart	...	...	...	9	5	...	4
	Diarrhœa	...	...	...	5	9	4	...
	Apoplexy	...	...	...	2	4	2	...
	Inflammation of bowels	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Cholera	...	...	...	10	6	...	4
	Retention of urine	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Epilepsy	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	From exhaustion produced by leprosy	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Abscess of the liver.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Fever	...	...	...	4	5	1	...
	Dropsy	...	...	...	2	5	3	...
	Disease of the lungs	...	...	...	3	6	3	...
	Dysentery	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Debility	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Congestion of the brain	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Do. of the lungs...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

K.—(Continued.)

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests—(Continued.)

VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.					1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death from violent causes unknown.	{	Injury to brain ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Fracture of the skull...	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Inflammation of womb ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Wound of the leg ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...
Miscellaneous.	{	From poison .. ..	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Wound of tongue inflicted in performance of a vow ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Shark bite ... ..	...	...	2	..	...	2
		Snake bite... ..	...	...	2	3	1	...
		From the bite of a mad dog. ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Excessive drinking ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Wound inflicted by Cheeta.. ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	2
		Want of common necessities of life	...	...	1	1	...	...
Causes unknown.	{	Found drowned...	...	...	17	6	...	11
		Found dead... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...
		Do. hanging dead ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total...					170	166	48	52

Total Inquests in 1861.....170

Do. do. in 1862.....166

Decrease in 1862 4

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued)

L.

Monthly number of Deaths in the Town of Madras for 1862.

MONTHS.					Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years age.	Total.	Cholera cases.
January	...	...	...	...	267	257	374	898	425
February	...	...	...	...	227	227	412	866	485
March	...	...	...	...	276	267	522	1,065	229
April	...	...	...	...	266	239	459	964	102
May	...	...	...	...	221	267	420	908	189
June	...	...	...	...	247	226	364	837	265
July	...	...	...	...	302	287	387	976	126
August	...	...	...	...	312	284	391	987	222
September	...	...	...	...	264	280	390	934	242
October	...	...	...	...	285	259	343	887	501
November	...	...	...	...	245	273	331	849	519
December	...	...	...	...	287	280	362	929	328
Total...					3,199	3,146	4,755	11,100	3,633

Summary of Returns received

JAILS.	NUMBER IN PRISON ON THE 30TH APRIL 1863.							Number of Convicts now in Jail who can read or write.	Deaths during the year.	R
	Convicts.	On security.	Committed and under trial.	State prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	Total.			
Chicacole	269	4	3	3	2	...	281	27	20	
Vizagapatam	188	1	...	...	2	5	196	...	40	
Rajahmundry	153	3	7	2	...	1	166	...	14	
Masulipatam	141	6	6	2	3	2	160	19	8	
Guntoor	203	10	9	3	4	2	231	34	12	
Nellore	360	5	4	7	5	...	381	20	9	
Kurnool	164	3	13	...	3	...	183	11	11	
Cuddapah	473	27	5	2	4	...	511	40	14	
Bellary	473	22	38	5	2	5	545	20	30	
Chittoor	331	4	7	...	7	1	350	48	50	
Vellore	177	...	...	...	...	...	177	21	3	
Chingleput	330	20	24	1	6	...	381	59	30	
Guindy	98	...	...	...	...	...	98	15	5	
Cuddalore	290	16	9	1	9	3	328	33	16	
Combaconum	100	5	6	...	11	...	122	13	1	
Tanjore—Magistrate	98	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...
Tranquebar	138	9	6	1	11	2	167	30	9	
Trichinopoly	393	20	2	2	1	...	418	...	39	
Madura	230	10	5	...	25	...	270	46	32	
Paumben	229	...	...	...	...	...	229	51	1	
Tinnevely	176	4	23	...	6	1	210	25	22	
Salem	512	75	7	...	9	2	605	136	67	
Coimbatore	283	15	11	...	7	2	318	...	41	
Ootacamund	121	1	...	...	...	...	122	30	3	
Cochin	41	1	...	...	...	...	42	7	1	
Calicut	295	6	18	...	3	...	322	79	146	
Tellicherry	108	6	4	...	12	4	134	25	24	
Cannanore	125	...	...	...	...	...	125	22	4	
Mangalore	246	2	6	...	14	2	270	17	23	
Paulghat	94	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	1	
Goodaloor (Mettapollium Road Gang.)	118	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	...
Total...	6,957	275	213	29	146	32	7,652	828	676	
European Prison at Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	6,957	275	213	29	146	32	7,652	828	676	

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

B.

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency for the official year 1862-63, compared with 1861-62.

Districts.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce.		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.		Cholum.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Ganjam.....	Rs. 278	Rs. 262	Rs. 256	Rs. 237	Rs. 107	Rs. 98	Rs. 101	Rs. 94	Rs. 130	Rs. 159
2 Vizagapatam..	317	324	294	287	132	130	120	120	136	158
3 Godavery.....	275	308	261	290	127	142	119	133	142	161
4 Kistnah.....	319	351	300	329	141	162	132	153	149	202
5 Nellore.....	320	380	290	345	152	180	139	163	177	189
6 Cuddapah.....	441	482	390	430	196	220	178	200	220	222
7 Bellary.....	373	399	338	371	188	189	170	178	160	182
8 Kurnool.....	392	405	350	362	162	170	151	156	165	184
9 Madras.....	398	378	366	353	174	177	164	162	218	210
10 North Arcot...	382	385	354	350	169	169	160	157	239	231
11 South Arcot...	355	343	326	324	160	152	149	139	172	182
12 Tanjore.....	342	315	318	294	153	141	143	132	177	160
13 Trichinopoly...	405	382	392	361	177	172	171	162	222	213
14 Madura.....	416	471	393	443	191	208	177	194	232	285
15 Tinnevely.....	415	495	354	406	189	225	161	188	192	254
16 Coimbatore....	455	450	406	398	207	207	188	187	203	246
17 Salem.....	388	364	356	332	188	169	164	152	198	186
18 North Canara.	344	...	304	...	114	...	138	...	210	...
19 South Canara.	272	300	256	281	...	...	121	137	...	...
20 Malabar.....	387	404	354	373	174	176	172	171	...	...
Average...	364	379	333	346	163	171	151	157	186	201

APPENDIX

B.—

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of produce in the several

Districts.	Cumboo.		Raggy.		Veragoo.		Horse Gram.		Ulundoo.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Ganjam.....	122	137	118	126	...	...	170	126	243	234
2 Vizagapatam...	136	133	131	142	111	99	140	137	246	245
3 Godavery.....	105	128	126	147	118	139	150	135	273	245
4 Kistnah.....	139	168	135	163	118	150	161	150	300	298
5 Nellore.....	153	164	152	166	94	106	218	196	376	393
6 Cuddapah.....	208	211	200	204	180	208	226	213	429	459
7 Bellary.....	159	182	142	160	147	148	172	184	314	312
8 Kurnool.....	163	190	154	167	...	...	183	207	310	367
9 Madras.....	202	200	220	222	110	178	235	222	386	384
10 North Arcot...	200	209	211	201	105	...	205	194	393	395
11 South Arcot...	180	164	183	171	155	143	239	177	409	378
12 Tanjore.....	155	146	153	141	92	89	252	202	422	372
13 Trichinopoly...	191	175	184	176	119	105	266	204	475	454
14 Madura.....	176	163	192	191	124	134	251	210	471	433
15 Tinnevely.....	191	223	186	214	135	158	273	292	545	575
16 Coimbatore...	166	183	182	197	154	190	266	244	457	452
17 Salem.....	179	161	191	171	109	104	202	177	352	361
18 North Canara.	...	...	183	...	262	...	248	...	288	...
19 South Canara.	...	...	179	194	...	...	276	259	290	317
20 Malabar.....	...	...	221	180	...	...	452	499	423	532
Average...	167	173	172	175	133	139	229	212	370	379

No. VI.—(Continued.)

(Continued.)

Districts under the Madras Presidency for the official year 1862-63, compared with 1861-62.

Wheat.		Gingely oil seed.		Lamp oil seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. 237	Rs. 253	Rs. 320	Rs. 355	Rs. 295	Rs. 256	Rs. 250	Rs. 248	Rs. 100	Rs. 160	Rs. 720	Rs. 840	Rs. 80	Rs. 80
253	268	320	355	280	245	245	253	66	158	771	813	76	89
336	347	350	374	266	260	238	238	60	120	800	840	90	90
387	460	312	316	204	220	227	241	50	117	880	920	35	40
441	474	346	388	244	268	218	231	61	133	1,072	1,067	92	100
441	390	...	...	257	286	301	330	74	147	1,020	1,127	80	75
341	345	...	...	250	320	362	419	74	168	1,000	1,240	74	74
363	364	308	376	264	267	308	345	124	156	906	11,64	83	83
451	467	...	...	...	...	201	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	475	379	405	289	288	222	219	90	220	770	940	100	60
564	590	412	256	251	364	219	236	88	165	656	700	41	41
595	507	444	472	323	327	208	215	84	156	204	266	37	34
716	537	500	431	335	312	288	277	160	160	700	820	40	40
570	584	402	483	302	284	235	252	...	...	68	68	38	38
635	625	417	555	318	374	234	256	152	224	80	120	80	100
537	493	483	575	367	324	333	327	100	176	1,000	400	38	36
470	442	...	...	...	...	248	252	100	160	1,000	920	...	...
267	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	105	...	...	...	85	...
350	355	...	...	...	...	211	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
419	476	506	537	377	333	286	279	87	121	849	906	83	84
442	445	393	420	289	295	253	265	93	159	735	774	67	67

APPENDIX

C.

Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several

Districts.	Land Revenue.		Sayer.		Total Land Revenue	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Ganjam.....	10,57,450	10,87,978	...	2,714	10,57,450	10,90,692
2 Vizagapatam.....	12,90,842	12,36,565	...	...	12,90,842	12,36,565
3 Godavery	31,78,689	33,31,886	12,538	1,225	31,91,227	33,33,111
4 Kistna	30,15,959	30,59,651	4,017	15,590	30,19,976	30,75,241
5 Nellore... ..	19,65,544	20,29,821	1,828	695	19,67,372	20,30,516
6 Cuddapah	20,17,955	19,88,002	5,616	15,481	20,23,571	20,03,483
7 Bellary.....	22,42,545	24,62,157	2,089	10,935	22,44,634	24,73,092
8 Kurnool.....	14,67,785	15,31,253	35,272	32,895	15,03,057	15,64,148
9 Madras.....	13,13,548	14,87,555	...	13,283	13,13,548	15,00,838
10 North Arcot.....	21,39,331	20,92,647	...	...	21,39,331	20,92,647
11 South Arcot.....	25,99,124	29,63,477	9,433	50	26,08,557	29,63,527
12 Tanjore	43,52,348	43,85,808	70,388	19,939	44,22,736	44,05,747
13 Trichinopoly.....	15,34,421	17,08,273	689	107	15,35,110	17,08,380
14 Madura.....	20,11,428	20,49,712	...	5,553	20,11,428	20,55,265
15 Tinnevely.....	28,47,164	27,71,254	...	...	28,47,164	27,71,254
16 Coimbatore.....	20,43,628	25,28,900	1,06,050	1,13,527	21,49,678	26,42,427
17 Salem	22,73,929	20,88,196	52,125	18,457	23,26,054	21,06,653
18 North Canara.....	8,93,482	...	...	...	8,93,482	...
19 South Canara.....	11,29,186	13,85,237	56,630	31,095	11,85,816	14,16,332
20 Malabar.....	17,51,521	18,48,935	6,208	31,346	17,57,729	18,80,281
21 Madras Sea } Customs..... }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	4,11,25,879	4,20,37,307	3,62,883	3,12,892	4,14,88,762	4,23,50,199

No. VI.—(Continued.)

Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1862-63 compared with 1861-62.

including Sayer.		Abkarry.		Salt.		Sea Customs.		Moturpha.	
Increase.	Decrease.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS. 33,242	RS. ...	RS. 82,890	RS. 97,427	RS. 9,78,499	RS. 11,38,203	RS. 59,858	RS. 39,404	RS. 2,758	RS. 114
...	54,277	68,215	67,848	2,96,924	3,11,521	34,092	34,827	13,277	6
1,41,884	...	1,30,942	1,26,808	2,78,471	3,92,622	75,869	44,753	5,940	8
55,265	...	95,182	1,02,968	7,34,295	7,99,333	11,793	9,363	14,363	131
63,144	...	47,424	57,046	8,74,714	12,06,504	346	868	9,360	31
...	20,088	1,19,456	1,22,119	...	...	...	...	25,076	637
2,28,458	...	3,39,001	3,73,443	...	...	...	...	26,324	1,289
61,091	...	1,52,403	1,64,325	...	...	...	...	11,402	124
1,87,290	...	9,74,252	9,67,390	15,70,466	16,65,587	...	...	23,658	818
...	46,684	1,60,396	2,49,947	...	...	...	...	26,024	1,256
3,54,970	...	1,75,546	1,62,931	4,38,021	4,50,167	45,013	43,737	27,196	171
...	16,989	3,15,971	3,10,634	8,59,851	8,73,601	3,12,379	2,63,659	3,600	...
1,73,270	...	35,425	54,669	...	...	...	...	10,344	66
43,837	...	85,866	82,726	6,22,720	5,68,189	38,813	31,544	1,605	...
...	75,910	51,910	48,500	5,83,403	5,45,099	47,375	63,653	25,327	...
4,92,749	...	1,56,881	1,63,196	...	...	...	...	39,828	92
...	2,19,401	1,31,866	1,73,650	...	...	...	...	6,701	37
...	8,93,482	55,724	...	3,16,053	...	18,978	...	7,188	...
2,30,516	...	47,753	61,382	3,94,126	5,24,030	37,965	49,756	6,441	...
1,22,552	...	1,02,858	1,16,642	6,52,989	6,51,506	1,09,991	1,45,381	25,232	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,41,742	10,78,094	...	...
21,88,268	13,26,831	33,29,961	35,03,651	86,00,532	91,26,362	21,34,214	18,05,039	3,11,644	4,780
8,61,437									

Expenses made by Ex-Officio Assessors from the salaries of the Public Servants and Interest on [Promissory]

APPENDIX

C.—

Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several

Districts.	Stamps.		Frontier duty.		Income tax.		Miscellaneous items.	
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam.....	59,926	62,104	...	...	55,771	43,994	1,441	...
2 Vizagapatam.	65,271	75,574	...	...	1,12,393	90,096	2,518	3,532
3 Godavery.....	1,30,626	97,150	7,839	1,644	1,01,234	1,01,980	...	...
4 Kistna.....	82,210	56,691	...	...	94,165	79,325	...	...
5 Nellore.....	90,750	45,021	...	...	1,21,360	91,200	3,648	...
6 Cuddapah.....	1,10,222	86,075	...	...	79,467	77,629	...	...
7 Bellary.....	1,19,542	87,985	...	...	2,07,627	1,70,175	1,034	...
8 Kurnool.....	56,932	41,133	...	...	97,348	85,379	430	2,425
9 Madras.....	2,51,133	2,21,785	...	...	2,62,415	3,19,140	...	...
10 North Arcot..	1,61,226	87,059	...	...	69,421	70,718	...	...
11 South Arcot..	1,08,004	68,505	74,843	68,682	44,146	49,590	3,355	...
12 Tanjore.....	3,74,521	2,62,035	57,404	54,318	90,106	1,08,047	6,337	...
13 Trichinopoly.	99,421	50,005	...	...	25,728	32,520	114	59
14 Madura.....	1,89,687	1,38,495	323	249	1,29,937	1,17,970	23,527	7,174
15 Tinnevely ...	1,31,784	1,23,658	72,134	68,749	84,571	98,760	13,418	7,869
16 Coimbatore...	1,08,159	77,785	...	...	66,720	58,363	...	...
17 Salem.....	1,31,087	78,687	...	...	50,362	55,948	7,625	6,614
18 North Canara	90,145	...	58,147	...	26,460	...	9,793	...
19 South Canara	1,65,776	99,227	...	...	35,406	29,935	1,391	...
20 Malabar.....	4,88,178	3,39,066	794	442	1,47,620	1,35,598	664	...
21 Madras Sea } Customs }	...	...	...	...	2,502	2,561	...	...
Total...	30,14,598	20,98,040	2,71,484	1,94,084	19,04,759	18,18,928	75,295	27,673
Promissory Notes.....					6,43,351	4,99,322		
					25,48,110	23,18,250		

DEDUCT.

Income Tax Collections of the Town of Madras and Stoppages made by the Ex-Officio
 missory Notes not entered in the Return for 1861-62, but now included to make
 Amount realized by the Superintendent of Stamps for impressing private documents includ-
 in the Statement of that year

Total as per column 27

No. VI.—(Continued.)

(Continued.)

Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1862-63, compared with 1861-62.

Total sundry sources of Revenue.				Grand Total.			
1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
12,41,143	13,81,246	1,40,103	...	22,98,593	24,71,938	1,73,345	...
5,92,690	5,83,404	...	9,286	18,83,532	18,19,969	...	63,563
7,30,921	7,64,965	34,044	...	39,22,148	40,98,076	1,75,928	...
10,32,008	10,47,811	15,803	...	40,51,984	41,23,052	71,068	...
11,47,602	14,00,670	2,53,068	...	31,14,974	34,31,186	3,16,212	...
3,34,219	2,86,460	...	47,759	23,57,790	22,89,943	...	67,847
6,93,528	6,32,892	...	60,636	29,38,162	31,05,984	1,67,822	...
3,18,515	2,93,386	...	25,129	18,21,572	18,57,534	35,962	...
30,81,924	31,74,720	92,796	...	43,95,472	46,75,558	2,80,086	...
4,17,067	4,08,980	...	8,087	25,56,398	25,01,627	...	54,771
9,16,124	8,43,783	...	72,341	35,24,681	38,07,310	2,82,629	...
20,20,169	18,72,294	...	1,47,875	64,42,905	62,78,041	...	1,64,864
1,71,032	1,37,319	...	33,713	17,06,142	18,45,699	1,39,557	...
10,92,478	9,46,347	...	1,46,131	31,03,906	30,01,612	...	1,02,294
10,09,922	9,56,288	...	53,634	38,57,086	37,27,542	...	1,29,544
3,71,588	2,99,436	...	72,152	25,21,266	29,41,863	4,20,597	...
3,27,641	3,14,936	...	12,705	26,53,695	24,21,589	...	2,32,106
5,82,488	...	...	5,82,488	14,75,970	...	...	14,75,970
6,88,858	7,64,330	75,472	...	18,74,674	21,80,662	3,05,988	...
15,28,326	13,88,635	...	1,39,691	32,86,055	32,68,916	...	17,139
13,44,244	10,80,655	...	2,63,589	13,44,244	10,80,655	...	2,63,589
1,96,42,487	1,85,78,557	6,11,286	16,75,216	6,11,31,249	6,09,28,756	23,69,194	25,71,687
6,43,351	4,99,322	...	1,44,029	6,43,351	4,99,322	...	1,44,029
2,02,85,838	1,90,77,879	...	18,19,245	6,17,74,600	6,14,28,078	...	27,15,716
Net 12,07,959				Net 2,46,599			

Assessors from salaries of Public Departments and Interest on Pro-
the comparison with 1862-63 correct. ... 8,54,432

ed in the present Return with the figures for 1861-62, but omitted

... 81,330

9,35,762

of similar statement for 1861-62

608,38,838.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

D.

AWARD OF COTTON PRIZES IN 1861-2 AND 1862-3.

PROCEEDINGS of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed by Resolution of the Chamber to award the Government Cotton Prize of Rupees 10,000 for the year 1861-62 held on the 2nd August 1862.

Present.

Hon. R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq

F. L. BLAND, Esq.

W. H. CRAKE, Esq.

A. F. BROWN, Esq.

R. A. ROBINSON, Esq.

Read The Governor General's Resolution of date the 9th August 1861, offering the prize and stating the terms of competition; also the Notification of the Madras Board of Revenue, dated 10th February 1862, with subsidiary rules.

Read Letter from Messrs. Binny and Co., dated 21st June 1862, stating that two samples of Bourbon and one of Egyptian Cotton are forwarded on behalf of Messrs. Fischer and Co., and that the Cotton represented by them can be inspected at their godowns.

Read Messrs. Fischer and Co., of Salem, Letters and Statements of 23rd May, 28th June, and 26th July, giving details of the method of cultivation and preparation of the Cotton exhibited, with other particulars required.

Read Also certificate by the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, that Messrs. Fischer and Co., had cultivated, with Bourbon and Egyptian Cotton, 3 parcels of land in the Talooks of Perundooray, and that each parcel so cultivated exceeded 30 acres.

Read Letters and Statement from Balee Reddy of Innalamadgoo in the Zillah of Cuddapah, dated 12th July and 20th July, the first forwarding sample of 10 lbs. Cotton in two parcels, and stating that he will arrive at Madras in August with the Cotton of which he sends samples.

These being the only competitors for the prize, the Committee proceeded to the examination of the samples, viz., Messrs. Fischer and Co.

2 sealed parcels each containing 10 lbs. Bourbon Cotton.

1 ditto.

10 lbs. Egyptian Cotton.

Balee Reddy—2 sealed parcels each 5 lbs. containing indigenous Cuddapah Cotton.

After a careful inspection and comparison of the samples, the Committee resolve to report as follows, viz. :—

That the samples submitted by Messrs. Fischer and Co., are so greatly superior to those sent by Balee Reddy in every respect, that there is really no competition between the two exhibitors.

Balee Reddy's sample appears to be Western Cotton, and probably a fair specimen of that description, but in the process of ginning no care seems to have been taken to clean it of leaf and dirt, and the saw gin would appear not only to have injured the staple but to have broken much of the seed in the Cotton, thus giving it a dirty and rugged appearance.

The produce of 73 acres cultivated by Balee Reddy comes out from his statement at 9,125 lbs. of seed Cotton, or of clean Cotton 2,281 lbs, as the whole produce, equal to 125 lbs. of seed Cotton or 31½ lbs. of clean Cotton per acre; but of the produce there is no official certificate such as that required in Rule D of the Governor General's rules, and there is no mention of the Cotton produced having been sent to a Shipping Port within the Presidency.

Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s sample of Egyptian Cotton is of a yellowish tinge, partly due to the nature of this variety and partly to staining from excessive moisture, the attacks of insects, or other cause. It is not however much stained. It has been carefully cleaned of

leaf, seed, and dirt, and the staple or fibre is all that could be desired, being long silky and strong; this is a very valuable Cotton and much cleaner than the Egyptian Cotton of commerce.

The Committee could detect no difference between the two samples of Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s Bourbon seed Cotton; the staple is not quite so long or so silky as the Egyptian Cotton, but greatly superior to the indigenous Cottons of India in these respects, and fully equal to ordinary New Orleans. In the bloom and brilliancy of its colour it is unsurpassed, being entirely free from stain and leaf, perfectly clean and pure, and to all appearance uninjured by the process of ginning. Though not perhaps intrinsically so valuable a Cotton as the Egyptian, it would probably fetch a higher price from its perfect freedom from discoloration and dirt, and from the natural brilliancy of its colour.

Messrs. Fischer and Co. state that from the causes detailed by them, the weight of clean Cotton produced on the three parcels of ground on which it was grown is so much below the ordinary crop, that it may be considered a complete failure.

The produce is as follows:—

Egyptian	75 lbs. from 35 acres	} And the Cotton is in Madras ready for inspection.
Bourbon	275 „ from 33 acres	
Do.	287 „ from 37 acres	

A further picking will be made in August, which will also be submitted when collected for the inspection of the Chamber.

The Committee award the prize to Messrs. Fischer & Co., conditionally on the samples submitted being found to represent faithfully the Cotton delivered for shipment.

In communicating this award to Government, the Committee recommend that the valuable remarks of Messrs. Fischer and Co. on the cultivation of exotic and indigenous Cottons be published for general information.

They further recommend that no time be lost in arranging and publishing the terms of the competition for the prize or prizes for the season of 1862-63, and with the view of saving time they submit accompanying a scheme for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

They observe that in the present season the munificent liberality of the Government in offering a prize of Rupees 10,000 in this Presidency for the best field of Cotton has totally failed of its objects. That the failure arises from several causes. The following are probably the principal:—

1st. The shortness and unsuitableness of the time allowed for producing exotic Cotton as pointed out by Messrs. Fischer and Co.

2nd. The terms of the Governor General's Resolution left no chance of successful competition, and therefore offered no encouragement to the grower of the indigenous description of Cotton, Tinnevely, Western, Northern, &c.

3rd. The very magnitude of the prize, coupled with the fact that there was only one, would probably deter humble Native cultivators at a distance from entering the lists in competition, for what they might reasonably assume would be an object of ambition to the wealthy of their own countrymen, as well as to European land holders and capitalists, and therefore far beyond their reach.

4th. Probably the quantity of land required to be cultivated would also prove a hindrance to very many.

The accompanying scheme has been framed, with a view to avoid these causes of failure in the present season.

The Committee again met at the Godowns of Messrs. Binny and Co., on the 4th August to compare Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s samples with the Cotton delivered, when they were found to correspond in every respect.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

RULES for the Cotton prize of 1862-63, recommended by the Chamber of Commerce.

That in place of one prize of Rupees 10,000, the sum should be divided in the following manner :—

For the best quality and largest quantity produce of indigenous Cotton, the produce of Districts South of Madras, viz. :—

Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Chingleput—

1	Prize	Rupees	2,000
1	„	„	1,000
1	„	„	500

For the best quality and largest quantity produce of indigenous Cotton, the produce of Districts North and West of Madras, viz. :—

Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary, Kurnool, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Ganjam—

1	Prize	Rupees	2,000
1	„	„	1,000
1	„	„	500

For indigenous or acclimated Cotton, the produce of the Districts of Hyderabad including Berar, Raichore & Nagpore ?

1	Prize of	Rupees	1,000
---	-----------------	--------	-------

For the best quality and largest quantity produce of exotic Cottons, the produce of any District in the Madras Presidency—

1	Prize	Rupees	1,500
1	„	„	500

That the area of cultivation be reduced to 10 acres in the hands of one cultivator.

That no prize shall be awarded to any exotic Cotton unless the produce of the 10 acres amount at least to 60 lbs. of clean Cotton per acre, and that no prize shall be awarded to any indigenous Cotton unless the produce is at least 40 lbs. of clean Cotton. The whole quantity grown must be exhibited, and each sample must be accompanied by a certificate from the Chief European Revenue Officer of the District in which it is grown to the above effect.

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

MADRAS, 23rd May 1862.

To

The Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—Herewith we beg to send the Chamber of Commerce as required by A, one of the conditions of the Resolution by the Governor General of the 9th August 1861, three sealed samples of the Egyptian and Bourbon Cottons, one of the first and two of the second, grown by us in three different localities, to compete for the prizes offered by the said Resolution, and they are accompanied by a Statement as required by condition G of the system which has been pursued in the cultivation, with an account of all the expenses incurred therein.

The resolution of the Governor General is dated the 9th of August 1861, and only came to our notice in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 20th September 1861.

Condition A states that “the prize will be given for the largest quantity of Cotton, “combined with the best quality, which shall be grown upon any one estate within the “Presidency during the season of 1861-62,” and immediately after is added, “and which “shall be brought for shipment to any Port in, or before the month of June 1862.”

Thus to be within the conditions of the Resolution, we were obliged to cultivate the Cotton out of the proper season, as is more fully explained in the Statement. If our efforts

have been a failure, the fault is not with us, but with the Government in issuing the Resolution at the time of the year that they did, and though those efforts be in a great measure a failure, if they surpass those of other competitors, we submit we are still entitled to the prize.

We will send the produce of the three Farms up to the end of May to Messrs. Binny and Co. for shipment Home, at whose godowns it can be inspected by the Chamber. To be within the conditions of the Resolution of the Governor General, and as the plants will yield another crop in July and August, we will send that also to Messrs. Binny and Co., and trust it will be admitted as the produce of one season.

We do not think it will be out of place here to mention that though we have cultivated the abovementioned three plots ourselves especially to compete for the prize, we have besides caused to be cultivated, by making advances and taking agreements for it from the ryots, upwards of 1,000 acres of land with Bourbon Cotton, the produce of which will be sent (some has already been sent), to Messrs. Binny and Co. for shipment. Some of the Cotton grown by us last year in this way fetched as much as 1s. 1d. the pound. Messrs. Binny and Co. can show the account sales of it, if needs be.

The certificate required by the condition *D* also accompanies this letter.

(Signed) FISCHER AND Co.

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT of the system pursued in the cultivation of Egyptian and Bourbon Cotton, the first in one locality and the second in two other distinct localities, in consequence of the Resolution of the Governor General of the 9th August 1861, published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 20th September 1861, to compete for the prizes offered by the said Resolution.

In consequence of the publication of the said Resolution, we immediately, although entirely out of season, made agreements with the proprietors thereof, and took in three plots of ground, one consisting of acres 35, in the village of Erode; another consisting of acres 33, in the village of Palamungalem; and a third consisting of acres 37, in the village of Erode; all three in the Taluq of Perunthuray, Coimbatore District.

Rain fell towards the middle of September, and being pressed for time we ploughed and sowed the lands in a hurried manner, without manuring them as should have been done. The lands however had the advantage of having been previously cleared and cultivated and well fenced in.

Government imposed a difficult task upon us, and we have done our best to perform it. They forced us into the field out of season, and the consequence has been an almost total failure. It is no fault of ours, as we have done our best to meet the wishes of Government. These circumstances will, we trust, be taken into consideration in awarding the prize.

Government appear to have been guided as to the date of the publication of their Resolution, and the time in which they required the Cotton to be delivered, by the nature of the *indigenous* Cottons of the country. These Cottons are sown in September, and they yield only one crop, which comes in in March and April; but the *exotic* Cotton requires to be sown as soon as rain falls in May, as do dry grain crops, and it yields a partial crop in August, and a full crop in January or February following. The indigenous Cottons are grown in the black clay soils of the country, but the exotic will only thrive in light loamy soils.

The system of cultivation pursued with both the Egyptian and Bourbon Cotton is the same, though the expense varies a little. But neither is a true criterion, for the reasons abovementioned, of the success or expense of cultivating them.

Both Cottons, as we have stated above, were sown in September, and the lands for both were only ploughed twice. The second ploughing for turning in the seed which had

been thrown broad-cast upon it after the first ploughing and sowing, took up from the 12th to the end of September. The plants sprung up luxuriantly enough during the partial monsoon we had, but began to fail extensively as soon as the dry weather set in, and such plants as have escaped the drought have produced a little Cotton, of which samples accompany this Statement. The bulk of the crop will be sent for shipment to Messrs. Binny and Co., at whose godowns it may be inspected by the Chamber of Commerce.

The expense we have incurred in these 3 experiments is as follows :—

In the case of Egyptian Cotton (No. 1) the seed for which was given us by Mr. Agnew of the Firm of Messrs. Line and Co. :—

For ploughing the land	Rupees	34	10	8
Weeding	"	5	8	0
Repairing fences	"	2	12	0
Two watchmen to guard the field and mend fences to keep out cattle, from 1st October to 31st May	"	35	0	0
Rent to Government for the land	"	10	12	9
Total...		88	11	5

The yield up to the 31st May is 250 lbs. seed Cotton, which will yield, free of expense, $\frac{1}{4}$ its weight of clean Cotton, the seed itself paying for the ginning.

We are about to re-plough and re-sow those parts of the fields which have failed, and with the rains we are having, the old plants will yield another crop of Cotton in August ; this ought to be taken into account, as the produce of one season.

In the case of the Bourbon Cotton, Nos. 2 and 3.—

	No. 2	No. 3
Ploughing cost	Rupees 30 5 4	Rupees 34 5 4
Seed	" 7 8 0	" 5 1 0
Weeding	" 0 0 0	" 0 0 0
Repairing fences	" 20 0 0	" 17 0 0
One Watchman	" 17 8 0	" 17 8 0
Rent of land	" 30 15 1	" 22 5 9
Total...	106 5 3	96 4 1

The yield of seed Cotton up to 31st May of No. 2 is 1,100 lbs. and of No. 3, 1,150 lbs.

The above is the mode of culture that has been pursued with these Cottons ; but the system that ought to be pursued in the cultivation of the exotic Cotton, is to select carefully your land in the beginning of the year, giving the preference to light loamy and calcareous soils ; the more lime there is in it the better, lime being essential to the production of good Cotton. The neighbourhood of hills should be avoided, because the dampness of the atmosphere in their vicinity is injurious to the produce and deteriorates the quality of the Cotton, by begetting innumerable little insects or beetles of a red colour, which produce a disease that not only stunts and destroys the pod, but also discolours the Cotton.

Having thus chosen the land, the next thing to be done is to manure it well by penning cattle and sheep upon it, or by throwing plenty of cattle manure upon it.

This done, ploughing should commence in April or May as soon as sufficient rain has fallen to saturate the ground ; the ploughing should be repeated three or four times, and the weather should be watched, and if it is likely that there will be continuous rain for a few days, the seeds should at once be sown. In this country this is done broad-cast and the seed is turned in by another light ploughing.

A month or two afterwards, the plough should be run through the ground to destroy weeds. This will for the time injure the plants, but that is of no consequence as they soon recover. Immediately after the ploughing the plants should be "thinned off" where they are too close together by pulling up the sickly or injured ones.

The fencing should be well looked after, as cattle and sheep are exceedingly partial to the plant.

The Cotton thus sown in April or May will fructify and ripen during July and August following, when picking should commence; the crop however will be very small. No Cotton should be picked before the pods are fully open and before the Cotton will admit of being readily drawn out by the hand from the pod. The picking should be done every other day during the season, so that no Cotton be allowed to detach itself from the pod and fall to the ground. As the sun makes the pod and its outer petals so brittle as to come off and mix with the Cotton, and as the spinners complain that this injures the article for their work, the picking should be made in the morning only.

The next process is the separation of the wool from the seed. This is done in this country by what is called the hand-churka; we have lately introduced Forbes and Dunlop's patent Roller gins with success; 4 or 4½ pounds of good seed Cotton will yield 1 of good clean Cotton. The seed should pay for the ginning. The Cotton is now ready for the market.

It may not be out of place here to mention that Cotton cultivation is not so lucrative as some suppose. It is very precarious inasmuch as success is dependent upon timely and moderate rains; too much rain at the time of fructification destroys the pods and injures the wool, while the plant itself has many enemies and is liable to many diseases. We have known an eclipse to destroy almost all the pods at the time upon the plant, at least the pods were blighted and dropped off immediately after an eclipse, and no other cause for it could be ascertained.

SALEM, 23rd May 1862.

(Signed) FISCHER AND CO.

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Supplemental Statement.

The Notification of the Board of Revenue of the 10th February 1862, requiring information in addition to the information required by the Governor General's Resolution of the 9th August 1861, having entirely escaped our attention, and only now been brought to our notice by our Agents Messrs. Binny and Co., this Supplemental Statement containing such additional information is submitted.

Statement of particulars required by the Board are :—

1. *Extent of lands sown, whence seed was procured, and the quantity of seed used per acre.*

The first point of the information here required is given in our former Statement. With regard to the second, the Egyptian seed was obtained from Mr. Agnew of the Firm of Messrs. Line and Co.; the Bourbon seed from our own sowings of the previous year. With regard to the third, the quantity of seed sown in the first Farm was 224 lbs., in the second 500 lbs., and in the third 337 lbs.

2. *Peculiarities of the situation, climate, and soil of the land.*

The lands are generally broken and undulating, as is the case with all the lands throughout the Taluq of Peroondoray. The climate is generally dry, and less rain has fallen this year than usual, and the soil in all three cases though in appearance sterile, is loamy and calcareous, and yields fair crops of dry grain with ordinary good rain.

3. *The date of sowing and the period of picking the crop.*

This information is given pretty fully in our previous Statement.

4. *The mode of culture, whether irrigated or unirrigated, and the state of the weather from the sowing to the harvest.*

This information is also given in the other Statement, with the exception that none of the lands were irrigated. Indeed in our opinion irrigation is not suited for Cotton cultivation.

It forces the plant out of the order of seasons, and thereby renders it more liable to the accidents of seasons, and it causes the plant to run to wood and foliage, giving but little produce, and though last not least, the cultivation will not pay the heavy expense of irrigation.

5. *The quantity of Cotton collected per acre, showing the net produce of clean Cotton, and the weight seeds.*

This information is also given in our former Statement.

6. *The description of Cotton Gin used for cleaning the Cotton, and its cost.*

The Cotton of all three Farms was cleaned by the hand churka, the cost of one of which is 10 or 12 Annas, or if very well made 1 Rupee. Forbes and Dunlop's Gins, which we have lately introduced, cost 50 Rupees each.

7. *The quantity of Cotton cleaned by one Gin per day.*

The Churka will clean 16 lbs. of seed Cotton per day. The Forbes and Dunlop's Gin, with 2 women, will clean $67\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day. In the last case there should be a good supply of spare Cog-wheels, as they wear away very fast.

The hire of a woman is one Anna a day.

8. *The cost of the Cotton at the port of Shipment, including all incidental charges, and giving full particulars in detail.*

The cost of packing and carriage, added to the charges we have already given, will complete the information here required.

The cost of packing is 4 Gunny bags to the candy, which costs 3 Rupees.

Cooly for putting and pressing Cotton in said Gunny bags and sewing them up, is 4 Annas.

The hire of bringing seed Cotton from the villages to Erode, is at the rate of 4 Annas the bullock load per 10 miles.

The Railway hire for a Candy of Cotton from Erode to Madras, is Annas 9-8 per Bengal Maund ($82\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.)

SALEM, 28th June 1862.

(Signed) FISCHER & CO.

(True copy.)

(Signed) R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

COTTON PRIZE NOTIFICATION, 7TH OCTOBER 1862.

With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the following revised rules are published, to be observed in competition for the Governor General's prize of Rupees 10,000 for the production of Cotton in the Madras Presidency in the current season 1862-63.

Rule I. The total amount of Rupees 10,000 will be distributed as follows.

For the best quality and largest quantity of Cotton from *Country* seed, that shall be grown upon any one Estate or holding during the season of 1862-63, and which shall be brought for shipment to any Port in the Madras Presidency, in or before the month of June 1863.

For the produce of Districts South of Madras, viz :—

Tinnevelly...	...	...	...
Madura...				1 Prize of Rupees 2,000
Coimbatore...				
Salem ...			1	do. 1,000
Tanjore ...				
Trichinopoly			1	do. 500
South Arcot.				
Madras...				
				<hr/> 3,500

For the produce of Districts North and West of Madras, viz. :—

North Arcot..	1 Prize of Rupees... 2,000
Nellore...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary...	2 do. of do. 1,000 2,000
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	1 do. of do. ... 500
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...
						4,500
						8,000

For the best quality and largest quantity of Cotton from *Foreign* seed that shall be grown upon any one Estate or holding during the season of 1862-63, and which shall be brought for shipment to any port in the Madras Presidency, in or before the month of June 1863.

For the produce of any District in the Madras Presidency.

1 Prize of...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,500
1 do.	...	...	...	...	...	500

2,000

Total Rs... 10,000

The prizes will be awarded by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Rule II. The extent of land under Cotton cultivation in each case must *not be less than ten acres* all belonging to one property, or held by one Ryot, or cultivated by one Superintendent.

Rule III. No prize shall be awarded for *Country* Cotton unless the produce of the 10 acres amount at least to 40 lbs. of *clean* Cotton *per acre* and no prize shall be awarded for *Foreign* Cotton, unless the produce of the 10 acres amount to at least 60 lbs. of *clean* Cotton *per acre*.

Rule IV. The fulfilment of the conditions of Rules II and III must be certified in each case by the Chief European Revenue Officer of the District or subdivision in which the Cotton is grown, and the certificate must be forwarded by each competitor with a sealed sample, containing not less than 10 lbs. of the Cotton in question, to the Chamber of Commerce at Madras, with the necessary information as to the port at which the whole consignment is to be shipped, and a statement showing the following particulars.

- (1.) Extent of land sown; seed of what species, and whence procured; the quantity of seed used per acre.
- (2.) Peculiarities of the situation, climate, and soil of the land sown.
- (3.) The date of sowing, and that of picking.
- (4.) The mode of culture, whether irrigated or unirrigated, and the state of the weather from the sowing to the harvest.
- (5.) The quantity of Cotton collected per acre; the net produce of *cleaned* Cotton; and the weight of *seed* left after cleaning.
- (6.) The description and cost of Cotton Gin used for cleaning the Cotton.
- (7.) The quantity of Cotton cleaned by one such Gin per day.
- (8.) The cost of the Cotton at the port of shipment, including all incidental charges, and giving full particulars in detail.

Rule V. The whole of the Cotton produced on the 10 acres must be thrown open to inspection at the port of shipment by each competitor, and the consignment to which the prize is awarded will be inspected by the Chamber, and *verified as corresponding with the sealed sample*.

. In case of its being desired to ship the consignment at an Out port, the inspection of it will be made by some person specially nominated for the purpose by the Chamber of Commerce.

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 24TH JULY 1863.

Present.

W. H. CRAKE, Esquire, (*Chairman.*)

MESSRS. H. TOLPUTT, A. F. BROWN AND F. L. BLAND.

Read the Official Notice published by Government in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 7th October last of the revised rules to be observed in competition for the Governor General's Prize of Rupees 10,000 for the production of Cotton in the Madras Presidency in 1862-63.

Read Letter from Messrs. Binny and Co., dated the 2nd July 1862, sending 20 bundles of Cotton directed to the Secretary, which Messrs. Fischer and Co. of Salem intend should compete for the Prizes.

Read Letter from Messrs. Fischer and Co., to the Secretary Chamber of Commerce, dated Salem 26th June, submitting two samples of Cotton grown by them, of which the bulk is contained in the abovementioned 20 bundles.

Read Letter from Messrs. Binny and Co., dated 2nd July handing the above letter, the two samples of Cotton, one of Ooppum (Country seed) and one of Bourbon (Foreign,) and a statement explanatory of their growth.

Read Messrs. Fischer and Co's Statement and the certificates from the Sub-Collector and the Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore regarding the cultivation of the Cotton.

It will be observed that neither certificate is worded as laid down in accordance with the order of Government, and that this discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the Cotton had been removed from the fields ere it had been inspected.

There being no other competitor for the Prizes, the two samples were weighed and found to contain over 10 lbs. of Cotton each. They were then carefully examined by the Chamber, after which the 20 bundles were inspected and the two samples judged to be fair specimens in every particular of the bulk of the Cotton competing for the Prizes.

The Chamber resolved to report on these samples as follows.

The Chamber cannot speak in too high terms of the very excellent manner in which both samples have been prepared. They are free from leaf, or seed, or any impurity whatsoever.

Report.

The Bourbon sample is an excellent specimen of this description of Cotton and has a beautiful silky appearance.

The Chamber consider Cotton of similar quality would be valued at about 22*d.* per lb in the Liverpool Market in June last. In their statement Messrs. Fischer and Co., give full particulars of the growth of the Cotton, and the Chamber learn therein that the first crop raised from the seed which produced this sample, competed for and gained the Cotton Prize of last season. The yield was a little more than 60 lbs of clean Cotton per acre. The total cost of the 13½ Bengal Maunds of Cotton forwarded is stated to amount to Rupees 118-2-10.

The Ooppum Cotton is of superior quality, and is valued by the Chamber at 18*d.* in Liverpool at the date of last advices. The seed was sown in September last, and the yield of clean Cotton has been equal to nearly 41½ lbs. per acre. The cost of the 17 Bengal Maunds submitted, is stated to amount to Rupees 227-8-2.

If the Government attach no importance to the informality in the certificates accompanying the Cotton exhibited by Messrs. Fischer and Co., they being the only contributors are awarded :—

1. The first prize of Rupees 2,000 for the best quality and largest quantity of Cotton from *Country* seed, grown on any one estate during 1862-63, and brought for shipment to a Port in the Madras Presidency, before the 1st July 1863. Also :—

Awards.

2. The first prize of Rupees 1,500 for the best quality and largest quantity of Cotton from *Foreign* seed grown on any one estate, during 1862-63, and brought for shipment to a Port in the Madras Presidency before the 1st July 1863.

The Chamber resolved in communicating to the Government the above awards to express their great regret that there has been no actual competition for the Prizes. The Chamber cannot conceal from themselves the fact that the offers of Government have not in any way given an incentive to the cultivation of good Cotton in the Presidency.

The division of the Prize of Rupees 10,000 into 9 Prizes of smaller sums has evidently not had the effect anticipated by the Chamber in inducing competition.

The Chamber will recommend to Government that Messrs. Fischer and Co.'s remarks on the cultivation of Foreign and Country Cotton may be published in the *District Gazette*, for general information.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

SALEM, 26th June 1863.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

SIR,—With reference to the notice of Government of date 7th October last, in regard to the revised rules to be observed in competition for the Governor General's Prize of Rupees 10,000 for the production of Cotton in the Madras Presidency in the current season 1862-63, we beg to submit two samples of Cotton grown by us to compete for the said Prizes. The bulk of the Cotton is being forwarded to Messrs. Binny and Co. for shipment.

We beg also to submit a statement of cultivation in accordance with the requirements of Rule 4 of the Government notice. The certificates therein alluded to we shall also send you as soon as they have been furnished to us by the District Revenue Officers of Coimbatore.

We have, &c.

(Signed) FISCHER AND CO.
(True copy.)
(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

SALEM, 27th June 1863.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

SIR,—With reference to our letter of yesterday, we now beg to enclose two certificates from the Sub-Collector and Acting Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore relating to the Cotton we have grown for competition for the Governor General's Prizes, and the letter from the Collector of Coimbatore which gave cover to these certificates.

"You will observe that neither certificate is worded as laid down in the order of Government, but the fact of the Cotton having been removed from the fields ere it had been inspected accounts for the discrepancy."

We are, Sir,

Your's faithfully,

(Signed) FISCHER AND CO.
(True copy.)
(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

COIMBATORE COLLECTORS' OFFICE,
25th June 1863.

No. 349.

From P. GRANT, Esq. *Collector of Coimbatore.*To MESSRS. FISCHER & CO., *Salem.*

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to my letter of the 26th ultimo, I beg to forward two certificates from the Sub-Collector Mr. Roberts, and the Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. Walker respectively. You will observe that neither certificate is worded as laid down in the order of Government, but the fact of the Cotton having been removed from the fields ere they had been inspected accounts for the discrepancy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. GRANT,
Collector.

(True copy.)

(Signed) C. A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

This is to certify that Krishnama Naickan, Moonsiff Monigar of Gudimangalam in the Oodumallipettah Taluq, has cultivated acres 28-2-0 of land with Country Cotton, and that he corroborates the statement of Messrs. Fischer and Co. that the above mentioned Cotton has been cultivated by him on their account.

This is also to certify that I have examined and weighed in their store-rooms at Errode in the Perindorie Taluq a quantity of Cotton, stated by Messrs. Fischer and Co. to be the produce of the above land, and which I found to exceed the average quantity of 40 lbs. of clean Cotton per acre.

SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COIMBATORE,
23rd June 1863. }

(Signed) C. A. ROBERTS,
Sub-Collector.

(True copy.)

(Signed) C. A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

I certify that on the 4th June 1863, I examined certain Cotton at the stores of Messrs. Fischer and Co., at Errode, Taluq Perindaray; I found the amount of clean Cotton to be 2 Candies, 2 Maunds and 3 lbs., or lbs. 1053.

I examined on the following day at Palamungalum Taluq Perindaray land on which Cotton plants were growing, and found its extent to be acres 17-22-4. I was informed that the Cotton seen by me at Errode was Bourbon Cotton, and that it had been grown on the land seen by me at Palamungalum, and on that land exclusively.

The above quantity of clean Cotton exceeds 60 lbs. per acre the amount required for the competition.

(Signed) C. WALKER,
Acting Head Assistant Collector.

(True copy.)

(Signed) C. A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

Statement showing the following particulars in regard to the cultivation of Bourbon and Ooppum Cotton intended for competition for the Governor General's Prizes.

1. *Extent of land sown; seed of what species, and whence procured; the quantity of seed used per acre.*

The extent of land sown was in the instance of the Bourbon Cotton, acres 17-22-4 in the village of Palamungalum in the Peroondaray Taluq, and in the instance of the Ooppum Cotton acres 32-14-2 in the village of Goodimungalum, in the Oodimulcottah Taluq, both in the Coimbatore District. The Bourbon seed was from our own sowings of

the previous year, but the Ooppum seed was purchased from certain ryots of Goodimungalum at the rate of 6 Annas per Madras Maund. The quantity of Bourbon seed used was 8 lbs., and of Ooppum 9 lbs. per acre.

2. *Peculiarities of the situation, climate, and soil of the land sown.*

The land we cultivated with the Bourbon Cotton is generally undulating, as is the case with all lands in the Peroondaray Taluq, but the land we cultivated with the Ooppum Cotton is even and flat. The climate at Peroondaray is generally dry, but that at Oodoomulcotta more or less moist from its contiguity to the Annamally and Dhully Hills. The soil of the Bourbon Cotton fields is light, loamy and calcareous, but that of the Ooppum is black clay, like the generality of soils in which this description of Cotton best flourishes.

3. *The date of sowing, and that of picking.*

The Bourbon seed was sown in October 1861, and the Cotton now sent for competition is the second crop we have obtained from it; the first has already competed for and obtained the Governor General's Prize of Rs. 10,000. The picking of the present crop commenced in December last, and the yield up to the present time is $8\frac{1}{2}$ Candies of Seed Cotton, which after having been ginned has yielded 2 Candies, 2 Maunds and 3 lbs. of Clean Cotton, or a little more than 60 lbs. of clean Cotton per acre.

The Ooppum seed was sown in September last, and picking commenced in April. The yield has been 12 Candies of Seed Cotton, or after having been ginned, 2 Candies, 13 Maunds and 9 lbs. of Clean Cotton, which is equal to nearly $41\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of clean Cotton per acre.

4. *The mode of culture, whether irrigated or unirrigated, and the state of the weather from the sowing to the harvest.*

The mode of culture that we adopted as respects the Bourbon Cotton is the same as that detailed in our statement submitted on the 24th May 1862.

With regard however to the Ooppum Cotton, the land was first well ploughed and manured, and after rain had fallen in September, the seed was sown broad cast, and then turned in by another light ploughing; when the plants were a span high, the plough was again gone through the ground to destroy the weeds. Irrigation of course was not resorted to, but the plants derived much benefit from occasional showers which fell between the period of sowing and the commencement of the picking in the month of April following.

5. *The quantity of Cotton collected per acre, the net produce of cleaned Cotton and the weight of seed left after cleaning.*

This information we give in the subjoined table.

Description of Cotton.	Total quantity of Seed Cotton picked.			Total of clean Cotton.			Weight of Seed after cleaning.			Seed Cotton per acre.			Clean Cotton per acre.			Seed per acre.		
	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.	C.	M.	lb.
Bourbon	8	10	0	2	2	3	6	7	22	0	9	12	0	2	10	0	7	6
Ooppum	12	0	0	2	13	9	9	6	16	0	7	18	0	1	16	0	5	8

6. *The description and cost of Cotton gin used for cleaning the Cotton.*

All our Cotton during this year has been cleaned exclusively by the common country or hand churkas, the cost of one of which varies from 10 Annas to 1 Rupee according to workmanship.

7. *The quantity of Cotton cleaned by one such gin per day.*

The Country churka cleans 16 lbs. of Bourbon Cotton per day for one Anna, and 20 lbs of Ooppum Cotton per day for 2 Annas.

8. *The cost of the Cotton at the port of shipment, including all incidental charges. Subjoined we give full particulars of the cost of Cotton in detail.*

<i>Bourbon Cotton.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.
Hire to 80 ploughs for 10 days at 8 ploughs per day at 6 ploughs per Rupee. ... ..	...	...	...	13	5	4
Repairing fences ... ..	...	...	...	5	0	0
Pay of a watchman for 7 months from October 1862 to April 1863 at Rupees 2-8-0 per month ... ..	...	...	...	17	8	0
Hire to 340 coolies for picking Seed Cotton at one Anna each or 40 coolies to each Candy ... ..	...	...	...	21	4	0
Hire of Carts with the Cotton from Palamungalum to Errode at 1 Rupee per Candy ... ..	...	...	...	8	8	0
Hire for ginning 4,250 lbs. of Seed Cotton at one Anna per 16 lbs. ...	...	...	...	16	9	6
Picking charges for 8½ bags of Cotton at 4 Annas per bag ...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Price of 8½ dungaries at 1¼ Rupee each ... ..	...	...	...	10	10	0
Cartage of the Cotton from our Stores at Errode to the Errode Railway Station at 6 pice per bag ... ..	...	...	...	0	4	0
Railway fare thence to Madras for 13½ Bengal Maunds at 9 Annas 8 pice per Maund... ..	...	...	...	8	2	6
Government Kist for the land ... ..	...	...	...	14	13	6
Total...				118	2	10

<i>Ooppum Cotton.</i>						
Hire to 240 ploughs for 15 days at 16 ploughs per day at 4 Annas each. 320 coolies for weeding when the plants were a span high at one Anna each ... ..	...	...	...	60	0	0
Price of 12 Maunds of seed at 6 Annas per Maund ... ..	...	...	...	20	0	0
Pay of a watchman to keep out Cattle from November 1862 to May 1863 being 7 months at 2½ Rs. per month... ..	...	...	...	4	8	0
480 coolies for picking 240 Maunds of Seed Cotton at one Anna each Hire to 6 Carts with the Seed Cotton from the field to the village of Goodimungalum at one Anna each ... ..	...	...	...	17	8	0
Hire to 6 Carts with the Cotton from Goodimungalum to the Avanashy Railway Station at 3½ Rupees each ... ..	...	...	...	30	0	0
Railway charges thence to the Errode Station ... ..	...	...	...	0	6	0
Hire for picking 12 Candies of Seed Cotton at 8 Annas per Candy ...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Price of 11 dungaries for packing the Cotton at 1¼ Rupee per bag... ..	...	...	...	5	10	0
Packing charges ... ..	...	...	...	6	0	0
Hire to Carts with the Cotton from our Stores to the Errode Station. Railway charges on 17 Bengal Maunds of Cotton despatched to Madras at Annas 9-8 per Maund ... ..	...	...	...	13	12	0
Government Kist for the land ... ..	...	...	...	0	10	0
Total Rs...				0	5	0
				10	4	0
				37	9	2
				227	8	2

Note.—The Seed Cotton was conveyed from the Errode Station to our Stores on our own Carts. The sale proceeds of the seed Rs. 37-8-0 has paid for all ginning charges. No additional expence has therefore been incurred for ginning, or for carriage of the Seed Cotton to our Stores.

(Signed) FISCHER AND CO.

•(True copy.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. LAWSON,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX No. VII.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from W. G. McIvor, Esq., Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantations, to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund 4th April 1863, No. 107.

SIR,—With reference to the Order of Government of the 5th March 1863, No. 471, and the Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir Charles Wood, dated 16th January 1863, No. 2, I have the honor to forward for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, specimens of Cinchona bark and wood, also dried leaves, decoction, and infusion made from the same as per list annexed, in order that they may be submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis and report. The specimens embrace the bark in all stages of growth from one month up to fifteen, and it is possible they may enable that eminent Chemist to trace the earliest stage in which alkaloids begin to form, and thus throw much light upon the practical advantage or otherwise likely to be derived from our proposed system of lopping and pruning.

2. The barks were, in the first instance, dried upon warm iron plates ; the process of drying being completed by exposure to the sun. During a portion of the time the barks were exposed to the sun, the atmosphere was very dry, indicating as much as 10° Fahr : between the wet and dry bulb thermometers.

3. The leaves in specimen No. 8 were dried in the sun under the same circumstances as the bark ; while the leaves of specimen No. 9 were dried in the shade, and as they seem to have retained more of their virtue, it occurs to me that the bark should also have been dried in the shade, and I would respectfully solicit Mr. Howard's opinion on this point.

4. Specimens Nos. 10 and 11 of decoction and infusion made from the green leaves immediately they were gathered from the plants are submitted, as Mr. Howard from his great practical experience may be able to form a more correct opinion of their virtue than could be obtained in this country. At the same time we have submitted both decoction and infusion, as well as the leaves themselves, to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Madras, as also to the Senior Medical Officer of this Station, for trial in the Hospital here.

5. We have ascertained that the Cinchona tree has the power of rapidly renewing its bark, if the spaces from which it is taken are immediately covered with damp moss. Specimen No. 3 is the new bark formed over the same spaces from which the barks sent through Mr. Markham to Mr. Howard in July last was taken,—this bark is consequently of eight months growth, and is much thicker in proportion than bark of the same age formed on young wood. The object in submitting this small specimen of renewed bark is to ascertain whether bark so formed is likely to prove of as much commercial value as that formed in the usual way ; should it do so, it will prove of immense practical value, inasmuch as it will enable us to remove stripes of bark from the trunk, perhaps with the greatest advantage after a growth of from six to seven years, at the same time immediately covering the spaces with damp moss as the bark is removed. When treated in this manner, new bark will form over the entire surface in from six weeks to two months, when the moss may be taken off, the bark being then capable of performing all its functions without any protection whatever, and perhaps should be permitted to attain a growth of six or seven years before the same bark is again removed. Although it is possible, I do not see that any deterioration in the market value of the bark can be caused by this treatment, and should it prove successful, it will have the immense advantage of enabling us to procure at least three times the produce of bark which could be had under any other system.

6. When the branch or stem of a Cinchona tree is covered with moss for a few months, the bark increases rapidly in thickness, and consequently in weight. The lower portion of specimen No. 4 illustrates the effect produced on the bark when treated in this manner ; the object in submitting this specimen is to ascertain if the increased thickness

in the bark, and consequently the greater cellular development is likely to facilitate the deposit of alkaloids.

7. I fear that the specimens now sent may perhaps be too young to enable Mr. Howard to come to a definite conclusion, but I trust they may enable him to indicate the probable future results; and with the permission of Government, I will further prosecute the experiments above noticed, as I consider it desirable not to lose sight of the fact that we are only beginning the cultivation of a plant the correct treatment of which is but little known. It is therefore important that we endeavour as early as possible to arrive at a system of cultivation which will produce the greatest yield of alkaloids and bark with the least expenditure of time and capital.

- No. 1. Specimens of bark from wood of the preceding year.
- „ 2. Bark from wood of current growth.
- „ 3. Specimen of bark formed over the spaces from which the bark had been removed in July 1862.
- „ 4. Specimen of bark, the lower ends of which have been covered with moss since September 1860 until the date of being removed, March 22nd 1863.
- „ 5. Specimen of wood and bark of preceding year.
- „ 6. Wood of preceding year.
- „ 7. Wood and bark of current growth.
- „ 8. Old leaves which had fallen spontaneously from the plants dried in the sun.
- „ 9. Green leaves gathered from the plants and dried in the shade.
- „ 10. Decoction of Cinchona leaves, boiled for half an hour, to which one-third of its bulk of brandy has been added to preserve it.
- „ 11. Infusion of Cinchona leaves, to which also one-third of spirit has been added.

ORDER THEREON, 11TH APRIL 1863, No. 634.

1. A copy of this letter and the specimens referred to in it will be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

2. The Government think it desirable that experiments of the kind described by Mr. McIvor should be prosecuted as opportunities offer, and the results published for general information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government

REPORT ON THE BARK AND LEAVES OF CINCHONA SUCCIRUBRA GROWN IN INDIA.
BY J. E. HOWARD, ESQ.,

To the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of reporting that the specimens of Cinchona bark and wood, together with dried leaves and decoction made from the same, which were forwarded from the Neilgherry hills in Southern India by Mr. McIvor, reached me in good order on the 23rd of May last, and that I have since submitted them to careful examination.

2. The appearance of the bark indicates that it has been gathered and dried under favourable circumstances. It is full of sap, which, in some cases, exudes a little at the cut ends, and, forms what is called a resinous ring or circle. The specific gravity is considerable, and the thickness, especially of the fifteen months old bark, is remarkable for the time of growth, being about one-tenth of an inch in some of the quills, which curl much in upon themselves in drying. The external surface is warty, and the colour more of a tea-green than is usual in the bark as it is imported from South America; but, as it is not cut there at so early a stage of growth, it is difficult to form an accurate comparison in this

respect. The taste is that of "red bark," being compounded of the bitter of the alkaloids and the more nauseous taste of kinovic acid. The powder resembles that of good Peruvian bark.

3. In order to make the best analysis of the small quantity of bark at my command, I commenced with 500 grains of that of the second year's growth, and was able to obtain therefrom a first and second crystallization of white sulphate of quinine. By thus specifying the whiteness, I mean to imply that the bark had not the commercial disadvantage which frequently attends the "red bark" at a more mature stage of growth, resulting from the fact that the colouring matter has in these last become so much implicated with the alkaloids as to make the task of purification a difficult one. The crystallizations I obtained were mixed with some sulphate of cinchonidine which is commercially (but not medicinally) a disadvantage, and one which always attends the products of "red bark." I also obtained cinchonine, and other usual products of the process as from South American bark, viz., kinovic acid, kinate of lime, gum, cinchona red, &c. The product of alkaloid in a rough state was estimated at 4.30 per cent. A second trial of the same quantity enabled me to decide more accurately the percentage product in purified alkaloids. I found the total contents 3.30 to 3.40 per cent., and of this (soluble in ether) quinine and some cinchonidine, 2.40 per cent., leaving .60 per cent. of cinchonine, which crystallized freely, and also .30 or .40 loss chiefly in water of the hydrated alkaloids. This result must be considered extremely favourable.

I have noticed the product of some fine quills of South American red bark as 3.60 per cent.,* the larger bark of the same parcel producing 3.91 of alkaloid. Dr. Riegel obtained from 1 oz. red bark of best quality 4.16 per cent. by Rabourdin's process, or 3.90 by that of Buchner. Of this 2.65 per cent., soluble in ether, was reckoned as quinine, and the rest was sent down as Cinchonine.† I have obtained a much higher percentage of alkaloid from large and peculiarly fine "red bark," but I see no reason to doubt that even this higher percentage would be attained in the East Indies, if time were allowed for the growth.

The exact period at which it would be advisable to cut the bark must be ascertained by experiment, but I think this should take place as soon as the bark attains to a thickness which would repay the cultivation. There would be positive disadvantage in allowing the bark to attain such an age as is indicated by many of the specimens from South America, if the object to be attained is the extraction of the alkaloids; since there is a continual process of deterioration‡ of these after a certain period of the history of the bark, which is connected with the oxidation of the red colouring matter, and the production, in very old trees, of those fine descriptions of bright red bark which command indeed a high price in the market (as much at the present time as eight shillings per pound,) but which would not, in many cases, be more valuable for the production of quinine than bark of one year's growth.

I next examined the younger bark of one year's growth, taking care to select the most mature portion, and found that it yielded 2.59 of alkaloid, of which 2.55 (soluble in ether)

* "Illustrations of Nueva Quinologia," under head C. Succirubra, p. 15.

† "The characteristic peculiarity of red bark is that it ordinarily contains, and that quite irrespective of the brightness of the colour, a much larger proportion of alkaloid than most other kinds, amounting to as much as 3 to 4 per cent. of the substance of the bark, and this divided amongst the alkaloids quinine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinicine? and aricine?" The finest sample in my possession, of the best quality of C. Succirubra (bright red throughout) is of a parcel imported in 1850, containing 391 per cent. of alkaloids, which sold for £0.8.9. per lb. The quill of this same parcel yielded me 3.6 per cent. of alkaloids. "This sort is represented by Bergen in his Monographie der China, pl. 1, fig. 5, 7, 8, 9."

‡ "Pharm. Central-blatt," for July 1852.

§ Described in my "Illustrations of Nueva Quinologia," under head C. Succirubra, p. 14.

"The pieces of flat red bark possessing the finest colour are generally remarkable for their specific lightness. having a texture analogous to that of wood that has lost its firmness by incipient decay. Indeed it is by a process of eremacausis that the red bark acquires its colour, the cinchotannic acid in which it abounds having become oxidized so as to act the part of an acid, and is with difficulty separated: the chlorophyll has disappeared; kinovic acid is still present; gum, which contributed to the so called 'resinous' character, and was abundant in the bark of the smaller branches, has undergone a decrease. But the most remarkable feature is the altered condition of the alkaloids themselves. Quinine, which formed a considerable portion of the whole, is now greatly diminished, Cinchonine, and cinchonidine remaining much the same. The total percentage has undergone no diminution, but rather the contrary, and an alkaloid, quinicine (?) * which was either entirely absent from the smaller quills or present in a feeble portion now appears in a notable quantity."

* Also Aricine or perhaps the Quino of Batka. Central-blatt, 1859, No. 58.

appeared to be quinine and cinchonidine, and in part crystallized into tolerably white sulphate, which showed perhaps a rather larger proportion of cinchonidine than in the older bark. On the other hand, the proportion of Cinchonine seemed notably less, viz., only 0.04, but it is possible that the separation was not exactly affected between the cinchonine and cinchonidine, which is not easily accomplished by ether in such small portions.

The above result induced me to pay further attention to the leaves, concerning which the absence of any carmine sublimate by heat led me at first to an unfavourable conclusion. The decoctions and infusions made by Mr. McIvor, though in perfectly good condition, showed that the contents changed most rapidly under the influence of the oxygen of the atmosphere as soon as ammonia was added to the at first decidedly acid liquor.

Fortunately, a good supply of several ounces of dried leaves had been sent over, and from these I succeeded in obtaining quinine, though in very small quantity, but presenting its usual characteristics, dissolving in acids and precipitated by alkalis, as a whitish hydrate, soluble in ether, and left by this on evaporation as a resinous looking body, having the usual bitter taste, also crystallizing not only as a sulphate, but as an oxalate of quinine (the latter being the more critical test), but nevertheless presenting a characteristic implication with resinous or extractive matter, such as is usually met with in the very smallest quills or canutillos of South American bark, in analyzing which it is frequently difficult to purify the quinine from this adhesion. I obtained first from these leaves to the extent of 0.11 of alkaloid, of which part was soluble in ether, the remainder in spirits of wine, and afterwards 0.19 of precipitate still more combined with astringent matter. From these data, it seems to follow that the leaves will not supply a material for the extraction of quinine, but that they will nevertheless be very useful when used fresh or in recently prepared decoction or infusion for the cure of the fevers of the country. To this end the abundance of kinovic acid they contain, equal (weighed in the rough state) to 4.20 per cent., may also conduce.

I have not much to remark as to the No. 3 (bark renewed over spaces previously cut) as the quantity sent was too small for chemical examination; but I obtained abundantly by heat the crimson sublimate which marks the presence of alkaloids, and the promise from the external characteristics was good. The No. 4 (bark covered up with moss for some months) seems to me a successful experiment of Mr. McIvor's, especially since I notice very abundantly in this bark the crystals of kinovate of quinine, which I have described* as I found them in the "red bark" of South America, and now find again, quite as plentifully in the older bark sent from India. I may add that, generally speaking, the structure of the barks as shown by the microscope makes it evident that the plants had grown vigorously and under circumstances favourable to their full development.

I reserve any opinion as to the best method of drying the bark, to which Mr. McIvor alludes, till I have had the opportunity of examining further specimens.

* "Illustrations of Nueva Quinologia." Mic. Obs., p. 7.

"In order to gain as much information as possible from the rich bark under consideration, I made sections of a portion for microscopic investigations, and was rewarded by some appearances which I had not before seen." "The general structure of the bark was fundamentally the same with fig. 13 and 13 (which indeed was from bark taken out of the same chest) but the eye was at once arrested by very numerous stellate groups of crystals, diffused irregularly throughout the substance of the bark."

APPENDIX No. VIII.

A.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1859-60.	Actuals of 1860-61.	Actuals of 1861-62.
I.—Land Revenue, &c.			
1. Land Revenue....	410,76,093	398,72,754	408,40,400
2. Sayer....	2,46,794	7,75,460	6,92,520
3. Abkaree....	29,26,474	30,71,253	33,34,070
II.—Assessed Taxes....	10,92,421	20,20,662	28,49,590
III.—Customs....	25,55,772	29,53,879	23,25,220
IV.—Salt....	64,71,146	70,67,893	86,83,230
VI.—Stamps....	9,30,409	15,25,651	31,04,580
VII.—Mint....	11,21,668	12,70,270	6,81,880
X.—Law and Justice....	3,67,191	2,71,854	3,34,170
XI.—Police....	23,084	31,312	32,810
XII.—Marine....	1,27,979	2,31,708	1,06,660
XIII.—Public Works....	2,12,779	3,58,084	3,95,900
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States....	34,46,430	34,46,430	34,46,430
XV.—Miscellaneous....	37,31,876	24,91,454	34,91,280
XVI.—Interest....	27,750	21,750	19,500
Total Receipts...	643,57,866	654,10,444	703,38,840
DISBURSEMENTS.			
A.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks....	1,67,127	4,97,348	2,50,340
B. I.—Charges against Income, Revenue Departments.			
1. Land Revenue, &c....	44,10,119	52,30,025	48,49,780
2. Assessed Taxes....	5,798	82,000	1,21,680
3. Customs....	2,16,211	1,85,414	1,80,580
4. Salt....	9,01,166	18,34,109	11,09,560
6. Stamps....	53,809	61,204	1,16,990
7. Mint....	8,21,653	12,13,514	3,17,700
II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ..	41,03,565	50,14,896	35,22,140
IV.—Miscellaneous Payments....	35,033	41,138	14,600
Total B. Charges against Income...	105,47,354	136,62,300	102,32,130
C.—Army....	494,78,859	371,78,599	390,12,710
E.—Public Works....	76,39,842	64,98,109	73,62,430
F.—Civil Services.			
II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments ...	21,57,005	17,08,078	19,51,010
III.—Law and Justice....	43,58,329	32,67,605	33,33,240
IV.—Police....	5,14,466	22,85,043	33,33,020
V.—Education, Science and Art....	5,98,716	5,54,644	5,87,180
VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services....	1,12,480	1,11,439	1,02,480
VII.—Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for Chari- table and other Purposes....	18,52,998	20,46,048	18,83,730
VIII.—Marine....	2,00,169	6,93,754	3,19,610
IX.—Miscellaneous....	8,08,255	9,27,955	1,55,700
X.—Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary....	21,505	14,937	53,510
Total F. Civil Services....	106,23,923	116,09,503	117,19,470
G.—Interest....	8,35,212	16,16,987	6,32,870
Grand Total, Disbursements...	792,92,317	710,62,846	69,209,950
Surplus...	...	...	11,28,890
Deficit....	149,34,451	56,52,402	...

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(Continued.)

B.

Statement showing the amount received and paid at the Bank of Madras on account of Government, during the official year 1862-63.

	1862-63.		
	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
RECEIPTS.			
Income Tax	2,51,485	2	5
Stamps	90,314	10	0
Law and Justice... ..	1,09,614	6	1
Police	25,189	6	0
Local Loans	1,46,600	0	0
Service Funds	9,69,050	2	7
Local do.	49,746	13	8
Deposits	2,41,278	5	9
Remittances in Specie	212,60,438	15	5
Do. of the Public Works Department	98,953	8	4
Bills drawn	196,37,466	4	2
Military Remittances	8,44,465	1	2
Miscellaneous... ..	7,28,492	5	8
<i>Account Current with London.</i>			
Bills payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council ...	23,711	3	1
Madras Railway Company	18,83,341	2	6
Miscellaneous	9,466	13	0
Remittances from other Governments.	2,11,000	14	11
Post Office Remittances (Imperial)	15,322	2	3
Electric Telegraph Remittances do.	50,282	6	11
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	466,46,219	11	11
Refunds of Income Tax	27,965	8	10
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	6,91,215	2	2
Salaries, Establishment Contingencies and Pensions.	42,23,003	1	6
Interest on Imperial Loans... ..	36,76,067	8	8
Do. on Local Loans... ..	1,47,523	7	10
Loans under Liquidation	18,958	3	7
Service Funds	6,08,279	11	6
Local do.	1,15,356	13	3
Deposits	3,55,185	13	2
Remittances in Specie... ..	52,71,420	13	2
Do. of the Public Works Department	7,78,100	8	0
Bills discharged	29,67,160	1	0
Military Remittances	65,93,605	2	8
Bullion Certificates	60,36,389	11	11
Miscellaneous.	10,78,818	3	10
<i>Account Current with London.</i>			
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council ...	28,26,133	11	11
Madras Railway Company	51,24,186	11	6
Irrigation and Canal Company	12,85,214	10	8
Great Southern of India Railway	1,15,357	7	0
Miscellaneous	22,519	4	6
Adjusted charges on account of other Governments	99,434	10	10
Remittances to other Governments	33,54,998	12	7
Post Office Remittances (Imperial)	1,61,477	3	2
Electric Telegraph Remittances do.	1,37,423	8	7
	457,15,795	15	10
Balance on the 30th April 1862.....	54,72,624	2	0
Receipts during the official year 1862-63...	466,46,219	11	11
	521,18,843	13	11
Disbursements do. do. ...	457,15,795	15	10

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Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1863.

RECEIPTS.										DISBURSEMENTS.														
Official year.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.			Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	
1860-61...	221,95,430	3	10	179,93,262	8	11	19,94,750	0	0	421,83,442	12	9	219,14,005	3	6	209,09,969	0	6	19,94,750	0	0	448,18,734	4	0
1861-62...	172,27,219	3	2	236,82,616	0	6	...	...	...	409,09,835	3	8	162,86,545	5	2	218,20,669	8	7	...	...	...	381,07,214	13	9
1862-63...	...	...	...	466,46,219	11	11	...	...	...	466,46,219	11	11	...	...	...	457,15,795	15	10	...	...	...	457,15,795	15	10

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

D.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency during the Official year 1862-63.

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly				Annual amount of Increase.		Annual amount of Decrease.	
			Increase.		Decrease.					
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
<i>General Branch.</i>										
G. I. 51 Telegram.	1862. June	6 Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, Temporary Establishment engaged in bringing up arrears of Work in the Foreign Department ... ..	...	...	195	0	0			
G. I. 6 a & 60 a	August	13 Do. Establishment transferred from the late General Treasury	649	8	0					
G. I. 851	October	31 Do. 2 Extra Gollahs at 7 Rupees	14	0	0					
M. G. 666	September	15 Do. Increase to the Salary of the Superintendent Government Gazette Press from 1st May 1862.	50	0	0			yearly for 4 years.		
Secretary of State 144	August	30 } Gazette Press Establishment ... ..	...	...				
G. I. 5,435	October	13 } Bungalow and Chuttrum Establishment in Kistna, Bellary, Madura and Malabar ... ..	...	...	468	0	0			
G. I. 1,255	October	25 } ... ..	...	...				
M. G. 1,932	November	28 } ... ..	...	...				
G. I. 710 G.	September	26 }	56	8	0					
M. G. 45	1863 January	14 A Writer for the Office of the Central Committee Madras Exhibition... ..	...	...	25	0	0			
M. G. 131	February	4 } Major Gill, on Special duty at Adjunta ... ..	...	...	242	0	0			
M. G. 513	"	5 } Canarese Translator's Establishment ... ..	...	...				
G. I. 3,929	February	5 } Persian and Hindustani Establishment	65	0	0					
G. I. 826	March	11 } Tamil Translator's Establishment	65	0	0					
M. G. 506	April	30 Government Secretariat Public Department allowance to a Clerk for Special duty in the Confidential Department ... ..	...	...	25	0	0			

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly		Annual amount of Increase.		Annual amount of Decrease.	
			Increase.		Decrease.			
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
G. I. 279	1862.	Bangalore ...	...	...	20	8	0	
G. I. 1,048	September	Canarese ...	...	...	21	0	0	
	December	Jaulnah ...	...	...	10	8	0	
		Kamptee ...	...	...	10	8	0	
		Mercara ...	...	...	10	8	0	
		Poonamallee ...	...	...	15	12	0	
		Paulghaut ...	...	...	5	4	0	
		Quilon ...	...	...	20	8	0	
		Trimulgherry ...	...	...	24	8	0	
		Wellington ...	...	...	21	0	0	
		Arcoot ...	...	...	21	0	0	
		Berhampore ...	...	...	5	0	0	
		Saint Mary's, Fort ...	...	...	30	4	0	
		Bellary ...	...	...	10	8	0	
		Calicut ...	...	...	10	8	0	
		Trichinopoly ...	...	...	26	4	0	
		Vizagapatam ...	...	...	15	12	0	
		Masulipatam ...	...	...	26	4	0	
		<i>Educational Branch.</i>		...	...	...	...	...
			155	13	4	347	8	0
			1,870	0	0	4,170	0	0
G. I. 1,904	April	Presidency College and Normal School at Madras. Revision of Establishment ...	400	0	0			
M. G. 142	May	Mr. Arbuthnot's higher rate of Salary as Director of Public Instruction ...	500	0	0			
G. I. 3,829	June	Civil Engineering College—Revision of Establishment ...	504	0	0			
M. G. 33	1863.	1 Additional Clerk ...	15	0	0			
	January	31						

* This decrease is nominal, the Establishments having been transferred to the Military Department.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly				Annual amount of Increase.		Annual amount of Decrease.	
			Increase.		Decrease.		Rs.		Rs.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
M. G. 759	1862. October	25 Sheriff's Office— Sweeper Scavenger... ..								
					5	5				
M. G. 1,782	October	29 Civil Court at Cuddapah— 1 Writer... .. Mangalore—1 Writer... .. Rajahmundry—1 Civil Record keeper Bellary Principal Sudr Ameen's Court— 1 Writer Salem Principal Sudr Ameen's Court— 1 Writer								
M. G. 2,043	December	16 Extra Establishment in the Civil Court of Chittoor			89	8				
M. G. 2,078	December	20 One Examiner and a Clerk for the High Court	50	0						
G. I. 1,378	December	15 Small Cause Court at Madras..	121	0						
G. I. 6,436	November	14 6 Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil. ...			60	0				
	1863.		150	8						
G. I. 4,049 G.	February	5 Civil Judge Kurnool	333	5						
G. I. 911	March	14 Increase to the Head Clerk in the Madras Town Police Court... ..	20	0						
G. I. 933	March	16 Revision of the Agency &c. Establishments in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and Courts in Masulpatam... ..	1,196	0						
M. G. 549	April	11 Jail Establishment at Coimbatore	58	0						
G. I. 1,514	April	15 Reporter of the decisions of the Madras High Court.. ...	400	0						
	1862.									
M. G. 2,103	December	23 Allowance to Major Wapshare, Joint Magis- trate, Ootacamund... ..	70	0						

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly				Annual amount of Increase.		Annual amount of Decrease.	
			Increase.		Decrease.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
G. I. 707 G.	1862 September 27 1863.	General Stamp Office...	1,105	9 4						
M. G. 561	March	21 Do. for six months...	58	0 0						
M. G. 2,634	Do.	18 Village Establishment, Malabar	100	0 0						
M. G. 2,489	1862.	6 } Postal Establishment, Bellary.	99	0 0						
M. G. 2,658	November 3 December 1863.									
M. G. 97	January	232 Sub-Magistrates at Gudaloor and Vaitre Malabar	135	0 0						
G. I. 217 G.	Do.	23 Sea Customs Establishment at Sherur, Naikencotta and Cundapur in the South Canara District	30	0 0						
M. G. 250	February	5 Tappal Peons Wynad Talook, Malabar	15	0 0						
M. G. 390	Do.	25 Salt Establishment, Kistna District...	104	0 0						
M. G. 455	March	3 Salt Establishment Godavery, from 1st February to 30th June 1863.								
		" 1st April to 30th June " 180-0-0								
		" 1st April to 30th June " 240-0-0								
G. I. 186 G.	January	15 Temporary Survey Establishment in the Coimbatore District	600	0 0						
G. I. 4,047 G.	February	5 Collector of Kurnool ...	356	0 0						
G. I. 924	March	16 Temporary Establishment for assisting Mr. Pelly in his revision of Revenue Establishment...	333	5 4						
			60	0 0						
			12,903	14 8	50	0 0	1,54,847	0 0	600	0 0

[illegible]

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, &c.—(Concluded.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly				Annual amount of Increase.		Annual amount of Decrease.	
			Increase.		Decrease.		Rs.		Rs.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
M. G. 443	1862. October	31 Governor's Agent at Chepauk— 2 Extra Writers at 15 Rupees for 3 months.	30	0	0					
M. G. 35	1863. January	10 Protector of Emigrants' Establishment	44	0	0					
M. G. 15	Do.	15 Sarkils Establishment	...	...	...		
		Tanjore—	...	...	381	0	0			
M. G. 480	1862. December	2 Establishment of Hyder Tippoo's and Kandian Mahls	...	...	84	0	0			
		Marine Branch.	1,254	0	0	465	0	0	15,048	0
M. G. 133	May	19 Masulipatam, Signallers, Lascars, &c.	...	...	16	0	0			
G. I. 2,477	March 1863.	26 Establishment at Out-Ports...	413	1	4	...	...	
M. G. 9	January	6 2nd Assistant Master Attendant Madras and his Establishment	364	0	0					
M. G. 17	January	16 3 Peons to watch Coals (Office of Superintendent of Marine)...	12	0	0					
M. G. 28	Do.	30	166	10	8					
M. G. 1,147	1862. May	23 } Mr. Farmer, Sub Marine Diver...								
M. G. 1,712	August	13 }								
			955	12	0	16	0	0	11,469	0
									192	0

FORT SAINT GEORGE, CIVIL PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, }
21st August 1863.

W. J. RAYNOR,
Officiating Civil Paymaster.

APPENDIX No. IX.
DEWAN'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE
FOR THE YEAR 1037 (1861-62).

CIVIL JUSTICE.—In the course of this year, the Civil Procedure Act of British India with a few necessary modifications, was adopted in the Courts of Travancore; and the Sudder Court observe that considerable improvement in the Administration of Civil Justice has followed this measure.

Courts of Small Causes have been established, and they are expected to work successfully.

A better distribution of Judicial business has been effected this year. One Zillah Judge sits to transact the business on the Criminal side, and the other Judges sit on the Civil side, instead of all the Judges sitting to do the same work. Much public time is thus saved.

The salaries of many of the Judges have been increased, though they yet stand lower than what they should be. They are sure to be further increased as the Courts improve in their efficiency, and to the extent the improving state of the public Finances permits.

The subjoined Statement shows the aggregate number of Suits instituted, decided, and pending during the years 1036 and 1037; the comparison appearing generally favorable.

<i>Original.</i>						<i>Appellate.</i>				
Year.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Pending.	Pending.	Appeals admitted.	Total.	Decided.	Pending.
1036	1,249	5,292	6,541	5,058	1,483	348	359	707	316	391
1037	1,483	5,427	6,910	5,733	1,177	391	367	758	362	396
Special Appeals.						Reviews.				
1036	72	16	88	42	46	61	26	87	33	54
1037	46	42	88	30	58	54	18	72	23	49

The value of the Suits before the Courts in the year 1037, was upwards of ten lacs of Rupees.

The following Statement is of interest as exhibiting the average duration of Suits since the adoption of the new Procedure Act.

<i>(B)</i>		<i>Original.</i>			<i>Appellate.</i>		
Courts.		Average duration during the 7 months subsequent to the new Code.			Average duration during the 7 months subsequent to the new Code.		
		years.	months.	days.	years.	months.	days.
Palpanabapoorom Court.	2	3	...	2	2
Trevandrum do.	3	21	...	1	16
Quilon do.	2	9	...	1	8
Alleppey do.	2	10	...	2	1
15 Moonsiffs' Courts.	1	1	...	...	...

Greater attention has been enforced to the execution of decrees in this year.

A better system for registration of deeds is under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The advance made in this branch of Justice, is perhaps more than that in the other.

There is a nearer approach to uniformity in the punishments awarded than before.

The promptitude with which cases of more than ordinary gravity are decided is remarkable as contrasted with the lamentable delays of old.

A favorable impression has been produced on crime, and all classes of people feel more than ever the supremacy of the Laws.

The following Statements contain some Criminal statistics that may not be uninteresting.

C.

Statement shewing the number of Police Cases pending, filed, decided and remaining in the four Criminal Courts, up to the end of Carcadagom 1037.

Zillah Courts.	Pending on the 31st Carcadagom 1036.	Filed.	Total.	Decreed.	Duration of cases.			Remaining.	No. of cases under 3 months.	Do. less than 6 and more than 3 months.	Do. above 6 months.	No. of Prisoners consigned.	Do. released.	Do. acquitted.	Do. on bail.	Do. died.	Do. convicted.	Do. hanged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous imprisonment & lashes.	Do. with fetters.	Do. flogged.	Do. Simple imprisonment.	Do. fined.	No. of prisoners in confinement.				Remaining.
					Years.	Months.	Days.																	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	
Palpanabapoorom...	18	131	149	137	1	16	12	12	...	...	...	354	2	127	34	...	191	...	100	11	11	25	44	69	211	280	245	35
Trevandrum	27	207	234	231	...	15	3	3	...	...	...	511	...	193	57	1	260	1	174	4	2	37	42	62	377	439	402	37
Quilon ...	4	259	263	253	...	11	10	7	...	...	...	640	...	286	44	...	310	2	159	28	16	57	48	49	485	534	488	46
Alleppey ...	16	236	252	248	...	24	4	3	1	...	...	698	1	199	128	4	366	...	131	49	6	31	149	108	417	525	459	66
Total...	65	833	898	869	...	...	...	29	25	1	3	2203	3	805	263	5	1127	3	564	92	35	150	283	288	1490	1,778	1,594	184

Statement specifying the manner in which the Sudder Court have disposed of the Criminal Decrees submitted to them by the Criminal Courts in 1037, out of the 869 as per Statement (C) agreeably to Section II, Regulation I of 1036.

D.

Court.	Arrears on the 31st Carcadagom 1036.	Received.	Total.	Disposed of.	DURATION OF CASES.			Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
					Years.	Months.	Days.			
Sudder Court.....	4	77	81	81	...	...	16	26	11	44

On the whole, there is no doubt that the administration of Justice is undergoing some improvement, though unquestionably it will require the steady, well directed and enlightened efforts of the Sudder Court for years, to bring matters up to that standard which the country requires.

POLICE.—The number of cases that came before the Police in the year was 9,281. This is larger than the number of preceding year, but such increase does not import the increase of crime.

Of the 9,281 cases in question, so large a number as 7,461 were petty offences.

Two thousand and fifty-two persons were placed in confinement by the Police preparatory to their trial, out of those who were charged in the nine thousand and odd cases that came before them.

Of these 2,052 persons, 1,342 were in confinement for periods not longer than 5 days, 377 for periods not longer than 10 days, 149 for periods not longer than 15 days, 72 for periods not longer than 20 days, 59 for periods not longer than 30 days, and 53 for periods longer than 30 days.

Compared with the state of things half a dozen years ago, these results show that considerable success is attendant upon the steady efforts of all concerned, to minimize the sufferings of the accused.

The Police Officers have been steadily urged to do their work with zeal and promptitude. The average duration of the cases that came before them in the year under review was less than ten days according to the account sent by them.

By repeated Circular Orders and publications in the *Travancore Government Gazette*, instances of exemplary punishment have been made known to the people with very salutary effect.

It is only right to state that owing to the zealous and assiduous co-operation of several Officers of State, the Police has greatly improved in its efficiency.

In point of security of property and person, so far as crime is concerned, Travancore need not shrink from comparison with the neighbouring territories.

While there are many to whose exertions such a favorable result is largely due, the two Dewan Peishcars, Shungoony Menon and Rama Row deserve to be placed high in the list.

Before quitting this subject, it is desirable to mention that it is in contemplation to organise a Police Force somewhat on the plan which has been pursued in the Madras Presidency.

JAILS.—The total number of persons in the Jails of the country at the end of the year, was 667. Of these

46 were life-prisoners, one of whom was a female.

33 were sentenced to hard labor for periods from 16 to 28 years.

22 were sentenced to hard labor for periods from 11 to 15 years.
 113 do. do. do. from 6 to 10 do.

The rest for less than 5 years.

The total number of deaths in the Jails was 146 out of 1,287 prisoners admitted into the Establishment in the course of the year.

They were as follows :—

58 from Cholera.
 33 „ Dysentery.
 43 „ Small-pox.

The rest died of miscellaneous diseases or from other natural causes.

It is not possible at this moment to ascertain precisely what proportion of these deaths occurred from advanced age, or in the ordinary course of nature. Due allowances should, of course, be made for such deaths. Still the death-rate is very high. Under the able and energetic direction of the present Durbar Physician, Dr. Ross, the Central Jail at Trevandrum is undergoing a thorough sanitary reform, while greater attention is paid to patients, and hence there is every hope of the death-rate greatly diminishing.

Three prisoners escaped from Jail in the course of the year. Of these, one was re-captured.

A new Central Jail on an improved plan is proposed to be erected on a site perfectly healthy.

When the Public Works Department is properly organised, it is intended to employ a considerable proportion of convicts in cutting stone, preparing mortar, sawing timber and other work of the kind.

LAND REVENUE.—The receipts from land, amounted to 14,63,793 Rupees. This is up to the proper standard, the year having been favorable to agriculture in general.

The efforts made to realise the taxes punctually are increasingly successful, assisted as they have been by a rule adopted in the course of this year of charging interest on arrears of Land Revenue.

The rate at which the land-tax (payable in kind but levied in money) is converted into a money payment, was revised at the end of this year.

The rates were different in different parts of the country, and were exceedingly low compared with the market rates for a series of years. With a view to uniformity and simplicity, and also with a view to obtain some additional revenue to the Sirkar by way of compensation for the considerable reduction of the monopoly prices of Tobacco simultaneously effected, the rate was made 3 annas and 4 pice per parah as respects all the talooks from Trevandrum northwards. This is very favorable to the Ryot compared with the rate to which the Sirkar has an undoubted right to raise it, viz; the average market price, which is upwards of 5 annas.

Prices of produce continued high this year also, but not from deficient production.

A proper survey and re-assessment of lands and gardens will give the Sirkar a considerable additional revenue to which it has every just claim, and which would be useful in carrying out several reforms of great importance.

Such an operation as regards the garden lands of the country will be undertaken without much delay.

The delay which has hitherto occurred need not however be much lamented; as it has more than ever stimulated the improvement of landed property.

The splendid forest lands of Travancore have begun to attract the attention they deserve. Coffee planting is likely to be carried on extensively and successfully in the country.

Before many years elapse, a considerable revenue from Coffee will come into the Public Treasury, besides the many advantages to the country to be expected from the expenditure of capital on its waste lands.

A public garden has been set on foot at a spot on the Western Ghats called Peer-mode. A European Superintendent looks after it. The object aimed at is to cultivate Cinchona principally, and to carry on experimental cultivation of other kinds.

Several minor improvements have been made, and innumerable petty abuses have been checked; but the limits of a report like this do not permit of a detailed description of them. They have indeed produced much good in the aggregate.

One illustration however may be given. It was the usage to make innumerable petty advances to the Ryots for the supply at different times of the various provisions required for the use of the Pagoda and Ootperah at Trevandrum. In the first place, these advances could not reach the Ryot, except after passing through several hands too often remarkable only for their power of absorption. Then again, the system imposed on each Ryot, the trouble of leaving his house and cultivation for a time. What provisions he delivered, were under-measured by the receiving officials, and so also was he subjected to loss. The price that was supposed to be paid to him was far below the market price. The system led to large outstanding balances, which were kept suspended over the head of the Ryot for years. At last the Sirkar too often found it impossible to recover these balances.

Efforts are making to supersede such a pernicious system entirely. In the year under consideration, action was taken to a good extent. Provisions to the annual value of 10,000 Rupees have been procured through the agency of Contractors. The relief to the Ryot thus given is obviously very considerable. No efforts are spared to expand the contract system thus already successfully introduced, and it may be hoped that increasing success will attend these efforts every year.

CUSTOMS.—The Revenue from the Customs for 1037 amounted to 3,44,402 Rupees. It is higher than that of the previous year by about 72,794 Rupees. The revenue of the year under review has been the highest on record. The increase is chiefly attributable to the revision of the Export Tariff published and brought into operation at the end of the Malabar year 1036.

The duty levied on Pepper, nearly 58,000 Rupees, is not included in the above.

The following Statement gives the quantities and Tariff values of the chief Exports.

Goods.					Quantities.	Tariff value Rupees.
Copra ...	...	...	...	...	Cwt. 1,98,666	15,89,445
Coir ...	...	...	...	...	" 86,692	5,93,926
Chickney or Soopary	...	...	...	...	Candy. 3,176	3,85,742
Dry Ginger...	...	...	...	...	Cwt. 15,406	1,53,853
Cocanuts	...	...	...	...	No. 58,46,441	1,46,210
Cocanut Oil	...	...	...	...	Cwt. 9,616	1,34,649
Salt-fish ...	...	...	...	...	" 49,655	99,509
Tamarind ...	...	...	...	...	" 27,207	82,711
Wood in logs	...	...	...	...	" ...	82,583
Molasses ...	...	...	...	...	" 9,662	69,044
Poonaka Oil	...	...	...	...	" 8,428	67,772
Palmyra Jaggery	...	...	...	...	" 12,233	43,695
Coffee...	...	...	...	...	" 1,941	37,370
Coir fibre ...	...	...	...	...	" 4,544	32,494
Hides...	...	...	...	...	" 2,111½	25,650

Total Rs.... 35,44,653

In this year, 3,710 candies of Pepper were exported from the country. At 80 Rupees per candy, the value of the Exports may be estimated at very nearly three hundred thousand Rupees. This staple yielded an Export duty of nearly 58,000 Rupees as already observed.

At the end of the year, the rates of duty on Exports and Imports were raised as indicated below on account of the considerable reduction made in the monopoly selling price of Tobacco.

	5 per cent.	duty raised to	6
	8	do.	do.
	10	do.	do.
			12

The Sirkar feels confident that this enhancement of duty will in no way affect trade unfavorably amid the various encouragements which act upon it. As soon as the Finances admit of it, some of the above rates of duty will be lowered.

SALT.—The sales have been as follows :—

Year.	Quantity sold. Parahs or Garce.	Amount. Rs.
1036.....	13,54,294	3,526 $\frac{1}{2}$
1037.....	13,55,426	3,529 $\frac{1}{2}$
		4,35,253

The increase in the Salt revenue is due chiefly to the enhancement of the selling price in the southern talooks, in assimilation to that in the northern.

TOBACCO.—The sales were :—

	Candies.	Rs.
In 1036.....	3,940 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,50,731
„ 1037.....	4,375 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,73,271

Towards the close of the year under review the selling price of Tinnevely Tobacco was reduced by about 37 per cent., and that of Jaffna Tobacco by about 41 per cent. The results of these measures, and of the reduction in the early part of 1038 in the price of Coimbatore Tobacco by about 38 per cent., as well as of the supersession a short time prior to the date of this report of the monopoly of one of the descriptions of Tobacco, that of Tinnevely growth, as an experimental measure, by a system of Import duty payable when Tobacco is taken out of the bond, will be treated of in the report for that year. But it is confidently expected that these results will be largely of a favorable character.

It is satisfactory to observe that the Revenue from Tobacco is now realised with much less trouble to the cultivator than some years since. Inquisitorial searches are comparatively few. False accusations, which used to be prolific sources of gain to corrupt officials, are now almost unknown.

A very important change was effected this year in the mode of selling Tobacco. The usage hitherto was to sell the staff to certain merchants appointed to each district and to no other.

This system had some advantages, but they were far outweighed by its evils. It was in fact a series of monopolies. The Sirkar had its monopoly ; but under it, a small knot of merchants held a monopoly for each district.

One great evil was that the price at which the consumer could get the staff through the hands of the several monopolists, was exceedingly high.

Such a system was put an end to. Orders were sent to sell the Tobacco, not to a few, but to all merchants of respectability. This freedom of trade, and the reduction of the monopoly price by the Sirkar to the extent of about five lacs of Rupees, have cheapened the article to the consumer so largely that the consumption has since increased by no less than 50 per cent.

OTHER ARTICLES.—The sales of Cardamoms, Ivory, Bees-wax, &c, were—

	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees-wax.		
	Candy.	lbs.	Rs.	Candy.	lbs.	Rs.	Candy.	lbs.	Rs.
In 1036.....	72	293	1,72,458	.....	1 250	2,526	.....	8	217 2,936
„ 1037.....	179	467	1,11,073	.....	0	0	.....	8	678 3,229

A proportion of the price of Cardamoms having been realized at the end of the preceding year and credited for that year accounts for the apparent decrease in the year under review. The prices realised ranged from Rupees 1,200 to Rupees 1,230 per candy, the latter being the highest rate ever obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Revenue under this head was—

	Rs.
In 1036.....	2,89,437
„ 1037.....	3,36,417

MINT.—The Coinage in the year was—

	Chuckroms.	Velly Fanams.
In 1036.....	3,82,326	1,30,669
„ 1037.....	15,54,910	70,080

ABKARRY.—Revenue—

	Rs.
In 1036.....	60,488
„ 1037.....	77,994

The latter amount includes the proceeds of the Opium farm, amounting to about 13,500 Rupees.

The desirableness of bringing under taxation this deleterious drug, the consumption of which appeared to be rapidly increasing, was adverted to in the report for the year 1860-61; and the measure was carried into effect in the following year, with the financial result above indicated.

EDUCATION.—Under the improved arrangements notified in the report for the preceding year, amongst which have been the formation of a Junior Department in His Highness the Maha Rajah's Free School with a distinct Master, but under the control of the Head Master, and the assignment for its use of a substantial and commodious building close to the principal School-room itself, the number of scholars is now double of what it was in the preceding year.

Their number and classification are given below.

Number of boys at the beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.	Total.	Caste or Creed.	Number removed during the year.	Number at the end of the year.
50	73	123	Bramins.	14	109
75	96	171	Malayali Sudras.	9	162
62	57	119	Pandi do.	10	109
24	39	63	Roman Christians.	5	58
7	13	20	Protestant do.	6	14
2	4	6	Syrian do.	2	4
4	3	7	Mahomedans.	1	6
6	2	8	Other castes.	1	7
230	287	517	Total...	48	469

Subjoined is the course of study pursued by the highest class at the present time.

Chambers' Grammar.

Morell's Analysis of Sentences.

Robertson's View of the state of Europe.

Murray's History of India.

White's History of England.

Scriptures.

Geography, especially of India.

Euclid, Books I, II and III.
 Algebra to Simple Equations.
 Arithmetic, Colenso's and Bernard Smith's.
 Natural Philosophy, (Joyce's Dialogues).
 The Steam Engine.

English Literature.....	{	Prose Selections, Selections in Poetry, Goldsmith's Deserted Village, Grey's Elegy.
English Language.....	{	Translations from Malayalam.
	{	Paraphrases.
	{	Writing from Dictation.
	{	Translations from English.
Malayalam Language...	{	Grammar.
	{	Punchathanthrum.
	{	Moral Duties.
	{	Lessons on Money-matters.

It will be observed that the above subjects have been selected with special reference to the Matriculation Examination for the Madras University.

It may be observed also that the Normal School established at Cannanore under Mr. L. Garthwaite is supported partly by Her Majesty's Government, partly by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, and partly by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin; its object being to train Masters for the District and other Schools in the territories of the three Governments.

Two Teachers and three Students from His Highness' Free School competed successfully for Scholarships maintained by the Sirkar for the 1st and 2nd grades, and they are expected to return in a few months to Travancore qualified for educational work. In a few words, the state of the School is full of promise for the future. Not less may be said of the District and Vernacular Schools under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Lafrenais, who was in March 1862 transferred from the Free School, of which he was 2nd Master, and appointed to the charge of those Institutions.

The educational Establishments maintained by the respective Missionary Societies in this country, continue to aid largely in the work of disseminating useful knowledge.

This is not an unfit place to mention prominently the event of His Highness Rama Vurmah, the First Prince of Travancore's visit to Madras in the course of this year. For years the fetters of custom confined the princes of the country within its narrow precincts, and prevented the acquisition by them of that knowledge which can be derived from a personal visit to other territories. The enlightenment of His Highness Prince Rama Vurmah, however, has at last broken the bonds of this inveterate and pernicious custom. His Highness proceeded in a private capacity by rail to Madras, where His Highness stayed long enough to become acquainted with some of the more prominent achievements of western civilisation. His Highness' example could not fail to exert a beneficial influence in Travancore, and some tangible benefits can be already pointed to. The Madras Government appointed the Prince a Fellow of the University of Madras in recognition of His Highness' acquirements.

MILITARY.—The Nair Brigade underwent no material change during the year under review. A reduction of the force to some extent is being effected, but this will be explained in the report for 1038 to which it properly belongs.

FORESTS.—No material improvement has taken place in the operations of the Forest Department, though it must be admitted that there is a large field for improvement. The working of a new Forest near Goodaloor with a separate establishment under an Assistant to the Conservator, having proved a failure, the services of that Subordinate Officer have been dispensed with. Some important changes to turn the Forests to greater account are under consideration, and they will be carried out either in the present year (1038), already drawing to its close, or in the next.

Private enterprise in the Forests has full scope; but measures are also taken to prevent wasteful clearances.

The Timber fees collected by the Sirkar, were—

In 1036.....	12,123 Rupees.
„ 1037.....	12,547 „

The Cardamom crop was—

In 1036.....	171 Candies.
„ 1037.....	70 „

This valuable produce is largely smuggled out of the country, and the depredations of robbers have increased as the profits of smuggling have augmented, owing to the increased price which Cardamoms now fetch in the market. The Sirkar proposes therefore to allow to the grower a larger share of the profits accruing from the Sirkar's sale of the produce, and this, it is hoped, will enlist the grower on the side of the Sirkar, whereas at present it is very obvious that he is as a general rule on the side of the smuggler. Under the changes which are under consideration, the Sirkar hopes that the yield of the Forests in this respect will largely increase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Abstract Return of Sick in the different Charity Hospitals of the Sirkar.

Stations. .	Years.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative amount of Sick in 1036 and 1037.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum	1,037	164	842	1,006	798	122	86	...	930
Quilon... ..	...	8	98	106	77	20	9	20	...
Alleppey... ..	...	34	125	159	102	22	35	14	...

Out-patients treated at the Trevandrum Charity Hospital..... 1,742

Do. do. do. Dispensary... 1,502

3,244

In the year under review, there was much less sickness than in the preceding one.

It is satisfactory to state that the people of the country are increasingly sensible of the superiority of European Medical treatment.

The Subordinates of the Medical Department require to be encouraged; and a new scale of salaries better calculated to remunerate this useful class of servants has received the sanction of the Sirkar.

VACCINATION.—The number of persons vaccinated was—

In 1036.....	12,369
„ 1037.....	13,190

It were to be wished that the operations of the Vaccinators were more extensive, but their labors are to a certain extent limited by the prejudices of the people as well as other causes.

OBSERVATORY.—The transactions in this department are thus described by Mr. Brown, the Director.

(1.) “ During part of this year, I was absent on leave in Europe, but the Observatory continued under my direction as before, through instructions left, and correspondence.

(2.) “ The usual work of the Observatory was continued, consisting of observations in Magnetism and Meteorology made hourly; the number of observations made yearly is

upwards of two hundred thousand (200,000); they have been reduced, partly corrected, and tabulated also in part.

(3.) "The monthly abstracts of observations were written out, and computations of the daily and hourly means were performed.

(4.) "Differences for Meteorological means intended to show the lunar effects were completed.

(5.) "Corrections were applied to the observations of the balance Magnetometer for 1858, and monthly abstracts were obtained for the years 1855 to 1858.

(6.) "Differences of hourly observations of Barometer were arranged with reference to the Moon's hour Angle.

(7.) "Tables of means of Meteorological observations for 1859, 1860 and 1861 were completed.

(8.) "Observations made at different heights on Agastyar in 1859 were reduced and compared.

(9.) "Computations for the heights of Agastyar and three other stations from Barometric and Trigonometric observations were performed.

(10.) "Reductions and corrections of Magnetic observations made during three years at Agastyar, and comparison with those at Trevandrum were proceeded with.

(11.) "Computations of Constants for the diurnal law of variation of Magnetic declination during the years 1853 to 1862 were carried on.

(12.) "Astronomical and other Tables for the Trevandrum Almanac were calculated and sent through the Press.

(13.) "Transit observations were made chiefly for the time required at the Observatory and for the fall of the Ball or Flag by which the time is given to Trevandrum.

(14.) "These are the principal works carried on at the Observatory in the year under consideration. I was also occupied with an instrument of my own invention for the measure of terrestrial gravity, which was constructed after my design and under my orders by Mr. P. Adie of London. This instrument was intended not only to show the variations of the Earth's attraction in proceeding from place to place upon the same level, but also vertically, so that the heights of mountains might be accurately determined thereby. It was also intended to prove whether terrestrial gravity varies at the same place with time, and even to show the variation of the lunar attraction, with the Moon on different meridians.

(15.) "This instrument though completed before I left Europe was detained by the maker to carry out some slight improvement, and it has never yet reached me. The importance of such an instrument to Science is so considerable that I shall request the Sirkar to sanction my outlay upon it as soon as it arrives here. I may add that the principle of the instrument was communicated by me to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in February 1861 and also to different persons in Paris. It has since then been re-invented by M. Babinet of the French Institute, who appears not to have heard of my prior publication. It has been described with much detail by him in the transactions of the French Academy of Sciences."

(16.) On my way hither, I stopped at Madras for the purpose of relating the Madras and Trevandrum Observatories by Magnetical observations. I also observed at Coimbatore, Trichoor, and Cochin on my way.

MUSEUM.—This Institution continues to attract interest and instruct Native visitors.

THE PRESS.—The Press continues useful to the Sirkar, and to private individuals as far as Sirkar work permits. The value of the work done in the year is estimated by the Superintendent at 3,000 Rupees.

THE UNJELL OR NATIVE POST.—The system in this department which had for years been characterized by slowness, irregularity, and abuses of many kinds, has been making rapid strides latterly towards improvement. It has been now assimilated as closely as local circumstances will permit with that in force in the British Territory; weights and distances being now properly regulated, and the indiscriminately gratuitous carriage of cor-

respondence and parcels of all descriptions and of all sizes and weights, which too many parties had been for years past at liberty to send by this medium, being superseded by the levy of very moderate and uniform rates of Postage; *bond fide* service letters and parcels from Sirkar officials, under proper restrictions, only being free. It appears from a report by the Superintendent of the department, that there were only 9 complaints, 7 of delay and 2 of loss of letters, in the course of the whole year, whilst the number of letters, &c., received for despatch was more than (400,000) four lacs, a sufficient proof that the working of the department is efficient and satisfactory. Some difficulties and delays were for a time experienced as regards remote Hill stations, but these too have latterly been obviated.

PUBLIC WORKS.—It would be desirable here to quote from the Dewan's *Financial Report*, addressed to the Resident for the year under notice.

"It is satisfactory that the State was able to lay out such a large sum as about 270,600 Rupees on Public Works, which exceeds the outlay in the previous year by about 42,000 Rupees. You are aware that the Government of His Highness is fully alive to the importance of adding to the really useful Public Works of the country. It is felt to be so very desirable to execute Roads, Canals, Bridges, Irrigating Reservoirs and Channels, Schools, Hospitals, Court-Houses, &c., &c., that the Sirkar would have gladly spent even more than what it has, had there been the requisite scientific agency at its command."

Subjoined is a Statement showing the chief particulars of the expenditure on Public Works in 1037.

Description of Work.						Amount of expenditure in 1037 as per accounts received.
						Rupees.
Special Maramut Works.	Anandu Victoria Martunda Vurmah Canal					96,542
	Southern Road from Trevandrum to Arambooly					30,494
	Minor Roads					1,535
	Canjirapully and Peermode Ghat roads					13,791
	Alleppey Tramway					4,477
	Do. Light-house					27,645
	Munro Lights ... ..					...
	Engineer's Workshop					1,405
Total Rupees...						1,75,889
Irrigation Works.	For digging and repairing Tanks					3,668
	" " Channels					2,985
	" repairing Breaches, &c... ..					259
	" removing sand from Paddy-fields					8
	" repairing Salt-pans ... ..					...
	" masonry works					903
	" repairing Wooden bridges					2,920
	" " small roads					1,247
Total Rupees...						11,990
Public Buildings						68,359
Miscellaneous Works						19,507
Grand Total, Rupees...						2,75,745

To quote again from the same Report.

"The Victoria Canal has absorbed a large proportion of the total expenditure. It is to be hoped that under the coming Engineer, a good portion of this Canal will come to be soon opened to the public."

"The Southern Road leading from Trevandrum to Palamcottah has been almost thoroughly repaired. The extremely dilapidated condition of this road before these repairs were undertaken, and the difficulty is in consequence opposed to traffic could be adequately conceived only by those who had seen it. The cost of such repairs in the year under review was about 30,000 Rupees. No funds could have been better spent than on such a work. Considerable traffic passes over this road, and the exchanges between Travancore and Tinnevely must greatly benefit by the repair of this line."

"Of the progress made in the making of the Peernode road, you are of course fully aware; and so I need not remark upon it."

"The Light-house at Alleppey was completed in the year 1037. It is a useful monument of the Sirkar's desire to promote commerce and to add to the great natural advantages of the fine Port of Alleppey. This edifice is mounted with an illuminating apparatus of the most improved construction got out from England. Both the Light and Light-house were visited by His Excellency Sir William Denison, and I believe they afforded great satisfaction."

"The outlay on Palaces, Bungalows, and such other buildings may, in the aggregate, seem still high, but it has been reduced within narrower limits than before—and I need not remind you that I am anxiously endeavoring to prevent extravagance in this direction."

FINANCIAL.—An Account Current of the Receipts and Charges for the year 1037 is subjoined.

Receipts.	Sirkar Rupees.	Charges.	Sirkar Rupees.
Balance in Goods, Cash, &c. of last year	18,12,068	Judicial Establishments	85,206
Land Revenue	14,63,793	Police	61,246
Customs... ..	3,44,402	Nair Troops	1,41,911
Abkarry	77,994	Elephant and Horse Establishments	34,251
Tobacco	13,73,271	Salaries of the Officers, &c., of the Huzzoor Cutcherry and Districts.	4,44,483
Pepper	57,886	Palace expenses	4,87,620
Salt	4,35,253	Pensions	1,01,599
Cardamoms and other goods...	13,76,44	Public Works	2,70,599
Timber	14,047	Cost, &c., of Goods sold	5,28,028
Miscellaneous	4,19,397	Advance for purchase of goods for the year 1038	3,606
		Contingent Charges	1,92,525
		Expense on the occasion of Her Highness the Junior Ranees Marriage	30,076
		Repayment of the Pagoda Loan.	90,000
		Pagodas	5,06,699
		Oottoooperahs	3,08,476
		Subsidy to British Government...	8,00,342
		Items written off the Accounts.	10,449
		Balance in Cash and Goods, &c....	20,38,639
Rupees.....	61,35,755	Rupees...	61,35,755

It may be sufficient here to quote from the Dewan's Financial Report for the year under consideration.

“ The total Revenue of the State for the year amounted to 43,23,687 Rupees, which exceeds that of the previous year by very nearly 2,20,000 Rupees.” “ But in reality the increase was higher still.” “ About a lac of Rupees worth of Timber was not brought to sale in the year, because it was deemed advantageous to reserve it for a time, and again in the year under review no Revenue was derived from the sale of Pepper, owing to the abolition of the monopoly ; whereas about 95,000 Rupees were realised in this direction in the previous year. If these two circumstances be taken into account, the results of 1037 will appear to surpass those of 1036 by upwards of 4,00,000 Rupees.

And—“ Summing up all the items of expenditure, the total is 40,86,667 Rupees, which compared with the expenditure of the preceding year, namely, 44,22,244 Rupees, shows a saving of no less than 3,35,577 Rupees.

Again—“ Another most satisfactory feature of the Account Current herewith (with report) submitted obviously is, that the expenditure is below the receipts by the considerable sum of 2,37,000 Rupees.”

Further—“ The balance and its particulars are shewn in the Account Current itself, and generally bear testimony to the satisfactory state of the Finances.”

The Estimates prepared of the receipts and expenditure of the following year hold out hopes of sustained financial improvement. It may be stated with certainty, that there will be no deficit ; on the contrary a handsome surplus is expected ; a portion of which would be applied to the complete discharge of the Pagoda Loan incurred in times of financial pressure ; while the rest would remain available for extended operations in the Public Works Department and for purposes of general improvement.

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY }
TREVANDRUM, 8th June 1863. }

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

**DEWAN'S GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS 1036 (1860-61)
AND 1037 (1861-62).**

JUDICIAL.—The subjoined are Statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Courts under this Government in the years under report.

Civil Justice.

In the 2 Moonsiffs' Courts.

Years.				On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	...	...	...	45	343	388	273	115
1037	...	...	...	115	1,207	1,322	919	403

In the 2 Small Cause Courts.

Years.				On the File	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	...	...	...	...	466	466	30	436
1037	...	...	...	436	834	1,270	976	294

In the 2 Zillah Courts.

Years.				On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	...	...	...	679	1,244	1,923	1,492	431
1037	...	...	...	417	432	849	534	315

In the Appeal Court.

Years.				On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	...	...	...	144	76	220	126	94
1037	...	...	...	94	83	177	103	74

Civil Decrees Executed.

Years.				No. of Cases executed.	Remaining unexecuted.
1036	...	...	...	420	3,756
1037	...	...	...	2,532	1,086

Criminal Justice.

The subjoined are Statements of Criminal Cases filed and disposed of.
Before a Single Criminal Judge.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036 ... ..	...	3	3	2	1
1037	1	14	15	15	...

In the 2 Criminal Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	24	143	167	149	18
1037	18	103	121	110	11

In the Sessions Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	1	39	40	33	7
1037	7	32	39	34	5

In the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	9	10	19	19	...
1037 ... ..	...	4	4	4	...

The subjoined is a Statement of Police Cases filed and disposed of
by the District Police Officers in the years under report.

Police.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1036	1,285	1,221	64
1037	1,136	1,080	56

Jails.

There are two Jails, one at Ernacollum and the other at Trichoor.

Prisoners in the Jails.

	1036	1037
Ernacollum	92	81
Trichoor	94	99

Inland Navigation.

The Backwater and its tributary streams in the Cochin Territory afford great facility for the conveyance of Merchandize.

There are two Ports in this country, one at Mallipoorom and the other at Narakel.

Ports, Harbours, and Lights.

In consequence of a mud flat, off the latter port, the water is smooth there at all times of the year, and it is capable therefore of affording shelter to vessels in distress during the south-west monsoon. The Madras Government are in possession of full particulars on the subject, afforded by the Master Attendant of Cochin. It will only be necessary here to observe that the Cochin Government have erected a Flag Staff at the port in question, and have it in contemplation to place a Light thereon.

FINANCIAL.*Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies.*

	1036.			1037.		
Subsidy to the British Government.	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Established allowance to H. H. the Rajah and Establishment	1,46,296	2	3	1,54,441	14	0
Dewassom Establishment	50,597	15	8	50,734	15	7
Oot Perahs Establishment	36,936	13	9	38,481	2	11
Public Servants' salaries	1,30,645	0	7	1,41,632	2	3
Pensions	12,976	10	7	11,107	1	1
Public Works	77,488	10	10	1,24,030	9	10
Contingencies... ..	2,26,226	15	4	3,29,941	4	7
Total.....	8,81,167	5	0	10,50,369	2	3

Military.

About 300 Sepoys and the required Native Officers are maintained by this Sircar, chiefly for guards at the Palaces, Public Offices, and Jails.

Population.

MISCELLANEOUS.—According to the last Census, which was taken in the year 1032, M. E., the population amounts to 399,056 souls.

<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	125,385
Female	128,603
	<hr/>
	2,53,988
<i>Children.</i>	
Male	74,183
Female	70,852
	<hr/>
	1,45,033
 Total...	 3,99,056

The nature of the Emigration contemplated in Act XLVI of 1860 having been communicated to H. H. the Rajah, His Highness has been pleased to permit the recruitment within his territories of labourers for the French Colonies, and provision has been made for the due protection of such of His Highness' subjects as may be desirous of emigrating.

Emigration.

During the year under report, a considerable extent of Forest Land has been leased out for the cultivation of Coffee on the Nelliampathy Hills, situated within the Chittoor District of this Sircar. The names of the Lessees and the extent of Land respectively leased out to them are hereunder particularized.

Forests.

Frederick Dundas Faithfull, Esq. of Bombay.	250 Acres.
Campbell Mackintosh Keir, Esq. of do.	160 do.
Jerome Burns, Esq.	200 do.
Norman Stewart and John Brown McIntyre, Esqrs. ...	1,000 do.
James Walker, Esq.	1,000 do.
John Brown McIntyre, Esq.	250 do.
John Henry Berry, Esq. of Cochin.	200 do.

The terms on which these lands have been leased out are as follows:—

(1.) The land to be rent free for the first three years, and after that period to be assessed as follows.

(2.) A quit rent of one Cochin pootten per parah of land or $12\frac{1}{4}$ poottens, equivalent to Annas ten and Pice 4 per acre, to be payable for 9 years and after that, the land to be assessed at a permanent rent of Rupees $1\frac{1}{2}$ per acre.

(3.) As the measurement of the land, previous to its being cleared, may be more or less incorrect, the land to be again measured after it has been cleared, and the permanent rent to be assessed on the area thus correctly ascertained.

(4.) The right to depasture cattle on the adjoining grass lands to be conceded so long as they may not be required for other purposes.

(5.) Teak, Blackwood, and Ebony, being Sircar monopolies, to be felled and removed by the Sirkar as soon as practicable after the selected land is leased out, and should the Sirkar fail to do so within six months from the commencement of the lease, the Timber to become the property of the Lessee, liable, however to the payment of a seigniority of 4 Rupees per candy for Teak, and 3 Rupees per candy for Blackwood and Ebony.

(6.) All other trees to be the property of the Lessee on payment by him of the usual Kuttee Kanun or Fee on their removal from the Estate.

(7.) The land to be enjoyed by the Lessee as long as the rent is regularly paid; but in the event of the rent falling in arrear for more than one year, his improvements thereon as well as any other available property to be sold to make good the same.

(8.) Should the Lessee relinquish the land, before it has been cleared and planted, he shall pay to the Sirkar the full rent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee per acre from the day, on which the land was given to him, to the day on which he notifies to the Sirkar that he has relinquished it.

(9.) The produce of the land to be liable to an Excise or Export duty not exceeding 5 per cent. ad valorem.

(10.) All existing roads and paths to be reserved for the public use.

(11.) The Government reserves to itself the right of constructing any Roads, Channels or public Buildings required for the public convenience and for making the lands accessible; but when improved lands are taken up for such purposes, the improvements to be paid for at a fair valuation.

(12.) The Government also reserves to itself the right over all running water beyond the quantity necessary for the plantation through which it passes.

VACCINATION.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases.
1036	7,795	6,896	899
1037	7,531	6,613	918

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of In and Out-patients in the years under report is as follows :

Years.	In-Patients.				Out-Patients.			
	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
1036	280	246	7	27	1,402	1,376	26	...
1037	317	281	12	24	1,487	1,421	36	30

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY, }
COCHIN, 21st May 1863. }

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,

Devan.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,

Resident.

APPENDIX No. X.
A.

Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII of 1855 from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Excess for this year.		Deficit for this year.		Total balance to credit of the Port.		Total deficit against the Port.		Remarks.
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Ganjam ...	386	11 4	385	1 10	1	9 6	1	9 6	Rs. 7,509 disbursed for completing approaches to the Pier.
Monsoorcottah ...	657	5 3	535	10 8	121	10 7	...	...	254	2 4	...	...
Calingapatam ...	929	11 9	516	1 4	413	10 5	...	...	890	6 11	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	1,820	11 7	2,073	10 0	...	...	252	14 5	4,072	8 6	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	1,238	3 3	1,090	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,949	7 1
Cocanada ...	8,824	9 4	6,943	7 5	1,881	1 11	...	...	6,348	2 10	...	...
Masulipatam ...	*1,687	14 4	543	13 6	1,144	0 10	...	...	1,364	2 0	...	...
Madras ...	40,441	5 2	39,323	8 3	1,117	12 11	...	...	68,860	2 11	...	...
Cuddalore ...	490	0 9	422	6 0	67	10 9	...	...	1,515	5 5	...	...
Tranquebar ...	412	5 4	352	0 0	60	5 4	...	...	3,034	0 5	...	...
Negapatam ...	1,680	12 8	1,989	11 0	...	...	308	14 4	4,909	3 7	...	...
Tuticorin ...	4,343	14 0	2,982	14 6	1,360	15 6	...	...	6,596	9 2	...	...
Cochin ...	9,137	9 9	5,582	12 1	3,554	13 8	...	...	9,199	12 9	...	...
Calicut ...	2,877	6 3	2,543	4 4	334	1 11	...	...	5,734	3 4	...	...
Tellicherry ...	962	13 8	1,090	11 9	...	...	127	14 1	1,935	7 0	...	...
Cannanore ...	1,838	14 6	742	6 4	1,096	8 2	...	the	8,104	2 4	...	...
Mangalore ...	2,032	8 0	1,109	15 0	852	9 0	...	...	6,472	9 2	...	...
Total Rupees...	79,762	12 11	68,297	13 3	12,154	10 6	689	10 10	1,20,292	8 2	1,949	7 1	

* The expenses of the establishment of this Port are borne by Government and those of the Light establishment by the Port Fund.

Pa

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
				RS. A. P.		
Ganjam.	Ganjam.....	6	3,787 ³ / ₄	236 12 0	2	1,159
	Monsoorcottah.....	20	11,358 ¹ / ₂	362 5 6	5	2,600 ¹ / ₂
	Sonnapore.....	2	1,232 ¹ / ₄	... ..	...	...
	Barwah.....	...	...	... ..	...	...
	Calingapatam.....	9	5,671 ¹ / ₂	344 14 6	12	7,905 ¹ / ₄
	Poondy.....	3	1,375	... ..	1	490
	Bapanapadu.....	...	...	... ..	...	...
	Total...	40	23,425	944 0 0	20	12,154 ³ / ₄
Vizaga- patam.	Vizagapatam.....	26	15,152	338 2 6	10	5,725-50
	Bimlipatam.....	33	18,569-14	914 9. 4	18	11,256-75
	Conada.....	...	...	... ..	...	...
	Pentacotah.....	4	1,228 ¹ / ₂	... ..	11	4,085 ¹ / ₂
	Pudimudaka.....	...	...	... ..	2	733
	Total...	63	34,950	1,252 11 10	41	21,800
Godavari District.	Coringa.....	...	...	... ..	...	...
	Cocanada.....	59	25,460	2,575 8 3	57	25,868
	Narsapore.....	...	...	... ..	...	...
	Total...	59	25,460	2,575 8 3	57	25,868
a st.	Masulipatam.....	33	12,127 ¹ / ₂	622 11 9	15	9,277 ¹ / ₂
	Nizamnatam .....	...	...	... ..	...	...

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Madura.	Keelacuray.....	...	...	RS. A. P.	231	18,964½
	Davipattam.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Paumben.....	...	...	...	411	46,425
	Tondy.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	...	642	65,389½
Tinne-velly.	Tuticorin.....	26	17,862	3,182 4 0	3	787
	Vypaur.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Coilpatam.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Coolasagarapattam.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	26	17,862	3,182 4 0	3	787
Malabar.	Cannanore.....	59	23,740	979 9 0	6	3,338
	Tellicherry.....	18	4,549	274 15 0	6	3,090
	Callay.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Baragaree.....	10	2,832	...	...	...
	Quilandy.....	9	4,706	...	...	...
	Calicut.....	64	18,734	684 10 0	...	...
	Beypore.....	14	5,499	...	...	...
	Tanore.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany.....	1	75	...	...	...
	Chowghat.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin.....	192	50,043	4,817 7 3	14	5,999
	Total...	367	1,11,178	6,756 9 3	26	12,427
South Canara.	Mangalore.....	41	13,662½	380 7 9	252	25,236½
	Mulki.....	...	...	...	2	59½
	Manjeshwar.....	...	...	...	13	917½
	Cassergode.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumbla.....	...	...	...	17	1,006½
	Udipi.....	...	...	...	14	417½
	Barkur.....	...	...	...	152	3,985½
	Cundapur.....	...	...	...	157	11,253½
	Baidur.....	...	...	...	8	67½
	Naikinkatta.....	...	...	...	2	26½
	Total...	41	13,662½	380 7 9	617	42,970½
Madras	Madras.....	241	1,94,355	26,952 0 0	42	28,044

Statement showing the wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year 1862-63.

Name of Ship.	Tons.	Nation.	Date of wreck.	At what Port.	Remarks.
Estelle et Reine...	430	French.	20th April.	Near the bar of the Pennair River.....	This vessel was on her voyage from Cocanada to Marseilles with a cargo of Gingly seeds, and on the night of the 20th April 1862 she struck on the sand bank at the mouth of the Pennair river in the District of Nellore. Loss of the vessel attributed to a strong current having set the vessel out of her course. All hands saved, also portion of the cargo, which was sold by auction together with the wreck. Particulars of this wreck not received in time for insertion in last year's report. This vessel was on her voyage from Mauritius to Bombay in ballast, and at 7 P. M. on the 27th April 1862 she struck on the south end of the Byrangore reef during a squall from N. W. and was immediately forced over nearly on her broadside and became a total wreck. No lives were lost, the crew being all saved together with Rupees 20,000 specie in the Ships' boats, some landing at Calicut and the remainder at Mangalore. The loss of the vessel was attributable to an error in the Chronometer. Particulars of this wreck not received in time for insertion in last year's report.
Ship Sultan.....	1181	British.	27th April.	Byrangore Reef.....	
Barque Defiance...	512	British.	12th May.	260 miles East of Trincomallee.....	
Schooner Susanah.....	...	Native.	July.	Near Volionoakum Madura District....	This vessel was laden with timber and on her voyage from Moulmein to Madras, and having sprung a heavy leak was abandoned on the 12th May 1862 about 200 miles east of Trincomallee, the crew being taken off the wreck by the American Ship Aramintha and landed at Trincomallee. When abandoned, she was completely on her beam ends and the whole of the poop was breaking up, she subsequently drifted across the Bay and was picked up near the mouth of the Rangoon river. One Native child was drowned. This vessel was lost on the coast of Madura early in July last, crew and passengers all saved, she was engaged in the trade between Tuticorin and Colombo.

APPENDIX No. X.—(Continued.)

C.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year 1862-63.

Name of Ship.	Tons	Nation.	Date of wreck.	At what Port.	Remarks.
La France.....	...	French.	28th Sept....	Near Munsoorcottah.	<p>This vessel parted from her anchor during a gale on the 28th September 1862 at the port of Munsoorcottah and drove down the coast for some distance, but succeeded in beating back to the anchorage, she then let go her last anchor, but being too close in shore and within the influence of the surf, the cable parted and she struck at about 3 P. M. on the date abovementioned and subsequently broke up. The crew were all saved with the exception of the steward who was swept under the Ship whilst attempting to swim ashore. Part of the cargo consisting of Oil seeds, Horses and Cocanaut Oil was saved and sold by auction together with the wreck.</p> <p>This vessel struck on the Island of Minicoy at day break on the morning of the 19th November 1862 while on the passage from Galle to Suez. The crew and passengers landed on the island and were subsequently taken off by Steamers Ottowar and Azoff. Mails all saved, an enquiry was held in England upon the loss of this vessel when the Captain was acquitted free of blame, as it was shewn that an extraordinary current caused by a Cyclone about that time had swept the ship out of her course.</p> <p>This vessel was on the voyage from England to Madras, and had sighted the light from the deck at 3 A. M. on the 29th December 1862 bearing North West, the wind being from E. N. E. to N. E., and the ship heading from (according to evidence) North to North West. The ship was kept standing in towards the land on the starboard tack until about 5 A. M.; when much too close in with the land, an effort was made to put her on the other tack, but she missed stays and drifted bodily on shore at Trivatore. Passengers all safely landed</p>
P. & O. Steamer Colombo.....	...	British.	1862 19th Nov....	Island of Minicoy....	
Steamer Jason ...	1985	British.	29th Dec....	Trivatore.....	

the next morning, and it is expected that all the cargo will be recovered. Divers are being employed to recover it (copper and spelter) from the lower hold. No lives lost. An enquiry having been held on the circumstances which led to her loss, the Commander was adjudged suspension of his certificate for one year.

This vessel got on shore on the mud flat inside of Point Gode-ware on the 3rd January 1863, but was towed off with little damage by the Steamer Burmah which fortunately arrived at Cocanada just after the grounding of the "Michel."

This vessel left Masulipatam on the 25th January 1863 bound to Madras, and at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, while going between 9½ or 10 knots an hour, both under sail and full steam power, she struck on the coast about 40 miles north of Madras. A fire on shore was mistaken for the Ma-dras Light, although the Commander's reckoning by the log shewed that the vessel had only run 157 miles from Masulipatam at the time of the accident. An enquiry was instituted, which resulted in the suspension of the Commander's certificate for two years.

From Pondicherry bound to Tranquebar, grounded on the Cole-roon shoal about noon on the 13th February 1863, but got off without much damage the same evening and proceeded on her voyage on the 15th.

The Pearl was from Calcutta and bound to Cocanada on the night of the 8th May 1863, she struck on the sand bank north of Point Godeware, but was subsequently got off with but little damage, assistance having been rendered by the Master Attendant of Cocanada.

Michel.....	...	French.	1863 3rd January	Near Cocanada.....	This vessel got on shore on the mud flat inside of Point Gode-ware on the 3rd January 1863, but was towed off with little damage by the Steamer Burmah which fortunately arrived at Cocanada just after the grounding of the "Michel."
Steamer Burmah....	...	British.	26th do.	40 miles North of Ma-dras.....	
Lady Harriet.....	...	Do.	13th Feby.	Coleroon shoal.....	From Pondicherry bound to Tranquebar, grounded on the Cole-roon shoal about noon on the 13th February 1863, but got off without much damage the same evening and proceeded on her voyage on the 15th.
Steamer Pearl.....	...	Do.	8th May.....	Near Cocanada.....	The Pearl was from Calcutta and bound to Cocanada on the night of the 8th May 1863, she struck on the sand bank north of Point Godeware, but was subsequently got off with but little damage, assistance having been rendered by the Master Attendant of Cocanada.

APPENDIX X.—(Continued.)

D.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of Coals at Madras and the out-ports, during the official year 1862-63.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
<i>Madras.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862... ..	7,532	9	1	6
Receipts... ..	4,895	4	0	0
	12,427	13	1	6
Expenditure	4,064	16	0	24
Balance on hand 30th April 1863	8,362	17	0	10
<i>Cocanada.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862... ..	380	5	2	4
Receipts... ..	130	15	0	18
	511	0	2	22
Expenditure	210	0	0	0
Balance on hand 30th April 1863	301	0	2	22
<i>Bimlipatam.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862... ..	9	19	0	0
No Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Balance on hand 30th April 1863... ..	9	19	0	0
<i>Munsoorcottah.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862	126	0	0	0
No Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Balance on hand 30th April 1863	126	0	0	0
<i>Cochin.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1862... ..	460	9	3	17
No Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Balance on hand 30th April 1863... ..	460	9	3	17

Statement of Troops, &c. arrived from England during the year 1862-63.

Name of Vessels.	Date of arrival.	Rate.	Number of				Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Steamer Mauritius.....	1862. October 6th	£. 7 16 5 25 0 0 9 10 0 25 0 0	8 0 5 0	340 *1 274 1	38 *1 19 0	46 0 9 0	* 3rd Class School Master and his wife. 0 School Master.
Ship Sydenham.....	October 17th						
		Total....	13	616	58	55	

Statement of Troops, Invalids, &c. embarked for England during the year 1862-63.

Name of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Rate for		Number of				Invalids		Insanes		Convicts.		Remarks.
		Invalids.	Effectives.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	
Ship Lady Melville.....	1862 April 30th	Rs. 250	...	...	1	1	1	1	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	
Steamer Golden Fleece.....	June 7th	250	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ship General Caulfield.....	Do. 28th	300	300	2	68	2	9	3	600	...	...	...	...
Do. New Era.....	July 27th	250	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Earl of Hardwicke.....	August 26th	250	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Cornwallis.....	September 26th	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	470	...	...	5	370	
Steamer Mauritius.....	November 29th	250	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Calcutta.....	December 30th	330	330	1	57	9	23	...	...	...	...	7	330	
Ship Renown.....	1863 January 17th	250	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steamer Queen of the South.....	March 4th	240	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ship Trafalgar.....	Do. 4th	350	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Lord Warden.....	Do. 5th	260	...	5	230	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Royal Stuart.....	April 19th	260	240	4	210	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
		255	235	4	174	...	19	1	550	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	16	748	64	105	10	12						

APPENDIX No. X.—(Continued.)

F.

Statement of Vessels passing through the Pumben Channel from 1849 to 1862 inclusive.

Calendar Years.	Square rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size.	
							Vessels	Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons.
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$
1852	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
1854	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,39,886	76	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
1858	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51 $\frac{3}{4}$
1860	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
1861	1,335	1,33,897	905	45,916	2,240	1,79,813	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
1862	1,050	1,00,907	894	38,994	1,944	1,39,901	96	43 $\frac{3}{4}$

G

Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben, from 1849 to 1862 inclusive.

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied.			Pilots' share.			Credited to Government.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1849	7,247	2	0	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6	
1850	4,684	8	0	1,171	2	0	3,513	6	0	
1851	10,525	5	0	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6	
1852	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6	
1853	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	0	8,679	4	9	
1854	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4	
1855	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7	
1856	13,168	5	0	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9	
1857	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9	
1858	12,820	8	0	3,203	2	0	9,617	6	0	
1859	10,647	1	0	2,661	0	3	7,986	0	9	
1860	17,144	5	0	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9	
1861	16,193	9	0	4,048	6	3	12,145	2	9	
1862	14,598	4	0	3,177	0	7	11,421	3	5	

APPENDIX X.—(Continued.)

I.

Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Year.	Name of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimar and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	REMARKS.
1862-63	Gunja Sahala...	...	...	...	34	At Rs. 24 per ton	Rs. 816	Benteak.	Measured under Act No. X of 1841.
	Pattimar Phatte Rahimany	...	...	...	87	68	5,916	Teak and Benteak.	Do.
	Maujee Hydross	...	...	...	23	22	506	Anjelly.	Do.
	Do. Cadrea.	...	...	...	24	25	600	Do.	Do.
	Pattimar Futha Ah Salam	...	...	...	147	48	7,056	Teak, Benteak and Anjelly.	
	Total...	...	...	...	315	...	14,894	...	

Statement exhibiting the difference between the Official years 1861-62 and 1862-63.

Year.	Total new tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	Total new tonnage of coasting crafts	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	REMARKS.
1861-62	260	...	Rs. 42,362	...	727	...	Rs. 24,115	Rs.	
1862-63	...	...	...	...	315	...	14,894	...	
	...	260	...	42,362	...	412	...	9,221	

APPENDIX X.—(Continued.)

J.

Statement of Vessels built in Malabar, Travancore, &c., but registered at Cochin, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated Value.	Wood.	REMARKS.
1862-63.	Pattimar Sultan Bahadur ...	...	At ...	RS. ...	86	At Rs. 70 per ton ...	RS. 6,020	Teak and Junglewood.	Measured under Act No. X of 1841. Built at Alleppee.
	Schr. Donna Maria ...	44	147 Rs. per ton...	6,468	...	...	...	Jack and Anjelly. ...	Do. Built at Tuticorin.
	Total...	44	...	6,468	86	...	6,020		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the Official years 1861-62 and 1862-63.

Year.	Total new tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	Total new tonnage of coasting crafts.	Difference in new tonnage.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	REMARKS.
1861-62.	216	...	RS. 21,146	...	100	...	RS. 1,533	RS. ...	
1862-63.	44	...	6,468	...	86	...	6,020	...	
	...	172	...	14,678	...	14	...	4,487	

APPENDIX No. XI.—(Continued.)

K.

Statement shewing the pilotage, tonnage and fees levied at Cochin during the year 1862-63.

Month and year.	Inward tonnage and fees.			Outward tonnage and fees.			Total monthly tonnage and fees.			3ths Pilot's share.	3ths Government share.	Remarks.
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Rs.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Rs.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1862.												
May... ..	2	592	65	5	1,658	155	7	2,250	220	132	88	
June.....	1	61	15	...	...	...	1	61	15	9	6	
July.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September...	2	885	80	2	885	80	4	1,770	160	96	64	
October.....	6	2,543	220	2	905	80	8	3,448	300	180	120	
November...	7	3,164	240	6	2,453	210	13	5,617	450	270	180	
December....	4	1,054	120	6	2,372	195	10	3,426	315	189	126	
1863.												
January.....	6	1,766	190	7	1,915	215	13	3,681	405	243	162	
February...	4	1,746	150	2	777	70	6	2,523	220	132	88	
March.....	7	2,620	230	7	2,894	250	14	5,514	480	288	192	
April.....	7	2,170	210	9	3,033	285	16	5,203	495	297	198	
Total...	46	16,601	1,520	46	16,892	1,540	92	33,493	3,060	1,836	1,224	

APPENDIX No. XI.

A.

The following Rules for observance in the operations connected with the recruiting and despatch of Emigrants to British and French Colonies have received the sanction of the Government of India.

I. The Agent selected and appointed by a Colonial Government to conduct the Emigration at Madras shall not enter upon his functions till approved by the Local Government, and this approval will be withdrawn in the event of misconduct, in which case Emigration to the Colony by which he is employed will cease until the appointment and approval of a new Agent, or the re-approval of the old one.

II. On the Agent receiving authority to act, he will take the necessary steps for obtaining Emigrants; but if he sends Recruiters into the districts they must each bear a pass signed by the Agent, authorizing them to recruit for one Colony only, and a printed paper in English and the Vernacular of the district in which they are to be employed, signed by the Protector, setting forth the chief terms and conditions under which Emigrants will have to proceed.

III. The Recruiters thus authorized are to present themselves to the Collector of the district in which they are to operate, or to one of his Assistants, and they are not to recruit until the District Officer has consented to their doing so, and has in token thereof countersigned their pass.

IV. Recruiters are to be specially careful not to entertain people, male or female, as Emigrants, who may be improperly abandoning their families; nor to allow young persons under eighteen years of age to join their bands without being accompanied by some relation of mature age. If application from the families of people who have left their homes, whether at Madras or up-country, under such circumstance is made, requesting that their embarkation might not take place, the Protector will forbid their proceeding on board, or if on board will cause them to be landed, if after inquiry such a step appears to be just and reasonable.

V. On a Recruiter having collected a sufficient number of intending Emigrants, they are to be conveyed before the Collector or his Assistant for examination, and on his being satisfied of the propriety of their emigrating, he will cause a register of them to be made out, showing their names, ages, relationship of children to those with whom they are proceeding, and the villages from which they have been recruited. He will then appoint a peon to conduct the party to Madras, requiring the Recruiting Maistry to furnish him with road batta for each individual at the rate of two Annas per day for adults and half that rate for children under ten. The peon on arrival at Madras will deliver them over to the Agent with the Collector's Register which is to be filed for reference, and the latter will insert their names in a Register to be kept at his Office in the same form as that in use in the Mauritius Emigration Office.

VI. The peon's pay and batta from the date of his taking charge of the party to that of his return to his district will be paid by the Agent.

VII. On being examined and registered, the recruits will be forwarded by the Agent to the dépôt, where they must remain at least five (5) full days before they can be embarked.

VIII. The Agent will establish a dépôt in a healthy and convenient part of Madras, subject to the approval of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, and of the Protector where the Emigrants are to be lodged and fed, and professionally attended in case of sickness without charge. It will be preferable that the dépôt be enclosed by a hedge, not a wall; but if the latter is considered necessary it shall not be higher than five feet.

IX. The Protector and Emigration Surgeon acting on behalf of Government shall have liberty at all times to inspect the dépôt and examine the Recruits.

X. As soon as convenient after arrival at the dépôt, the Agent will bring them before the Protector, who will explain to them the nature of the engagements they are about to

enter into; and all contracts of service shall be executed in the Protector's presence and shall bear his countersignature.

XI. On a vessel being selected for the conveyance of the Emigrants, the Agent shall inform the Protector thereof, transmitting at the same time the usual survey fee of 30 Rs., whereon the latter Officer will cause her to be examined by the Government Emigration Surveyor, and if approved, will apply to Government for a license, after obtaining the Commander's signature to the Bond of Indemnity required by the several Emigration Acts; but no vessels will be licensed to carry more than 350 statute adults.

XII. Boats shall be provided in accordance with the following scale :—

For Ships of 200 and under 500 tons, if the statute adults do not exceed 200... 3 Boats.

For Ships of 500 and under 800 tons, if the statute adults do not exceed 300... 4 "

For Ships of 800 and under 1,200 tons, if the statute adults do not exceed 350.. 5 "

One boat shall be a long boat and one a life-boat.

XIII. The Vessel being passed, the Agent will forward to the Protector samples of the provisions to be laid in, and on these being approved, the quantities according to the scales appended hereto are to be shipped, and a certificate signed by the Agent and Commander is to be submitted to the effect that they have been shipped and are of the same quality as the samples. In the event of a vessel being fitted with an apparatus for distilling sea water, the water may be reduced by one-third.

Tables A and D.

XIV. Medical Stores in accordance with the scales also hereto appended are to be submitted to the Emigration Surgeon acting on behalf of the Madras Government, and the Agent will forward to the Protector a certificate of their approval by this Officer, as well as one of their actual shipment signed by himself and the Surgeon proceeding in charge of the Emigrants.

Tables B and E.

XV. The Surgeon will in all cases be subject to the approval of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, and this Officer's certificate of approval is to be forwarded to the Protector.

XVI. Should the Surgeon be unable to converse with the Emigrants in their Vernacular language, one interpreter must be engaged for Ships proceeding to Colonies East of the Cape; and in all cases 3 must be employed for those proceeding West of the Cape.

XVII. The above preparations, having been completed and the vessel fitted up as follows, the Protector will proceed on board to examine her.

1. The space to be occupied by the Emigrants to be perfectly clear with the exception of the fitting.

2. The sides and upper part to be white-washed.

3. Light spars to be lashed to the midship stanchions fore and aft, three feet from the deck.

4. Three dirt tubs, one and a half foot high and two and a half feet in diameter, to be cleated on the lower deck, one forward, a second amidship, and the third aft.

5. Ladders to be fitted at each hatchway.

6. A sick bay to be erected on the lower deck, to be divided in half for different sexes, and one not to be included in the space allotted for berthing the Emigrants to be assigned on the upper deck for epidemic diseases.

7. Two air shafts, not less than three feet square, to be fitted leading from the upper to the lower deck; one aft, the other forward; as well as four metal ventilators, two aft and two forward.

8. Should the vessel not be provided with side scuttles, such additional ventilation through the deck to be made as the Protector may consider necessary.

9. One booby or slide hatch to be fitted on two hatchways.

10. A windsail to be fitted for each hatchway.

11. The upper deck to be clear of every thing but the Ship's fittings and the scuttle butts.

12. Two scuttle butts for the use of the Emigrants to be placed on the upper deck where most convenient.

13. Three life buoys to be kept in readiness, two forward and one aft.

14. Sufficient cooking places to be firmly secured on the upper deck.

15. Necessaries to be fitted on board on each side of the upper deck (not in the head) in the proportion of one to every seventy-five adults to be embarked; to have a shoot to carry off the soil clear of the Ship's side, and each to be supplied with a can and a bucket for water. One of these to be appropriated exclusively to the women and children.

16. A platform to be erected over the long boat for the special use of the Emigrants.

17. Boats to be clear and ready for use with oars, rowlocks and boat hooks.

18. Charts to be supplied necessary for the voyage, as well as a copy of Piddington's Law of Storms, or in French vessels, any other analogous work in the French language.

XVIII. On the day previous to examination, the Commander shall forward to the Protector a list of his Officers and Crew, including two Topasses, or Scavengers, to be engaged expressly for attendance on the Emigrants, together with a statement of the provisions and water laid in exclusively for their use.

XIX. At the same time shall be forwarded a list of the cabin passengers proceeding by the vessel and the servants each takes.

XX. The final examination proving satisfactory, the Protector will authorize the embarkation of the Emigrants, provided the Government Emigration Surgeon is satisfied that there is nothing in the state of their health, or in that of the general population of Madras, to render it unadvisable.

XXI. The Protector shall have the power to delay the embarkation, if in his opinion the weather is likely to be boisterous.

XXII. The Emigrants having been embarked, the Commander will be required to lodge with the Protector a duplicate list, setting forth their names, ages and occupations. After examination, one of these will be returned with the Protector's countersignature, accompanied when the vessel is proceeding to a French Colony by two copies of Sections 10 to 20 of the Act XLVI of 1860, with translation in Tamil and Canarese.

XXIII. No Native Passengers not embarked under the Act shall proceed in the vessel.

XXIV. Clothing and utensils shall be supplied to each Emigrant according to the scale annexed, and shall be shipped immediately after the Emigrants have been embarked.

Tables C. and F.

XXV. The vessel having complied with the regulations, the Protector will deliver the license to the Agent or Commander on receiving the fee of one Rupee on each Emigrant embarked.

N. B.—The above Rules have been prepared more immediately with reference to Emigrants to British and French Colonies who are shipped at British Ports. Subject, however, to the modifications necessary owing to local circumstances, they are to be considered equally applicable to Emigrants recruited in British Territory and shipped at a French Port.

[*Madras.*]

(cx)

Provisions, Firewood, Water, and Stores for a Ship conveying Emigrants from Madras to Mauritius or Réunion.

PROVISIONS.

For every Statute Adult, the Ship is licensed to carry.

Articles.	Quantity per day.	Remarks.
Rice...	24 ounces.	
Dholl...	4 "	
Ghee...	1 "	
Oil, Gingelee...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Salt...	1 "	
Turmeric...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Onions...	1 "	
Tobacco...	1 "	N. B.—The length of a voyage to Mauritius or Réunion is reckoned to be seven weeks throughout the year.
Chillies...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
Tamarind...	2 "	
Salt fish...	2 "	
Coriander...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Garlic...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
Mustard, Pepper and Cummin seeds...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
Soapnut...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	

For one week or seven days in addition to the above.

Choorah (Avil)...	2 lbs. per day.	One week's supply of Avil, Gram and Sugar to be taken on board and served out when the weather is such as to prevent cooking; 1 lb. of biscuits may be substituted for 2 lbs. of Choorah to those who desire it.
Gram, bhoot...	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	
Sugar...	2 oz. "	

Firewood.

For 100 Statutes or less...	...	400 lbs. per day.
Above 100 and less than 200...	...	600 " "
" 200 " 300...	...	700 " "
" 300 " 350...	...	750 " "

Water.

The quantity of water allowed to each Emigrant, children included, to be not less than five Imperial gallons per week, but if the vessel has a distilling apparatus, the quantity may be reduced by one-third.

Memo. of additional articles and fittings required for the voyage.

Lime juice...	2 Gallons per 100 men.	Booby hatch...	2
Rum or Brandy...	1 " do.	Hanging stove ..	1
Port Wine...	6 Bottles " do.	Scuttle Butts.	2
Pumpkins, large...	45 " do.	Oil, Cocanut....	4 Gallons.
Biscuits...	120 lbs. " do.	Wind-sails to each hatchway...	1
Bale fruit...	50 in No. " do.	Air shafts, 3 feet square...	2
Potatoes...	3 Maunds " do.	Deck ventilators.	4
Sheep...	4 in No. " do.	Life Buoys. ...	3
Preserved milk. ...	6 Gallons " do.	Dirt Tubs ...	3
Fowls...	24 in No. for 12 infants.	Sick Bay..	2
Boilers with covers and ladles.	2 per 100 men.	Necessaries..	4
Hatchet for cutting wood. ...	1 " do.	Bull's eye Lamps with padlocks..	2
Curry stone with roller. ...	1 " do.	Cabooses. ...	2
Swabs..	3 " do.	Rockets. ...	24
Brooms. ...	12 " do.	Blue Lights. ...	24
Buckets. ...	5 " do.	Storm Book. ...	1

THE MEDICINES.

Proportion of Medicines necessary for a Ship carrying Emigrants to Mauritius or Réunion

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Men.	For 200 Men.	For 300 Men.	For 400 Men.
Calomel... ..	One ounce & half	Two ounces.	Three ounces...	Four ounces.
Blue Pill... ..	One ounce.	Two ounces.	Three ounces...	Four ounces.
Rhubarb Powder..	One ounce.	Two ounces.	Three ounces...	Four ounces.
Compound Jalap Powder....	Six ounces.	Eight ounces.	Twelve ounces...	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha Powder....	One ounce.	One ounce & half	Two ounces and half... ..	Three ounces.
Opium... ..	One ounce.	Two ounces...	Three ounces...	Four ounces.
Dover's Powder... ..	One ounce.	One ounce & half	Two ounces...	Three ounces.
Magnesia... ..	One ounce.	Two ounces...	Three ounces...	Four ounces.
Epsom Salts...	Three pounds...	Six pounds...	Nine pounds...	Twelve pounds.
Chloride of Lime..	Ten pounds.	Twenty pounds..	Thirty pounds...	Forty pounds.
Tartar Emetic...	Two drachms...	Four drachms...	Six drachms...	One ounce.
Quinine... ..	One ounce.	One ounce...	Two ounces.	Two ounces and half.
Antimonial Powder. ...	Two drachms...	Four drachms.	Six drachms...	One ounce.
Extract of Colocynth Comp... ..	Four drachms...	One ounce...	One ounce & half	Two ounces.
Carbonate of Ammonia.	Six drachms...	One ounce...	One ounce & half	Two ounces.
Assafetida... ..	Four drachms...	One ounce...	One ounce & half	Two ounces.
Camphor... ..	Six drachms...	One ounce.	One ounce & half	Two ounces.
Camphorated Liniment.	Eight ounces.	Twelve ounces...	Sixteen ounces...	Twenty ounces.
Catechu... ..	One ounce.	Two ounces...	Three ounces...	Four ounces.
Prepared Chalk..	One ounce.	Two ounces...	Three ounces...	Four ounces.
Tincture of Opium.	Four ounces.	Six ounces...	Eight ounces...	Twelve ounces.
Turpentine...	Eight ounces.	Twelve ounces...	One pint...	Twenty ounces
Senna Leaves ..	Four ounces.	Eight ounces...	Twelve ounces...	One pound.
Blistring Plaster.	Four ounces.	Six ounces...	Eight ounces...	Twelve ounces.
Sulphur Sublimed.	Eight ounces...	Ten ounces...	Twelve ounces...	One pound.
Sulphur Ointment.	Six ounces...	Eight ounces...	Twelve ounces...	One pound.
Linseed Flour...	Two pounds.	Four pounds.	Six pounds...	Eight pounds.
Country Soap...	Twelve ounces.	One pound & half	Two pounds.	Three pounds.
Castor Oil...	Three bottles.	Six bottles...	Eight bottles.	Twelve bottles.
Oil of Peppermint.	One ounce...	Two ounces...	Two ounces...	Two ounces.
Adhesive Plaster (spread)... ..	One yard...	Two yards...	Two yards...	Two yards.
Simple Ointment.	Eight ounces.	Twelve ounces...	One pound...	One pound & half.
Ringworm Ointment ...	Eight ounces...	Twelve ounces...	One pound...	One pound and quarter.
Jeremie's Opiate... ..	1 Small oz. phial.	2 oz. phial...	2 oz. phial...	Two oz. phial.
Aromatic Spt. of Hartshorn... ..	Two ounces.	Three ounces...	Three ounces.	Three ounces.
Cholera Pills in Phial...	Six dozens.	Six dozens...	Six dozen...	Six dozens.
Cubebs Powder.	Two pounds.	Two pounds...	Two pounds.	Two pounds.
Sweet Spirit Nitre.	Eight ounces...	One pound...	One pound.	One pound.
Copaiba... ..	Eight ounces...	One pound...	One pound & half	One pound & half.
Sulphate of Copper.	One ounce.	One ounce...	One ounce...	One ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc...	Half ounce.	Half ounce...	Half ounce...	Half ounce.
Lunar Caustic...	Two drachms...	Three drachms...	Four drachms...	Four drachms.

THE MEDICINES—(Continued.)

Proportion of Medicines necessary for a Ship carrying Emigrants to Mauritius or Réunion.

INSTRUMENTS.	For 100 Men.	For 200 Men.	For 300 Men.	For 400 Men.
Glass measure (1 oz.)....	One... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One.
Glass measure (drop)....	One... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One.
Pestle & Mortar (Wedge-wood)...	One... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One.
Scales and Weights (Grains)...	One set...	One set...	One set...	One set.
Splints (Common). ...	One set...	One set...	One set...	One set.
Lint (prepared). ...	Two ounces.	Three ounces...	Four ounces...	Six ounces.
Cloth for Bandages. ...	One piece...	Two pieces...	Two pieces...	Two pieces.
Lancets (bleeding). ...	One... ..	One... ..	Two... ..	Two.
Silver catheter (middle Size)...	One... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One.
Spatula... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One.
Scissors, Dressing. ...	One... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One.
Infusion Pots... ..	One... ..	Two... ..	Two... ..	Two.
Bed Pans (Metal).. ...	Two... ..	Two... ..	Three... ..	Three.
Country Paper... ..	One quire...	One quire...	Two quires...	Two quires.
Penknife... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One.
Sago... ..	Five pounds.	Ten pounds...	Fifteen pounds...	Twenty pounds.
Arrow Root... ..	Five pounds.	Ten pounds...	Fifteen pounds...	Twenty pounds.
Small Tin Box: ...	One... ..	One... ..	One... ..	One.

I hereby certify that the Medicines according to the above scale have been shipped on board the _____ for the use of _____ Adult Emigrants proceeding to _____

EMIGRATION OFFICE,
of 186 .

Surgeon,
Emigration Agent.

Clothing to be supplied to Native Emigrants from Madras to Mauritius or Réunion.

For each Adult Male Emigrant.

- 1 Cumblie, (Native Blanket.)
- 2 Dhovtees, (Waist Cloths.)
- 1 Cotton Merzæ or Jacket.
- 1 Chintz Cap.
- 1 Tin Plate and 1 do. Mug.
- 1 Flannel Banian.

For each Boy.

- 1 Cumblie, (Native Blanket.)
- 2 Dhovtees, (Waist Cloths.)
- 1 Cotton Merzæ or Jacket.
- 1 Chintz Cap.
- 1 Tin plate and 1 do. Mug.
- 1 Flannel Banian.

For each Adult Female Emigrant.

- 1 Cumblie, (Native Blanket.)
- 2 Saddies, (Cloths.)
- 1 Tin Plate and 1 do. Mug.
- 1 Flannel Banian.

For each Girl.

- 1 Cumblie, (Native Blanket.)
- 2 Saddies, (Cloths.)
- 1 Tin Plate and 1 do. Mug.
- 1 Flannel Banian.

For each Infant.

- 2 Yards of coarse cloth for covering, and
- 1 Flannel Banian.

For sick Emigrants.

- 5 Extra Cumblies, for every 100 men.
- 6 Flannel Belts, for do.

APPENDIX No. XI.—(Continued.)

A.—(Continued.)

Provisions, Firewood, Water and Stores for a Ship conveying Emigrants from Madras to Colonies in the West Indies.

PROVISIONS.

For every Statute Adult the Ship is licensed to carry for 18 Weeks.

Articles.	Quantity per day.	Articles.	Quantity per day.
Rice - - - - -	24 oz.	Salt-fish - - - - -	2 oz.
Dholl - - - - -	4 "	Coriander seed - - - - -	2 drs.
Ghee - - - - -	1 "	Garlic - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil, Gingely - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Mustard } seeds - - - - -	2 "
Salt - - - - -	1 "	Pepper }	
Turmeric - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cummin }	
Onions - - - - -	2 "	Soapnut for the voyage for each	
Tobacco - - - - -	1 "	Adult - - - - -	2 lbs.
Chillies - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Betel - - - - -	4 "
Tamarind - - - - -	2 "		

For 18 days in addition to the above.

Choorah or Avil - - - - -	2 lbs.	To be served out when cooking is prevented by bad weather. One pound of biscuit to be substituted for 2 lbs. Choorah to those who prefer it.
Gram, bhoot - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Sugar - - - - -	2 oz.	

Firewood.

For 100 Statutes or less.....	400 lbs. per day
Above 100 and less than 200...	600 " "
" 200 "	300...700 " "
" 300 "	350...750 " "

Water.

The quantity of water allowed to each Emigrant, children included, to be not less than five Imperial gallons per week; but if the vessel has a distilling apparatus, the quantity may be reduced by one-third.

Additional articles and fittings required for the voyage.

Lime juice, 10 gallons per 100 men.	Cabooses, double ...	2 in No.
Rum or Brandy, 20 "	Boilers, iron with ladles	4
Port Wine, 12 bottles "	Hatchets for cutting wood	1 per 100 men
Pumpkins }	Curry-stone with roller	1 "
Yams and Potatoes..... } 1,000 lbs. "	Buckets... ..	10 "
Biscuits.....360 lbs. "	Swabs	12 "
Bale fruit.....50 in No. "	Brooms	40 "
Sheep or Goats, 20 " "	Scuttle Butts	2 in No.
Preserved milk, 1,000 pts. "	Oil, Cocanut	20 gallons
Country Soap, 80 lbs. "	Wind sails to each hatchway	1 in No.
Europe " 112 " "	Booby hatches	2 "
Tea. ... 2 lbs. "	Air shafts of 9 superficial } feet aperture	2 "
Condensed Eggs* 20 lbs. "	Deck Ventilators	4 "
Sugar*... ..56 " "	Life Buoys	4 "

APPENDIX No. XI.—(Continued.)

Additional articles and fittings for the voyage.—(Continued.)

Sowjee, Oatmeal, Sago } *750 lbs. per 100 men.	Dirt Tubs 3	in No.
and Arrowroot..... }	Sick Bay 2	"
Water for sick,* 600 gals.	Hanging Stoves 1	"
	Necessaries, double... .. 4	"
	Bulls-eye lamps with padlocks 2	"
	Rockets 24	"
	Blue Lights... .. 24	"
	Storm Book 1	"

The articles marked thus* are to be issued at the discretion of the Surgeon for the use of children under 6 years of age.

List of Medicines.

N. B.—Any of the subjoined articles are to be changed for such others, not more expensive in the whole, as the Surgeon of the Ship may prefer.

Articles.	100	200 Persons	300	Articles.	100	200 Persons	300
Calomel... ..	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	Vinegar..... ..	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Blue Pills.... ..	3 "	4 "	6 "	Compound Rhubarb Pills... ..	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Rhubarb Powder....	2 "	4 "	6 "	Purgative Pills*. ...	No. 100	No. 150	No. 200
Compound Jalap Pow- der... ..	12 "	16 "	24 "	Diarrhoea Pills†....	" 100	" 150	" 200
Ipecacuanha Powder.	2 "	3 "	5 "	Leeches.	" 50	" 75	" 100
Opium	8 "	16 "	24 "	Gum Arabic... ..	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.
Dover's Powder.. ..	2 "	3 "	4 "	Acid Tartaric.... ..	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.
Magnesia	2 "	4 "	6 "	Croton Oil.... ..	2 drs.	3 drs.	4 drs.
Epsom Salts.	6 lbs.	12 lbs.	18 lbs.	Scammony.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.
Chloride of Lime. ...	30 "	50 "	70 "	Sulphate of Iron ..	1 "	1½ "	2 "
Tartar Emetic... ..	4 drs.	8 drs.	12 drs.	Compound Extract of Gentian... ..	1 "	2 "	3 "
Quinine... ..	4 oz.	5 oz.	6 oz.	Iodide of Potassium.	1 "	2 "	3 "
Antimonial Powder..	8 drs.	1 "	1½ "	Camphor.	4 "	6 "	8 "
Extract of Colocynth, compound... ..	2 oz.	3 "	4 "	Camphorated Lini- ment.	16 "	24 "	32 "
Carbonate of Ammo- nia... ..	1½ "	2 "	3 "	Prepared Chalk... ..	8 "	12 "	16 "
Blistering Fluid	4 "	5 "	6 "	Tincture of Opium... ..	8 "	12 "	16 "
Grey Powder	2 "	3 "	4 "	Turpentine	16 "	24 "	32 "
Acid, Sulph. Dilut.	6 "	9 "	12 "	Senna Leaves	8 "	16 "	24 "
Tinct. of Catechu ...	6 "	9 "	12 "	Blistering Plaster	8 "	12 "	16 "
Morph. Hydrochl... ..	1 dr.	2 drs.	3 drs.	Sulphur Sublimed ...	16 "	20 "	24 "
Chloroform	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	Sulphur Ointment	12 "	20 "	28 "
Chiretta	2 lbs.	2½ lbs.	3 lbs.	Linseed Flour.... ..	4 lbs.	8 lbs.	12 lbs.
Friar's Balsam	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	Castor Oil.	6 bots.	12 bots.	18 bots.
Liq. Plumbi Diacetat.	3 "	6 "	9 "	Oil of Peppermint... ..	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Sugar of Lead... ..	2 "	3 "	4 "	Adhesive Plaster, spread..	4 yds.	6 yds.	8 yds.
Cerat. Calamin	8 "	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	Simple Ointment... ..	16 oz.	24 oz.	32 oz.
Strong Mercurial Ointment... ..	8 "	12 oz.	1 lb.	Ringworm Ointment.	16 "	24 "	32 "
				Jeremie's Opiate... ..	2 oz. ph.	4 oz. ph.	5 oz. ph.

* Purgative Pills.
R. Ext. Colocynth Comp.
Pill. Rhei.
Pulv. Scammon aa gr. xv.
℥. ft. h. Pill. xij.—two or three the dose.

† Diarrhoea Pills.
R. Cupri Sulphat gr. xij.
Opil grs. xxiv.
℥. f. Pill. xij. one thrice daily.

APPENDIX No. XI.—(Continued.)

List of Medicines.—(Continued.)

N. B.—Any of the subjoined articles are to be changed for such others, not more expensive in the whole, as the Surgeon of the Ship may prefer.

Articles.	100	200 Persons	300	Articles.	100	200 Persons	300
Alum	8 "	12 "	1 "	Aromatic Spirits of			
Olive Oil	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	2 lbs.	Ammonia.	4 oz.	6 doz.	8 oz.
Compound Tincture				Cholera Pills in phial	6 doz.	9 doz.	12 doz.
of Camphor (Pare-				Cubeb Powder... ..	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.
goric).	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	Sweet Spirits of Nitre	8 oz.	1 lb.	1½ lb.
Nitrate of Potass...	4 "	6 "	8 "	Copaiba.	8 "	1 "	1½ "
Creosote	1 dr.	2 drs.	3 drs.	Sulphate of Copper.	1 "	2 oz.	3 oz.
Tinct. of Iodine ...	2 oz.	2½ oz.	3 oz.	Sulphate of Zinc. ...	1 "	2 "	3 "
Essence of Ginger ...	1 "	1½ "	2 "	Lunar Caustic	4 drs.	6 drs.	1 "
Bicarbonate of Soda	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	Prepared Lint... ..	8 oz.	12 oz.	16 "
Compound Chalk				Long Cloth for Ban-			
Powder with Opium	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	dages... ..	18 yds.	24 yds.	30 yds.
Ginger Powder	2 "	3 "	4 "	Sir W. Burnett's Dis-			
Europe Mustard... ..	1 lb.	1½ lbs.	2 lbs.	infecting Fluid. ...	5 gal.	10 gal.	15 gal.

List of Instruments, &c.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Capital case of Amputating and other Surgical Instruments with Needles, Ligatures, Silk, &c. | 1 Metal Bed Pan for every 100 men. |
| 2 One-ounce Glass Measures. | 4 oz. Sponge. |
| 2 Minim Glass Measures. | 1 Pewter Pint (XX measure.) |
| 1 Pestle and Mortar. | 2 lbs. Tow. |
| 1 Set of Weights and Scales (grains in box.) | 1 Tin Funnel. |
| 2 Sets of common Splints. | 1 Read's Enema Syringe and Stomach Pump. |
| 2 Sets of Bleeding Lancets. | 1 Urethra Syringe for every 100 men. |
| 2 Silver Catheters (Nos. 9 and 12.) | 1 Pewter Enema Syringe (oz. 4.) |
| 2 Spatulas. | 1 Blood Porringer (oz. 16.) |
| 1 Pocket Dressing Case. | 10 yards country Flannel for every 100 men. |
| 2 Infusion Pots. | 1 dozen Phial Corks; 1 dozen Bottles. |
| 1 Quire of country paper for every 100 men. | 1 Slab for Pills. |
| 1 Penknife. | 6 dozen Pins. |

Clothing to be supplied to Native Emigrants from Madras to Colonies in the West Indies.

FOR EACH MALE ADULT OR BOY.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Woollen Trowsers. | 1 pair worsted Stockings. |
| 1 Cotton Cloth ditto. | 2 Cumblies or blankets. |
| 1 Woollen Coat. | 1 Teessalah or dish. |
| 2 Cotton Jackets. | 1 Lotah or pot. |
| 2 Docketies or waist cloths. | 1 pair of Shoes. |
| 1 Red Woollen Cap. | |

FOR EACH FEMALE ADULT OR GIRL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 Flannel Jackets. | 1 Lotah or pot. |
| 1 Woollen Petticoat. | 1 pair worsted Stockings. |
| 1 Sadi or Cloth. | 1 pair of Shoes. |
| 2 Cumblies or blankets. | 1 Wooden Comb. |
| 1 Teessalah or dish. | |

FOR EACH INFANT.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1 Flannel Coodtha or Jacket. | 2 yards coarse Cloth. |
| SPARE CLOTHING FOR EVERY 50 EMIGRANTS. | |
| 6 Flannel Banyans. | 6 pairs worsted Socks. |
| 6 Caps. | 4 Woollen Trowsers. |
| 4 Woollen Shirts. | |

APPENDIX No. XI.—(Continued.)

B.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the Mauritius during the official year 1862-63.

Name of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Echo	388	9th May 1862....	152	0	
" Scindian	546	22nd May 1862....	291	1	Atrophy and convulsions.
" Norman Morison	564	8th June 1862....	263	1	Diarrhoea.
" John Vanner	726	20th June 1862....	361	3	Diarrhoea, Marasmus, and Cholera.
" Troas	663	17th July 1862....	347	0	
Barque Nonpareil... ..	456	20th July 1862....	239	1	Unknown.
Ship Lady McNaughten	558	1st August 1862....	257	0	
" Duke de Malakhoff	458	7th August 1862....	254	1	Difficult labor.
" Scindian	546	21st August 1862....	296	0	
" Sir Robert Seppings	592	19th Sept. 1862....	283	0	
Barque Nonpareil	456	22nd Oct. 1862....	247	3	Dysentery, Atrophy, & Diarrhoea.
" War Eagle... ..	599	28th Dec. 1862....	272	2	Diarrhoea, Fever.
" Edmundsbury	523	17th Jany. 1863....	261	0	
Ship Raby Castle	691	4th March 1863....	288	1	Fever.
" Rajasthan	627	11th April 1863....	330	0	
				13	

APPENDIX No. XI.—(Continued.)

C

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the West Indies during the official year 1862-63.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Destination.	Remarks.
Ship Norman Morison...	529	28th Sept. 1862.	262	...	Jamaica.	Not received.
„ Lady McNaughten...	653	10th Nov. 1862.	282	...	do	do

D.

List of Ships arrived from the Mauritius with return Emigrants during the official year 1862-63.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Echo	388	27th July 1862	137	...	
Calliope ...	687	8th October 1862	214	1	
Chatham ...	539	7th April 1863	263	1	

E.

Statement shewing the number of Emigrants embarked to ee Colony during the official year 1862-63.

Destination.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Mauritius	2,448	940	331	295	127
Jamaica	354	115	38	20	17
Reunion	280	100	32	8	13
Demerara... ..	}	None.			
Trinidad					
St. Lucia.					
St. Vincent					
Natal					

Arrears For	Arrears For	Arrears For	Arrears For
Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.

B.

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Assessment for the year 1862.

	1st Division.			2nd Division.			3rd Division.			4th Division.			5th Division.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand.																		
Arrears anterior to 1861 ...	225	13	9	220	4	7	223	6	9	1,593	8	4	2,366	3	7	4,629	5	0
Arrears of 1861...	1,079	5	5	1,312	2	6	907	3	6	7,908	13	5	24,142	12	6	35,350	5	4
For the year 1862 ..	53,556	3	7	38,750	12	2	16,726	9	4	41,094	12	6	64,080	8	8	2,14,208	14	3
Total...	54,861	6	9	40,283	3	3	17,857	3	7	50,597	2	3	90,589	8	9	2,54,188	8	7
Collection.																		
Arrears anterior to 1861 ...	59	6	3	100	14	8	100	11	10	608	12	1	914	5	7	1,784	2	5
Arrears of 1861...	618	15	8	752	7	10	712	12	10	6,508	2	8	22,056	15	9	30,649	6	9
For the year 1862 ...	49,653	0	1	36,004	0	2	12,733	4	11	19,931	9	0	3,445	4	10	1,21,767	3	0
Total...	50,331	6	0	36,857	6	8	13,546	13	7	27,048	7	9	26,416	10	2	1,54,200	12	2
Remission.																		
Arrears anterior to 1861 ...	28	10	6	29	10	1	19	14	3	135	6	7	280	15	5	494	8	10
Arrears of 1861...	329	3	4	501	14	5	131	9	1	638	8	6	810	5	10	2,411	9	2
For the year 1862 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	357	13	10	531	8	6	151	7	4	773	15	1	1,091	5	3	2,906	2	0
Balance.																		
Arrears anterior to 1861 ...	137	13	0	89	11	10	102	12	8	849	5	8	1,170	14	7	2,350	9	9
Arrears of 1861...	131	2	5	57	12	3	62	13	7	762	2	3	1,275	6	11	2,289	5	5
For the year 1862 ...	3,903	3	6	2,746	12	0	3,993	4	5	21,163	3	6	60,635	3	10	92,441	11	3
Total...	4,172	2	11	2,894	4	1	4,158	14	8	22,774	11	5	63,081	9	4	97,081	10	5

APPENDIX No. XII.—(Continued.)

C.

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on spring Vehicles and Animals in 1862.

		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Demand.	Arrears of 1859.....	192	12 0	126	0 0	206	4 0	123	12 0	648	12 0
	Do. 1860.....	165	4 0	197	4 0	237	0 0	281	4 0	880	12 0
	Do. 1861.....	500	0 0	959	4 0	4,302	12 0	10,527	0 0	16,289	0 0
	Do. 1862.....	10,543	0 0	10,214	4 0	10,011	0 0	64	8 0	30,832	12 0
	Total...	11,401	0 0	11,496	12 0	14,757	0 0	10,996	8 0	48,651	4 0
Collection.	Arrears of 1859		8 0	12	12 0	7	8 0	2	4 0	30	0 0
	Do. 1860		4 0	9	12 0	13	8 0	37	8 0	63	0 0
	Do. 1861		4 0	655	0 2	3,952	8 0	9,861	8 0	14,630	4 2
	Do. 1862		9 0	9,092	10 0	6,055	8 0	64	8 0	24,961	3 0
	Total...	9,919	9 0	9,770	2 2	10,029	0 0	9,965	12 0	39,684	7 2
Remission.	Arrears of 1859.....	185	4 0	113	4 0	198	12 0	121	8 0	618	12 0
	Do. 1860.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1861.....	6	12 0	8	4 0	54	12 0	226	3 0	295	15 0
	Do. 1862.....	256	15 0	236	10 0	190	6 0	...	...	683	15 0
	Total...	448	15 0	358	2 0	443	14 0	347	11 0	1,598	10 0
Balance.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1860.....	163	0 0	187	8 0	223	8 0	243	12 0	817	12 0
	Do. 1861.....	332	0 0	295	15 10	295	8 0	439	5 0	1,362	12 10
	Do. 1862.....	537	8 0	885	0 0	3,765	2 0	...	...	5,187	10 0
	Total...	1,032	8 0	1,368	7 10	4,284	2 0	683	1 0	7,368	2 10

APPENDIX No. XII.—(Continued).

C.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account
of Wheel Tax on Country Carts in 1862.

		1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Demand.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	70	8	0	252	12	0	324	0	0	647	4	0
	Do. 1860.....	0	4	0	159	12	0	420	0	0	519	12	0	1,099	12	0
	Do. 1861.....	10	4	0	285	0	0	1,776	12	0	2,085	12	0	4,157	12	0
	Do. 1862.....	2,519	8	0	1,885	8	0	1,980	12	0	129	0	0	6,514	12	0
	Total.	2,530	0	0	2,400	12	0	4,430	4	0	3,058	8	0	12,419	8	0
Collection.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
	Do. 1860.....	0	4	0	5	4	0	30	12	0	36	12	0	73	0	0
	Do. 1861.....	10	4	0	209	4	0	1,359	0	0	1,617	12	0	3,196	4	0
	Do. 1862.....	2,519	8	0	1,233	12	0	404	4	0	129	0	0	4,286	8	0
	Total.	2,530	0	0	1,448	4	0	1,797	0	0	1,786	8	0	7,561	12	0
Remission.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	70	8	0	249	12	0	321	0	0	641	4	0
	Do. 1860.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1861.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1862.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	...	...	...	70	8	0	249	12	0	321	0	0	641	4	0
Balance.	Arrears of 1859.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. 1860.....	...	...	...	154	8	0	389	4	0	483	0	0	1,026	12	0
	Do. 1861.....	...	...	...	75	12	0	417	12	0	468	0	0	961	8	0
	Do. 1862.....	...	...	...	651	12	0	1,576	8	0	...	...	...	2,228	4	0
	Total.	...	...	...	882	0	0	2,38:	8	0	951	0	0	4,216	8	0

APPENDIX No. XIII.

A.

*List of Stations in the Diocese of Madras, and of Chaplains located in them,
April 1863.*

Stations.	No. of Chaplains sanctioned.	REMARKS.
		<i>Note.</i> —Minister signifies a Clergyman receiving 100 Rupees a month from Government.
Cathedral	2	{ <i>a.</i> Rev. F. G. Lugard. <i>b.</i> " C. D. Gibson.
Fort	1	" A. H. Alcock.
Black Town	2	{ <i>a.</i> " C. R. Drury. <i>b.</i> " A Minister.
Vepery... ..	2	{ <i>a.</i> " A. W. Pearson. <i>b.</i> " W. Leeming.
St. Thomé	1	" T. Dealtry (Archdeacon.)
Poonamallee	1	A Minister.
St. Thomas' Mount	1	Rev. J. T. D. Kidd.
Vellore and Arcot..	1	" J. J. B. Sayers.
Cuddalore	1	A Minister.
Trichinopoly	1	Rev. O. Dene.
Quilon with Trevandrum	1	" R. Firth.
Ootacamund	1	" W. B. Ottley.
Coonoor and Jackatalla	1	" J. Richards.
Cannanore	1	" C. Rhenius.
Calicut	1	" J. McKee.
Mercara..	1	A Minister.
Bangalore	3	{ <i>a.</i> Rev. J. Gorton. <i>b.</i> " G. E. Morris. <i>c.</i> " J. V. Bull.
Bellary... ..	1	" B. O'M. Deane.
Secunderabad	3	{ <i>a.</i> " H. P. James. <i>b.</i> " G. English. <i>c.</i> " T. Foulkes.
Jaulnah..	1	No Clergyman.
Kamptee	1	Rev. S. T. Pettigrew.
Seetabuldee	1	" A. Taylor.
Vizagapatam	1	" J. Wynch.
Berhampore	1	" J. D. Ostrehan.
Rajahmundry	1	" J. Murphy, D. D.
Masulipatam	1	None.
Tranquebar	1	A Minister.
Palamcottah	1	Served by Missionaries.
Domestic Chaplain	1	Rev. W. S. Smith.
Total number of Chaplains required by sanctioned list to be on actual duty... }		35

List of Chaplains on the Madras Establishment, April 1863.

Names.				Absent.	Where stationed.
<i>Senior Chaplains.</i>					
Reverend	F. G. Lugard...	..	...	...	St. George's Cathedral.
	J. Griffiths	...	...	{ 12 months leave on sick certificate	
<i>Chaplains.</i>					
Reverend	A. H. Alcock...	...	...	...	Fort St. George.
"	J. Gorton...	...	..	...	Bangalore.
"	A. Kinloch	...	...	Europe.	
"	W. B. Ottley	...	...	...	Ootacamund.
"	G. E. Morris	...	...	...	Bangalore.
"	J. Richards.	...	...	...	Coonoor and Jackatalla.
"	C. D. Gibson	...	...	...	St. George's Cathedral.
"	J. V. Bull...	...	...	...	Bangalore
"	R. Firth	...	...	...	Travancore.
"	T. Dealtry...	...	...	...	St. Thomé.
"	R. Murphy	...	...	Europe.	
"	C. Rhenius.	...	...	...	Cannanore.
"	W. R. Capel	...	...	Europe.	
<i>Assistant Chaplains.</i>					
Reverend	J. T. D. Kidd...	...	...	...	St. Thomas' Mount.
"	W. W. G. Cooper...	...	...	Europe.	
"	S. T. Pettigrew	...	...	...	Kamptee.
"	J. D. Ostrchan	...	...	...	Berhampore and Vizagapatam.
"	H. P. James	...	...	...	Secunderabad.
"	T. A. C. Pratt	...	...	Europe.	
"	R. P. Little	...	...	Europe.	
"	G. B. Howard	...	...	Europe.	
"	C. R. Drury	...	...	...	Black Town.
"	J. J. B. Sayers	...	...	...	Vellore and Arcot.
"	K. C. Bailey	...	...	Europe.	
"	B. O'M. Deane	...	...	...	Bellary.
"	J. McKee	...	...	...	Calicut.
"	A. W. Pearson	...	...	...	Vepery.
"	O. Dene.	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
"	J. W. Wynch	...	...	...	Vizagapatam.
"	G. English	...	...	...	Secunderabad.
"	J. Murphy...	...	...	...	Rajahmundry.
"	T. Foulkes	...	...	...	Secunderabad.
"	A. Taylor...	...	...	...	Kamptee.
"	W. S. Smith	...	...	...	Domestic Chaplain.
"	W. Leeming	...	...	...	Vepery.
"	W. S. Trotman	...	...	Not arrived.	
"	C. H. Deane	...	...	do.	
"	One vacant	...	...	vacant.	
Total number allowed 40.....				Absent 12	On duty 28.

Clergymen receiving a Government Grant.

Names.				Absent.	Stations.
Revd. W. Collins	...	...	...	In connexion with the Colonial and Continental Church Society.	Cochin.
" S. J. Compton	...	...	...		Nellore.
" F. A. C. Lillingston...	...	...	...		Madras.
" C. C. Shutie	...	...	...		Pulicat.
" J. Tanner	...	...	...		Kurnool.
" P. Webber	...	...	...		Bangalore.
" J. S. Wilkinson	...	...	...		Salem.
" A. F. Cammerer	...	...	...	...	Cuddalore.
" S. W. Coultrup	...	...	...	...	Tranquebar.
" A. Fennell	...	...	...	...	Mercara.
" S. A. Godfrey...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
" W. Hickey	...	...	...	...	Madras.
" G. U. Pope	...	...	...	...	Chaplain of Jail, Ootacamund, &c.
" W. Taylor	...	...	...	...	Vallavaram and Poonamallee.
" W. W. Wait	...	...	...	...	{ Coonoor and Jackatalla, assisting the Chaplain.

Missionaries.

Names.					Absent.	Stations.
Rev'd.	F. W. N. Alexander	...	...	...	...	Ellore.
"	H. Andrews	...	...	...	Europe.	Madras.
"	H. Bartlett	...	...	...	...	Do
"	J. Bilderbeck	...	...	...	...	Do
"	T. Bliss	...	...	...	...	Do
"	H. Bower	...	...	...	...	Mundakayam.
"	H. Baker (Junior)	...	...	...	Europe.	Nazareth and Sawyerpuram.
"	J. G. Beuttler	...	...	...	...	Edyengoody.
"	T. Brotherton	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
"	R. Caldwell	...	...	...	...	Mutialpaud.
"	W. Clark	...	...	...	...	Cottayam.
"	J. Clay	...	...	...	...	Puthiamputhur.
"	R. Collins	...	...	...	...	Bezwar.
"	S. G. Coyle	...	...	...	...	Megnanapuram.
"	T. Y. Darling	...	...	...	Europe.	Sawyerpuram.
"	A. Dibb	...	...	...	...	Dumagudiem.
"	H. Dixon	...	...	...	...	Do
"	J. Earnshaw	...	...	...	...	North Tinnevely.
"	W. J. Edmonds	...	...	...	...	Madras.
"	W. Ellington	...	...	...	...	Vepery.
"	D. Feun	...	...	...	Europe.	Vepery.
"	W. Gray	...	...	...	...	Nangoor.
"	J. Guest	...	...	...	...	Kalsapaud.
"	J. Gritton	...	...	...	Europe.	
"	H. Harley	...	...	...	...
"	G. Y. Heyne	...	...	...	...
"	J. Higgins	...	...	...	...

Missionaries.

Names.	Absent.	Stations.
Rev. N. Honiss	Dohnavur.
" C. Hubbard	Canendagoody.
" A. Johnson	Alleppie.
" C. E. Kennett	Christianagram.
" C. S. Kohlhoff	Erungalore.
" R. C. Macdonald	North Tinnevely.
" R. R. Meadows	Sivagasi.
" A. R. C. Nailer	Vediarpuram.
" R. T. Noble	Masulipatam.
" J. Peet	Mavelicara.
" S. Percival	Tanjore.
" J. Pickford	Europe.	
" P. S. Royston	Europe.	
" A. R. Symonds	Madras.
" E. Sargent	Palancottah.
" J. Seller	Moodaloor.
" J. E. Sharkey	Masulipatam.
" J. Sharp	Do
" J. D. Simmons	Surandei.
" J. M. Speechley	Kunnankulam.
" J. F. Spencer	Jamalanadagu.
" T. Spratt	Palancottah.
" J. Stephenson	Edeyengoody.
" J. M. Strachan	Ramnad and Paumben.
" W. P. Schaffter	Suviseshapuram.
" C. Tanner	Masulipatam.
" A. Taylor	Secunderabad.
" J. Thomas	Europe.	
" J. T. Tucker	Paneivilei.
" J. Whitechurch	Pannikulam.
" J. H. Wilkinson	Trichoor.
" J. Wilson	Paneivilei.
" Isaac Abraham	Do
" Devasagayam Adeikalum	Combacorum.
" David Arulappen...	Mal Seitalei.
" Perianayagam Aurumanayagam....	...	Asirvathapuram.
" Jacob Chandy	Pallam.
" Joseph Cornelius	Sivagasi.
" George Curean	Cochin.
" Delemandrum David...	St. Thomé.
" Samuel Daniel	Edeyengoody.
" Vedhanayagam Devanayagam	Sivagasi.
" Muttoosawmy Devaprasatham	Megnanapuram.
" J. Hyerah Eapen	Cottayam.
" John Eleazer	Bangalore.
" Devasagayam Gnanamuttoo	Nellore.
" Chinien Innasi	Maitooputty.
" Kollatta Jaco...	Cottayam.
" Abraham Job	Sawyerpuram.
" Jesudasen John	Kadatchapuram.
" Koshi Koshi	Cottayam.
" Kuruwalla Kuruwalla	Kedawalama.

Missionaries.

Names.	Absent.	Stations.
Revd. Omen Mamen	Alleppie.
" John Devaprasatham Martyn	Ramnad.
" Arumynayagam Massillamaney...	...	Puthukootee.
" Parenjody Methuselah	Amiappen.
" George Matthan	Cottayam.
" John Nallathambie	Pannikulum.
" Mudhuranayagam Periyamayagam	...	Palamcottah.
" William Thomas Saththianadham...	...	Madras.
" Tavasiappen Solomon	Do
" Abraham Samuel...	Nellore.
" Vedhamanikum Sandhosham	...	Sivagasi.
" Devasagayam Savarimootoo	Cuddalore.
" Mathmenthiram Savariroyan	...	Dohnavur.
" Paramananthan Simeon	Alvarneri.
" Innasinuttoo Sinnappen	Alumbaukum.
" Jacob Tharien...	Kanuit.
" Kanagasahie Vedanaigam	Tanjore.
" Devanayagam Viravagu	Satthankulum.

Scholastic.

Revd. J. Bamforth	Military Male Asylum.
" Henry Pope	Ootacamund.
" J. B. Rodgers	Madras.
" D. Simpson	Military Female Asylum.
" T. Whitehouse	Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Retired.

Revd. H. Laker (Senior)	Cottayam.
" John Devasagayam	Kudatchapuram.
" C. Franklin	Bangalore.
" W. Howell	Madras.
" P. Percival... ..	Do
" N. Parenjody	Secunderbad.

B.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS DIOCESAN BOARD OF
EDUCATION.§ I.—*The Board.*

1. That the object of this Board be to advance the cause of Christian Education in South India, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England; primarily among the children of the European and Eurasian population, and with especial reference to the following points, viz. :—

- (a) The improvement of existing Schools.
- (b) The training of competent Teachers.
- (c) The establishment of Bible Classes in the Government Provincial and Zillah Schools of the Madras Presidency.
- (d) The establishment of new Schools where such are necessary.

2. That the Board consist of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras for the time being (who shall be *Ex-officio* President,) of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras for the time being (who shall be *Ex-officio* Vice President,) and of fifteen others, of whom six shall be Clergymen, and nine Laymen, all being members and communicants of the Church of England.

3. That one of the members of the Board be appointed Secretary.

4. That the Board be elected at an annual meeting of the Subscribers, former members being re-eligible; intermediate vacancies to be filled up by the Board.

§ II.—*Meetings.*

1. That a meeting of the Board be held once in every three months, five members to form a quorum.

2. That special meetings of the Board may be called at any time on due notice by the Secretary in communication with the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or on the written requisition of five members of the Board.

3. That all questions be decided by a majority of members present (except as otherwise provided in these Rules,) and that in case of equality of votes, the Chairman have a second and casting Vote.

4. That it be competent for the Secretary to submit in circulation, for the decision of the Board, drafts of Resolutions upon subjects of an ordinary character; it being provided that if any two members object to such Resolutions, they shall be reserved for final decision at the next meeting of the Board.

5. That no motion shall be made at any meeting of the Board except upon matters of which intimation has been previously given in the papers circulated by the Secretary.

Any member, therefore, desirous of bringing forward a motion at the next ensuing meeting, must send notice to that effect to the Secretary at least ten days previous to the meeting.

6. That when an amendment is proposed to a motion, the amendment be put to the meeting first, and, if carried, become the substantive motion, on which the votes of the meeting shall then be taken.

7. That no second amendment be proposed till the first amendment is either lost, or has become the substantive motion before the meeting.

8. That the Secretary give at least a fortnight's notice of every intended meeting of the Board to each of the members.

9. That the Secretary keep a record of the proceedings of the Board at its meetings in a book to be kept for that purpose, and that immediately after each meeting he circulates the proceedings of that meeting to all members who were present for confirmation, and to the remaining members for their perusal and information.

10. That all letters and papers received or sent by the Secretary in his official capacity be submitted to the Board at the quarterly meeting.

11. That an annual meeting of Subscribers to the Board be held at Madras early in each year.

12. That all meetings of the Board be commenced with Prayer.

§ III.—*Finance.*

1. That a Treasurer or Treasurers be appointed by the Board, who shall be put in responsible charge of the funds belonging to the Board.

2. That the accounts of the Board be closed on the 31st December in each year, and that a full statement of the Receipts and Expenditure, together with a Report of the operations of the Board in the Diocese, be submitted at the annual meeting of Subscribers.

3. That the accounts be annually audited under the instructions of the Board.

4. That Grants-in-aid may be made either in money or material to such Schools (or classes in Schools) as conform to the conditions hereinafter to be laid down, it being provided that such grants be made for a time not exceeding three years, at the end of which period they may be renewed or not, according to the pleasure of the Board.

5. That the money grants-in-aid made by the Board never exceed one-half of the funds raised by local efforts.

6. That not less than a tenth part of all the contributions made to the Board be laid by to form a Reserve Fund, out of which, as opportunities occur, sums shall be invested in Government Securities, and thus a permanent source of income be provided for the expenditure of the Board on Educational purposes in the Diocese of Madras.

§ IV.—*Conditions of Co-operation.*

1. That the local rules of any School receiving aid from the Board be submitted to and approved by the Board before aid is granted.

2. That all Schools receiving aid from the Board be subject to regular inspection, it being provided that where the School is already under Government inspection, the Board only find means for having the School inspected with reference to its religious and moral progress.

3. That Returns, as laid down in Rules following, be required of all Schools in connection with the Board.

§ V.—*Returns.*

1. That on application for aid being made to the Board by any School, an extract from the Rules containing § III., Rules 4, 5 §§ IV. V. (Entire) be sent to the applicants, and that no grant be made till the conditions laid down have been accepted.

2. That a Tabular form (as annexed) be filled up and sent to the Secretary of the Board, between the 1st and 15th of January each year.

TABLE.

Return of School at for the year.			
No. on books.	Average attendance.	No. admitted during year.	No. who have left during year.
By fees from children.	Grant of Diocesan Board.	By other sources of income.	Total.

3. That a short Report of the state of the School be sent together with the Tabular Return by the Principal Master of each School in connection with the Board ; the Report to comprise remarks under the following heads, viz :—

(1) State of School buildings, and School appliances.

(2) Progress made by the children in Secular studies.

(3) Progress made by the children in Religious studies ; and such other remarks as the Master may consider fit to submit to the Board.

4. That in the case of Schools receiving aid from the Board which are not inspected by Government, an Inspector be appointed by the Board who shall be requested to furnish the Board with a full report of the condition of the School, so far as he can judge of it making particular reference to the religious instruction and moral status of the children.

5. That in the case of Schools receiving aid from the Board which are under Government inspection, the Director of Public Instruction for the time being be requested to furnish the Board with a copy of the Report of the Inspector as soon after the inspection has taken place as possible ; and that a Return also be made by an Inspector to be appointed by the Board of the religious and moral progress of the children.

6. That the time of inspection be fixed by the local managers of the School in communication with the Secretary of the Board.

§ VI.—*B. Classes in Government Schools.*

1. That the Masters in Government Provincial and Zillah Schools in the Presidency be requested to form and superintend daily Bible classes (and where necessary, Sunday classes) for the Scriptural instruction of Christian boys belonging to the School, and of such other of the boys as may voluntarily attend the same, it being provided that if the Master of the School is not a Christian, or is unwilling to undertake the proposed work, the Board find means for getting such classes established and superintended by other persons.

2. That all regulations and expenses connected with the instruction and examination of such classes be matters of arrangement in each case between the Master of the School, or teacher of the class, and the Board, in concert with the Chaplain or resident Clergyman, where there is one of the station.

3. That the Master of the School or Teacher of the class be requested to furnish the Board with an Annual Report of the numbers and progress of the members of the Scripture class.

Final Rule.

That no alteration be made in the above Rules and Regulations except by the Votes of two-thirds of a meeting of the Board, notice having been given at the previous meeting of the intended alteration.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

A.

An Act to provide for the maintenance of certain Schools in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and to enable the inhabitants of any town, village, or place, in any District under the said Presidency, to assess themselves for the establishment and maintenance of Schools.

WHEREAS, in certain towns and villages, situated in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District under the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

Preamble.

Schools for elementary instruction have been established and maintained by a rate imposed by the Revenue Authorities, with the consent of the principal inhabitants of such towns and villages; and whereas there are no legal means of enforcing such rate, and it is expedient that provision should be made for the permanence of the said Schools in those places in which the inhabitants desire to maintain them, and to enable the inhabitants of such towns, villages or places, to assess themselves for the purpose; and whereas it is expedient that in other towns, villages and places in the said Godavery District, as well as in the other Districts subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, the inhabitants should be enabled to assess themselves for educational purposes, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. On the passing of this Act, the Collector of the Godavery District shall give notice, in the District Gazette, to the inhabitants of the towns and villages in which any School or Schools, supported by a rate or subscription, may then be in operation, that if the inhabitants of any such town, or village, desire to discontinue the School or Schools now maintained, they are at liberty to notify the same to the Collector, whereupon the Governor in Council will determine whether the collection of the rate or subscription shall be discontinued, and the School or Schools closed; but that, if no such application be made within two months from the date of the publication of the Collector's notice in the District Gazette, it will be understood that the inhabitants are willing to pay a rate, for the maintenance of such School or Schools.

II. In the event of no such application being made by the inhabitants of a town or village for the discontinuance of such School or Schools, or of an application to that effect being made by a minority only, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare, by Notification in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes, that this Act is in force in that place for the term of five years, and thereupon, the Inspector of Schools for the Division, and the Deputy Inspector for the District, and such resident householders of the said town, village or place as the Collector of the District, in consultation with the inhabitants, may select, shall be appointed School Commissioners, for the purpose of assessing and collecting the rate, and managing the affairs of the School or Schools, supported by it.

III. The Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to make rules for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council as regards all rules made under Clause (a) of Section IV, and of the Director of Public Instruction as regards all other rules; and such rules when approved as aforesaid, and until they are rescinded, or amended, as hereinafter provided, shall be of the same force within the said town, village or place, as if they were inserted in this Act.

Commissioners to make rules subject to approval.
Matters in respect of which rules may be made.

IV. The rules to be prepared by the Commissioners shall provide, among other things, for—

(a.) The levy of taxes, or duties, in the town, village or place, for the purposes of this Act, the rate or amount of such taxes, or duties, the parties on whom they shall be levied, the mode of collecting the same, and of ensuring the safety and due application of the money collected.

(b.) The appointment, remuneration, control and dismissal of teachers, and of all other persons to be employed by the Commissioners under this Act.

(c.) The branches of learning to be taught, and the rules of discipline to be enforced in the Schools under the Commissioners' control.

V. The said rules may from time to time, be amended or rescinded by the Commissioners : Provided that no such amendment, or rescission shall take effect until approved by the authority by whom such rules were originally sanctioned.

VI. The Commissioners for the time being shall have full power, subject to the rules so laid down, to hold lands, houses and other property, and to expend and apply monies collected by them under this Act. in the establishment and maintenance of a School, or Schools, and the payment of teachers and other necessary servants and to enter into all necessary contracts, and to bring, and defend, and compromise all suits, actions and other legal proceedings, and to do all other things which may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed.

VII. No commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made by the Commissioners under this Act ; but every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of the monies collected to which he shall have been knowingly a party, or privy, or which shall have happened through his gross neglect of duty, and shall be liable to be sued for the same, as for money due to, and at the suit of Her Majesty's Indian Government.

VIII. The Commissioners shall prepare a book, containing the names and residences of all persons upon whom a rate is to be imposed ; the amount of the rate assessed upon each ; the assumed value of the property, or other subject matter, upon which the assessment is calculated ; and the date at which it will become payable—and such book shall be termed the Rate Book.

IX. When the Rate Book shall be completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where such book, or a copy thereof, can be inspected ; and every person who is assessed, or his Agent, shall be authorized to inspect the Rate Book without charge, and to make extracts therefrom.

X. The Commissioners shall give public notice of a day, not being less than 15 days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to revise the said Rate Book. All complaints against the assessment, shall be made on or before the day fixed in the notice ; and all complaints so made shall be enquired into by the Commissioners, and such amendments shall thereupon be made in the said book as to the Commissioners shall appear fit.

XI. After the complaints have been enquired into, and the revision of the Rate Book has been completed, the amendments made in the said book shall be authenticated under the signatures of two of the Commissioners, who shall, at the same time, certify, under their signatures, that no valid objection has been made to any entry in the said book, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein. The rates so amended and certified, shall be deemed to be the rates leviable under this Act, until altered in the manner provided in the following Section.

XII. The Commissioners may, at any time, amend the Rate Book, by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or any property liable to the rate ; or by striking out the name of any person, or property, not liable to the rate ; or by reducing the amount of the rate. In all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the rate, the amendment shall be considered to have been made at the time when the person interested first received notice thereof.

XIII. When any rate is due, the Commissioner shall cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property, for which the rate is charged.

XIV. If the Bill be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within five days from the presentation thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the form (A) contained in the Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within five days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause for the non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter, wherever they may be found; or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house, building or land, in respect of which the rate is due, by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises, under a Warrant in the form (B) in the Schedule, or to the like effect.

XV. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house, building or land, remain unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises; and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from him: Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house, building or land, for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

XVI. The Officer charged with the execution of distress, shall make an inventory of the goods and chattels seized under the Warrant, and shall at the same time give a notice in writing, in the form (C) contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure.

XVII. If the Warrant be not, in the meantime, discharged, or suspended by the Commissioners, the goods and chattels so seized shall be sold by order of the Commissioners, who shall thereupon apply the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of seizure.

XVIII. Every bill, notice, or demand, under this Act, may be served personally upon the person to whom it is addressed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family; or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode: Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building or land, in respect of which a rate is assessed, be unknown, or if such owner be not resident within the limits over which the Commissioners have jurisdiction, every such bill, notice, or demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if served upon the actual occupier of the premises, or if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building or land, in case no such service can be effected.

XIX. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any assessment be set aside, on account of any defect, or want of form, in any document, or in any service of notice required by this Act, nor on account of any irregularity in the procedure herein laid down; but all persons substantially aggrieved by any such defect, or irregularity, may recover satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

XX. All Commissioners acting in execution of this Act shall, on the 15th day in May in every year, make up and send to the Director of Public Instruction, or to any Officer named by him, an account of all sums received and spent by them in the foregoing official year, in such form and with such vouchers as the Director of Public Instruction shall, from time to time, direct.

XXI. If, on the expiration of the term of five years for which the Act may have

At expiration of five years, Act to continue in force if no application to discontinue it be made.

been declared in force in any town, village, or place, a majority of the inhabitants assessed under the provisions of this Act shall not within two months apply to the Collector for the discontinuance of the School or Schools, for the support of which they may have been so assessed, the Act shall be deemed to be in force in such town, village, or place for a further period of five years. A similar rule shall be thereafter observed on the expiration of each recurring period of five years.

XXII. The inhabitants of any town, village or place, in any District subject to

Inhabitants in other Districts may apply to have this Act enforced.

the Presidency of Fort Saint George, who may be desirous of making provision for the establishment and maintenance of a School or Schools, may apply to the Collector of the District, specifying the nature of the School or Schools required, and praying for an order that this Act shall be put in force in such town, village or place.

XXIII. Whenever such an application shall be made to the Collector of any

On application public notice to be issued inviting expression of opinion.

such District, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement in the District Gazette, and also by proclamation in such town, village or place, setting forth the purport and effect of the application, and allowing such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector to enable the inhabitants of the town, village or place, to forward petitions to the Collector, for or against the enforcement of the Act therein.

XXIV. The Collector shall duly consider all such petitions, and, on the expira-

Government to decide whether the Act shall or shall not be applied.

tion of the time allowed for receiving the same, shall forward them with a report to the Chief Secretary to Government, and thereupon the Governor in Council shall make an order reciting that the application appears, or does not appear, as the case may be, to be approved by a sufficient majority of the inhabitants, either as regards the whole, or only part of such application; and if the application shall appear to be approved, either wholly, or in part, the order declaring this Act to be in force in such town, village or place, for such purposes and to such extent, as shall appear to the Governor in Council to be approved by the inhabitants, shall be published in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes, and shall also be notified by public proclamation within such town, village or place.

XXV. Whenever such order shall be made and published as aforesaid, this Act

Act to be enforced from publication of Order in Gazette.

shall come into force in the said town, village or place, from the date of the publication of such order in the District Gazette; and the publication of the said order shall be conclusive evidence, that the provisions hereinbefore contained have been complied with, and that the Act is thenceforth in force for the purposes mentioned in the order.

XXVI. The Collector shall thereupon appoint the Inspector of Schools, and the

School Commissioners to be appointed.

Deputy Inspector of Schools, for the District in which the town, village or place may be situated, and such resident householders as, in consultation with the inhabitants, he may select, to be School Commissioners for the purpose of administering this Act, and the said School Commissioners shall have the powers, functions, immunities and liabilities herein before described.

XXVII. The Governor in Council may, at any time, suspend the operation of

Governor in Council may suspend operation of Act.

this Act, in any town, village or place, and appoint any person, or persons, to examine and report upon the behaviour of the Commissioners or any of them, or of their servants, in the execution of this Act.

Date at which Act is to come into operation.

XXVIII. This Act shall come into force on the First day of September 1863.

Title of Act.

XXIX. This Act may be shortly cited, as the Madras Education Act.

SCHEDULE.

A.

Notice of Demand.

Take notice that the School Commissioners of _____ demand from you the sum of _____ due from* (you) as owner (or occupier) of (here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed) on account of School rate for the months of _____ 186 ; and that, if the sum due is not paid, or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within five days from the service of this notice, a Warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(Signature of one of the Commissioners.)

Date _____

Distress Warrant.

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the Warrant.)
Whereas _____ of _____
has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of _____
due for the School rates (or taxes) (or rates and taxes)
mentioned in the margin, for the months of _____ 186 ,
although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said _____
and five days have elapsed since the service of the notice
of demand This is to command you, to distrain the goods and chattels of the said _____
(or, as the case may be, any goods and
chattels found on the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of _____
, and such further sum as may be sufficient to
defray the charges of taking, keeping and selling such distress; and if, within five days
next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as
may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the
said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the
said sum of _____ and the charges of taking, keeping and
selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you
shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found
of the goods and chattels of the said _____
you are to certify the same to us together with this
Warrant,

(Signature of one of the Commissioners.)

C.

Form of Inventory and Notice.

State particulars of goods seized.

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the
above inventory for the sum of _____ due for the rates
(or taxes) mentioned in the margin, for the months of _____
186 ; and that unless you pay the amount due, together with the costs of this
distress, within five days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and
chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of distress.)

Date _____

* In the case of a demand under Section XV, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(Continued.)

B.

From A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 1st October 1863, No. 269.

I have the honor to submit my report on the examinations of Candidates for admission to appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which were held in February and March last.

2. These examinations, as the Governor in Council is aware, are of two kinds. The first or General Test examination is merely a literary test of a comparatively low standard, which all Candidates for appointments above Rupees 25 per mensem are required to pass. The second or Special Text examination was instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of Candidates for particular situations demanding special qualifications. A Schedule of such Special tests was published with the Government Notification of 18th November last; and in accordance with paragraph 2 of that Notification, the recent examination was held in subjects relating to the Judicial and Magisterial Departments. The Revenue tests do not come into force till next year.

Chettarpore.	Nellore.	Coimbatore.
Chicacole.	Chittoor.	Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam.	Madras.	Madura.
Rajahmundry.	Cuddalore.	Palamcottah
Masulipatam.	Salem.	Calicut.
Kurnool.	Combaconum.	Tellicherry.
Cuddapah.	Tanjore.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Tranquebar.	Bangalore.

3. The General test examination was held at the stations noted marginally on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, and was conducted by the following gentlemen:—

Name.	Subject.	Name	Subject.
Mr. J. Bradshaw...	...English.	Reverend P. Percival...	...Tamil.
„ P. P. Hutchins...	... do.	„ J. B. Rodgers...	... do.
„ C. A. Lawson...	... do.	Mr. W. Joyes ..	... do.
„ C. E. Gover...	... do.	S. Samuel Pillai...	... do.
„ W. Morgan...	... do.	Captain J. C. Macdonald...	... Telugu.
Sanjiva Rau...	... do.	V. Kristnamachari...	... do.
T. Gopal Rau ..	... do.	J. Garrett, Esq...	... Canarese.
		A. C. Burnell, Esq...	... Malayalam.

As last year, the Examiners in each language examined the papers in Arithmetic, History and Geography in that language.

4. The Director of Public Instruction was good enough to render every assistance in his power in regard to the superintendence of the examinations. The management in Madras was entrusted to Mr. E. Thomson, Principal of the Presidency College; and the several Government School-houses at all stations where examinations were to be held, were

* Patcheappah's Institution and Doveton College.

† Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.

‡ Breunen's School.

rendered available for the occasion. In Madras,* Vizagapatam† and Tellicherry, ‡ the Managers of the Institutions marginally noted, provided accommodation for a considerable number of students. Wherever it was possible, the superintendence of the examination was entrusted to the Inspectors of Schools or Head Masters of Government Schools; but in some instances it was found necessary to apply to the Revenue Officers of Districts for aid, and I regret to say that this was not always willingly accorded. There seems to be a misapprehension as to the duty of public Officers in this matter, which

Reverend R. T. Noble, Masulipatam.

Reverend T. Spratt, Palamcottah.

it is desirable to remove by an Order of Government. I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the gratuitous services of

the gentlemen named in the margin, who superintended the examination at Masulipatam, and Palamcottah. The Lists of passed Candidates were published in the Gazette on the 3rd June and in five subsequent issues.

5. I annex an Abstract Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

Number of Candidates registered.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch	Vernacular Branch	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch	Vernacular Branch	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch	Vernacular Branch	Total.
838	516	664	2,018	697	464	607	1,768	124	173	147	444

6. The passed Candidates may further be classified as follows:—

(a) As to the Districts in which they were examined.

Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Ganjam...	2
Vizagapatam ..	8
Godavery...	12
Kistna...	3
Kurnool...	5
Cuddapah.....	1
Bellary...	15
Nellore... ..	1
North Arcot...	17
Madras... ..	137
South Arcot...	22
Salem	20
Tanjore	84
Coimbatore...	27
Trichinopoly...	16
Madura... ..	29
Tinnevely...	14
Malabar...	16
South Canara...	14
Bangalore...	1
Total...	444

(b.) As to the agency by which they were instructed.

Instructing Agency.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools...	54	68	100	222
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid...	38	36	17	91
Other Schools...	18	60	6	84
Private Tuition...	14	9	24	47
Total...	124	173	147	444

(c.) As to race.

Race.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans or Eurasians - - - -	4	49	....	53
Hindus - - - - -	120	116	149	385
Mahomedans - - - - -	....	5	1	6
Total . . .	124	170	150	444

7. From a comparison of the foregoing Statements with those entered in my report on last year's examination, it will be seen that while the number of Candidates examined on this occasion is nearly double the number examined last year, or 1,768 to 990, the number of passed Candidates is less, or 444 to 589. Last year the percentage of passed Candidates was 59. This year it was only 25. This result is, in a great measure, attributable to the minimum number of marks required to entitle a Candidate to pass, having been raised in Dictation to three-fourths of the maximum, and in Arithmetic to one-third. A statement of the marks assigned to each subject is subjoined.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Handwriting.	25	0
Dictation	20	15
Correction of mis-spelt paper	20	15
Composition and Grammar	60	0
Arithmetic	40	13
Geography	20	0
History	20	0

8. The principal points noticed in the reports of the Examiners were as follows :—

9. *Hand-writing*.—This was the worst feature in the English branch, especially at the Stations* marginally noted. At Nellore, however, the writing was fair; and at Masulipatani, very good. In Telugu, many of the Candidates seemed to be under a misconception as to what was required, and a general want of tidiness was observable. In Tamil, there was an improvement over former years, but few of the Candidates wrote really well. In Malayalam, the writing was below the

standard required in public Offices, and led the Examiner to believe that the Candidates were accustomed to write on Cadjans. The two Telugu Examiners agree in considering that sufficient attention is not paid to this subject in the Schools, and suggest that a minimum of one-third of the maximum number of marks should be required to entitle a Candidate to pass. I propose, at the next examination, requiring a minimum of one-fourth.

10. *Dictation and the correction of a mis-spelt paper*.—The English spelling was bad; the Malayalam, on the whole, satisfactory; the Telugu, generally, far short of the minimum; and the Tamil, on the whole, tolerable. Mr. Percival thinks the minimum of 15 too high, and would reduce it to two-thirds of the maximum. Captain Macdonald suggests that a connected passage would answer better than a series of isolated words for the Dictation paper. I am not prepared to recommend that the standard should be lowered. As a general rule, a Candidate who mis-spells more than five out of every twenty words, should not be allowed to pass. In a few cases where the Candidate obtained high marks in other subjects, being awarded on the whole not less than 100 out of the maximum of 205 marks, the rule was relaxed.

11. *Grammar and Composition*.—In Tamil, this paper was badly done in general; but the Candidates at Cuddalore, Salem and Coimbatore were favorable exceptions. In Malayalam, the answers were tolerable, but showed a want of practice in composition. The highest mark attained in Telugu was 45, or two-thirds of the maximum. Captain Macdo-

nald believes that a minimum of one-third, or to begin with, one-fourth might be introduced with advantage. I am not prepared at present to recommend a minimum in this subject.

12. *Arithmetic*.—In Telugu, as a general rule, this paper was answered in a slovenly manner. In Tamil, there were numerous failures. In Canarese, there was a marked falling off. There was a general complaint from the Canarese as well as the Malayalam Candidates that the weights and measures alluded to, were not known. In English, this was, on the whole, the second best paper.

13. *History*.—This paper was, on the whole, the best answered in the English branch. A few of the Telugu Candidates did remarkably well, especially at Chittoor and Rajahmundry. The answers in Canarese, from Mangalore, were as bad as they possibly could be. The Malayalam Candidates showed a fair knowledge of Indian History, but many of their answers were too diffuse.

14. *Geography*.—The Geography papers in Telugu were generally unsatisfactory and, in some cases, exceedingly ridiculous; but Kurnool is favorably mentioned, and a few maps were well drawn. In Canarese, the Candidates failed signally in this subject. The Malayalam papers were not satisfactory. The Candidates appeared to have trusted to their memory, instead of studying the maps.

Chettpore.	Chittoor.	Trichinopoly.
Chicacole.	Madras.	Madura.
Rajahmundry.	Cuddalore.	Palamecottah.
Masulipatam.	Salem.	Calicut.
Kurnool.	Coimbatore.	Tellicherry.
Cuddapah.	Combaconum.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Tranquebar.	Bangalore.
Nellore.	Tanjore.	

15. The *Special Test Examination* took place on the 2nd March and two following days at the stations specified in the margin. The number of Candidates registered for examination according to the several tests, the number who were actually examined, and the number who passed, were as follows:—

Number.	Tests.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1	Moonsiffs and Pleaders - - - -	291	243	74
2	Court Sheristadars - - - -	25	14	9
3	Translators, High Court - - - -	2	2	.....
4	Translators, Session Court - - - -	41	38	7
5	High Court, Ministerial Officers - - - -	7	1	1
6	Deputy and Sub-Magistrates - - - -	503	362	58
Total...		869	660	149

16. The following Statement shows the languages in which the Candidates who entered their names for examination were prepared to write their answers:—

	English.	Tamil	Telegu.	Malaya-lam.	Canarese.
Moonsiffs and Pleaders	73	156	28	13	21
Court Sheristadars	25	...	...	...	...
Translators, High Court... ..	...	2	2	...	...
Translators, Session Courts... ..	...	9	16	...	16
High Court, Ministerials.. ...	7	...	...	...	...
Deputy and Sub-Magistrates. ...	182	184	112	7	18
Total...	287	351	158	20	55

17. The results of the Translator's examination were published in the fourth Supplement to the Fort St George Gazette of June 26th, 1863. The names of the successful Candidates in the remaining subjects were gazetted on the 18th of August.

18. The examination was conducted by the following gentlemen :—

Name.	Subjects.
L. C. Innes, Esq.	Penal Code and Civil Procedure.
W. Stokes, Esq.	Law of Evidence, Contracts and Torts.
W. Sloan, Esq.	Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice. Stamp and Limitation Acts, and Judicial Accounts.
The Honorable V. Sadagopa Charlu...	Criminal Procedure, and Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
C. F. Chamier, Esq... ..	Translation of Tamil papers.
Captain J. C. Macdonald.	Do. Telugu papers.
J. Garrett, Esq... ..	Do. Canarese papers.
E. Thompson, Esq.... ..	Do. Malayalam papers.

19. In the Circular Memorandum issued to the Examiners, the maximum number of marks to be assigned to the various subjects was as follows :—

Subjects.	Maximum No. of marks.
Law of Evidence	30
Code of Civil Procedure	10
Code of Criminal Procedure... ..	10
Civil Rules of Practice	5
Criminal Rules of Practice	5
Indian Penal Code	20
Law of Contracts	10
Law of Torts... ..	10
Hindu Law	10
Mahomedan Law.	10
Stamp Act	5
Limitation Act	5
System of Judicial Accounts... ..	5
Translations (for each paper)	10

20. In determining the results of the Special test examination, I passed no Candidate who had not obtained, on the whole, 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks.

21. Subordinate Officers of the Mofussil Police who came up for the Sub-Magistrate's examination, were required to answer a paper in Police

Government Order, 12th July 1862,
No. 1,104, Judicial Department.

Departmental subjects, in addition to the prescribed test. The published list shows that six Officers have qualified in this manner.

22. The following were the chief points noticed by the Examiners.

23. Mr. Stokes was surprised at the accuracy and terseness of the answers given to the questions proposed by him, and the skill in the use of the English language which many of the Candidates seemed to have attained. A slight deviation, however, from the text book in one of the questions, led him to admire the industry and power of memory evinced by some of the Candidates, rather than their capability of applying legal principles to any novel combination of facts which might come before them in the course of business. He also found that the European and East Indian Candidates were inferior to their Hindu competitors.

24. The late Honorable V. Sadagopah Charlu observed that the Candidates whose papers he looked over, acquitted themselves very fairly in Criminal Procedure, and tolerably well in Hindu Law, but very badly in Mahomedan Law.

* Coimbatore.
Rajahmundry.
Chettermore.

† Tanjore.
Tranquebar.
Combaconum.

As to places, he observed that the Candidates at the stations marginally noted,* were most successful in the first named subject. In Hindu Law, Calicut, Madras and Trichinopoly held the first place; while in Mahomedan Law, and generally, the Candidates at the stations† given in the margin, attained the highest marks.

25. Nine Candidates were suspected by this Examiner of resorting to unfair practices.

26. Mr. Sloan, who was Examiner in the Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, Stamp and Limitation Acts, and Judicial Accounts, remarks that, as respects locality, the Chittoor Candidates stand first, and those at Chettermore next. At the stations marginally noted, the answers were tolerable, but at the remaining places of examination indifferent.

Salem
Tanjore.
Madura.
Coimbatore.

27. With regard to the different classes, he found that Mussulmans gave the worst answers. Brahmins and Sudras appeared generally on a par. Candidates bearing English and Portuguese names were few in number, and did not acquit themselves so well as might have been expected.

28. With reference to languages, Mr. Sloan observed that those Candidates who were examined by means of English excelled those examined through the medium of a Vernacular language. The knowledge displayed by Telugu and Tamil Examinees was tolerably equal. The Malayalam Candidates were inferior, but still took a higher place than those who came up in Canarese. The answers of the latter were generally unsatisfactory.

29. Mr. Sloan is of opinion that all Candidates for the offices marginally noted; should pass the examination in English. This is a question

‡ District Moonsiff and Pleader.
Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.

of considerable difficulty. It would be a great advantage

if such a rule could be introduced at once, but this could hardly be done without interfering unduly with the claims of deserving public servants who entered the service before the examination rules came into operation, and who had not those opportunities of obtaining an English education which are now available.

30. It will be seen on reference to the abstract given in paragraph 16, that in the Special test examinations, as in the General test examinations, the number of Candidates who passed is very small in proportion to the number who were examined, barely exceeding 22 per cent. The fee of Rupees 3-8 which each Candidate is required to pay, has failed to exclude a large number of Candidates who ought to have known that they had little or no chance of passing. I need hardly observe that the resort of a large number of Candidates altogether unqualified, greatly increases the labor of the Examiners and delays the publication of the lists of passed Candidates. I beg therefore to recommend that the fee be raised to Rupees 5 in the case of Candidates for the General test, and to Rupees 7 in the case of Candidates for the Special test. This addition to the fees, it may be expected, will deter many unqualified Candidates from coming up, but it is not probable that it will lead to the exclusion of any who have a reasonable prospect of passing.

31. A Statement of sums received and disbursements incurred in connection with the recent examinations and other expenses of the Commission, is annexed. It will be

Rupees	13,757	7	8
„	8,970	9	6
Rupees	5,686	14	2

observed that the disbursements exceeded the receipts by Rupees 5,686-14-2, which sum represents the actual cost incurred by the State. To this must be added the salaries of my Secretary and his Clerk at the rate of Rupees 125 per mensem, which have been drawn for three months of the official year 1862-63.

Amount of remuneration
to Mr. Johnson, for ar-
ranging for the General
test examination at
Madras. Rupees 50

Amount of expenditure in-
curred in the employ-
ment of a temporary
establishment..... " 43

Amount of remuneration
to the Reverend S. Per-
cival and Mr. J. Marsh
for superintending the
General test examina-
tion at Tanjore at
Rupees 50 each..... " 100

Total Rupees... 193

32. The only charges in the Statement above alluded to, not already passed, are those marginally noted ; and for these, I solicit the sanction of Government.

Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination in each District, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

DISTRICTS.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Ganjam ...	25	3	27	55	24	2	22	48	2	0	0	2
Vizagapatam ...	13	5	9	27	8	4	7	19	3	2	3	8
Godavery ...	34	12	26	72	15	0	24	39	4	8	0	12
Kistna ...	5	3	4	12	2	3	3	8	0	3	0	3
Kurnool ...	3	1	13	17	3	0	13	16	2	1	2	5
Cuddapah ...	14	5	6	25	13	3	6	22	0	1	0	1
Bellary ...	42	11	10	63	42	11	10	63	6	7	2	15
Nellore ...	25	6	9	40	19	6	8	33	0	1	0	1
North Arcot ...	31	5	21	57	26	4	18	48	2	5	10	17
Madras ...	140	361	29	530	102	349	25	476	23	109	5	137
South Arcot ...	55	6	52	113	47	6	51	104	4	2	16	22
Salem ...	48	13	40	101	44	10	36	90	5	5	10	20
Tanjore ...	141	18	161	320	135	16	153	304	26	6	52	84
Coimbatore ...	34	21	31	86	17	15	26	58	13	5	9	27
Trichinopoly ...	39	14	26	79	37	10	26	73	5	6	5	16
Madura ...	68	8	73	149	64	5	73	142	7	4	18	29
Tinnevely ...	44	3	19	66	31	3	17	51	8	0	6	14
Malabar ...	22	16	18	56	19	14	13	46	5	6	5	16
South Canara ...	52	3	83	138	46	2	69	117	9	1	4	14
Bangalore ...	3	2	7	12	3	1	7	11	0	1	0	1
Total....	838	516	664	2,018	697	464	607	1,768	124	173	147	444

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(Continued.)
B.—(Continued.)
List of Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATION.	Moonsiffs and Pleaders.					Translator, Session Court.				High Court Miscellaneous.	Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.				
	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malaya-lum.	Canarese.	Sheristadar.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Canarese.		English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malaya-lum.	Canarese.
Chettipore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..
Chicacole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..
Rajahmundry ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	15	..	..	..
Masulipatam ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	19	1	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	1	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	23	1	..	..
Nellore ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	9	4	7	..	..
Madras ..	22	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	..	3	23	4	20	..	2
Cuddalore ..	6	1	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	33	..	..
Salem ..	3	..	21	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	25	1	25	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	3	17	..	..
Combaconum ..	9	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	..	2	..	..
Tranquebar ..	9	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	11	..	..
Tanjore ..	6	..	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	..	25	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	13	..	..
Madura ..	6	..	32	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	10	..	23	5	..
Palanacottah ..	2	..	15	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..
Calicut ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Telicherry ..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16
Mangalore ..	2	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	16	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	28	156	13	21	25	16	9	16	7	192	112	184	7	18

B.—(Continued.)

Particulars relating to the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	Messiahs and Pleaders.				Sheriff's.				Translators, Session Court.				Translators, High Court.				High Court Ministerial.				Deputy and Sub-Magistrates.				Remarks.
	Number of Candidates registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
Chettipore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	4	6	
Chicacole.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	5	
Rajahmundry.	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	5	15	
Masulipatam.	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	1	7	
Kurnool.....	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	5	16	
Cuddapah....	7	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	1	15	
Bellary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	3	21	
Nellore.....	6	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	...	7	
Chittoor....	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	1	11	
Madras.....	34	21	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	34	5	29	
Cuddalore....	21	18	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	32	3	29	
Salem.....	24	22	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	10	1	9	
Coimbatore...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	29	3	26	
Combaconum.	23	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	6	
Tranquebar...	27	22	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	5	15	
Tanjore.....	27	25	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	24	4	20	
Trichinopoly.	10	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	3	14	
Madura.....	38	35	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	28	5	23	
Palancottah.	17	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	6	6	
Calicut.....	14	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	6	
Tellicherry...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
Mangalore....	23	23	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	3	15	
Bangalore....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	
Total.....	291	243	74	170	25	14	9	5	41	38	7	31	2	2	...	2	7	1	1	...	503	362	58	304	

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(Continued.)

B.—(Continued.)

Statement of Account in connection with the late Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Receipts.	GENERAL TEST.	Disbursements.			
To amount of fees collected from Candidates for the General Test Examination...	6,976 1 6	To undermentioned stipends sanctioned to Examiners in Proceedings of Government, dated 13th January 1863, No. 12, Educational Department, viz:—			
		1 English Examiner.....Rupees 700 0 0			
		6 do. at Rs. 600 each. " 3,600 0 0			
		4 Tamil Examiners at do....." 2,400 0 0			
		2 Telugu do. at do....." 1,200 0 0			
		1 Malayalam do....." 150 0 0			
		1 Canarese do....." 250 0 0	8,300	0 0	
		To contingent charges incurred at the Presidency and in the Districts in the purchase of Stationery, &c., &c., for the purposes of the examination.	567	5 10	
		To cost of printing examination papers in Canarese and Malayalam, at the Mysore Government Press and at the Collectorate Press, Malabar.	64	15 5	
		To amount paid to Mr. Spencer for superintending the examination at Cuddapah.	50	0 0	
		To amount of remuneration to Mr. Johnson, for arranging for the examination at the Presidency... ..	50	0 0	
		To amount paid to extra establishment... ..	43	0 0	
		To amount of remuneration to the Reverend S. Percival and Mr. J. Marsh, for superintending the General test examination at Tanjore at Rs. 50 each... ..	100	0 0	
					9,175 5 3

SPECIAL TEST.		To amount of fees collected from candidates for the Special Test Examination...	
1,994	8 0		
To stipends to the undermentioned Examiners as per sanction conveyed in Proceedings of Government, dated 28th August 1863, No. 214, Educational Department, viz :—			
1 Examiner in Penal Code and Civil Procedure. ...	Rs. 1,200 0 0		
1 Do. in Law of Evidence, Law of Contracts and Law of Torts ...	600 0 0		
1 Do. in Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, Stamp and Limitation Acts and Judicial Accounts ...	700 0 0		
1 Do. in Code of Criminal Procedure, Hindu and Mahomedan Law ...	1,500 0 0		
1 Do. in Tamil. ...	50 0 0		
1 Do. in Telugu. ...	50 0 0		
1 Do. in Canarese ...	150 0 0		
1 Do. in Malayalam ...	70 0 0		
	4,320 0 0		
To Contingent charges incurred at the Presidency and at the Mofussil, in the purchase of Stationery, &c., &c., for the purposes of the examination...		262	2 5
		4,582	2 5
Total.....	8,070	9	6
		13,757	7 8

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(Continued.)

B.—(Continued)

From E. B. POWELL, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction ; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 6th November 1862, No. 2,172.

I have the honor to reply to Order of Government, No. 221 of July 7th, 1862, desiring

Vizagapatam.
Godavery.
Kistna.

Cuddapah.
Kurnool.

me to communicate with the Collectors of the Districts marginally noted and the Inspectors of Schools, with the view of ascertaining and reporting the cause to which should be attributed the paucity of Candidates at the last

Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination in them as compared with other Districts.

2. *Vizagapatam*.—In a letter addressed to me, the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam remarks that his District is badly supplied with Schools, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Vizagapatam being the only one of a fair character. He also observes that the Brahmins, from whose body the servants of Government generally proceed, are peculiarly well off in the Collectorate as, besides being employed in various capacities by the numerous Rajahs, Poligars and Proprietors, they enjoy from the liberality of certain former Rajahs “the enormous number of 1,147 entire villages, and 32,566 minor tenements either free from assessment or assessed with a very light quit-rent, the assessment thus alienated being computed at upwards of ten lacs of Rupees.” Mr. Carmichael also attributes the small number of Candidates in Vizagapatam, in some measure to the alteration in the rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, whereby candidates for appointments under Rupees 25 per mensem are excused being examined. He says, “why the rule was modified, and all posts under and up to 25 Rupees a month thrown open to the unpassed, I have no means of knowing; but I am quite sure that it was a false step, and altogether ruinous to the good cause of education, as well as to administrative reform. Nearly all the work of this District is done by men paid at 25 Rupees a month and under. I am Collector, Magistrate, Civil Judge, Court of Session, and every thing else, and I have only sixty-five men in my establishment who get more than that, and some very little more—I will venture to say, that with the exception of those who have thoroughly assimilated a good English education, no man can learn his duties in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, unless he begins with one of these ill-paid appointments; and yet they are all reserved for *patronage*, and are therefore of course pretty uniformly filled up without regard to the qualification of the applicants. Indeed how should it be otherwise, since the Government has formally announced that no qualifications are necessary? I do not mean to say that officials of position are capable of acting with corrupt motives of any kind in their nominations, but good nature, nepotism, caprice and similar motives, which it was the design of these examinations to exclude once for all, naturally come into play. So that, with these lower appointments filled up with unpassed boys, and the higher grades recruited (and very fairly) by unpassed men who have served efficiently in the lower grades years and years before the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination was projected, what becomes of the thousand or two eager candidates, who come forth from that ordeal every spring?”

“I strongly recommend that the old rule be reverted to.”

3. The Inspector of Schools states that “the principal cause is that the passing of this examination has in the majority of cases been practically shown to be a mere waste of time, labor and money. Most of the passed candidates are desirous of obtaining situations in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, but a very large proportion of these appointments have salaries of Rupees 25 and under attached to them, and they are almost invariably given to persons who have not passed any examination in preference to those who have, while the chance of a passed candidate obtaining any of the superior situations unless he has strong Cutcherry interest, is still more remote.” It appears the Maharajah of Vizianagram has about two-thirds of the appointments in the District at his disposal; and though sometime ago he expressed his intention to encourage passed candidates by recruiting his service from their ranks, that intention has not hitherto been put into effect.

4. *Godavery*.—The Collector of the Godavery District attributes the paucity of candidates there to a premature removal from School, for employment in the Revenue Settlement and Survey Departments, of youths who would otherwise have continued their studies and qualified themselves to pass these examinations. He also notices that, out of

51 Candidates who passed in 1858-59-60 and 62, only about 20 have obtained appointments.

5. *Kistna*.—The only Government School in the Kistna District is the Taluq School at Gudur, recently established. Candidates must therefore be looked for, not from Government Schools, but from private ones, viz., the Church Mission School and the Hindu School at Masulipatam; and it may be observed that before this year the supply was ample. With reference to the falling off the Reverend Mr. Noble, the Head of the Church Mission School, says he feels at a loss for an explanation. He mentions that the Natives ascribe the fact to the failure of passed Candidates to obtain situations and the admission to posts of unpassed men; but he also remarks that he feels "much with the officials that the passed Candidates are often most wretchedly qualified for the proper discharge of public work. They cram up a small amount of Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. They learn no habits of method or neatness or accuracy or business. They do not learn to apply their minds steadily and closely to any subject, and therefore on trial those who are favored by the Collector and his Sheristadar with situations give little satisfaction, often direct disappointment, while the passed Candidates are too often very boastful and presuming so that they are rather shunned than sought after." Mr. Noble is inclined moreover to ascribe the falling off in some degree to the circumstance of a much larger number than usual having offered themselves for teachers' certificates; if this notion be correct the paucity of Candidates would be, as he observes, a matter for congratulation rather than dissatisfaction.

6. Taking all three Districts, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna together, Major Macdonald says, making every allowance, "it must, I think, be admitted that very little encouragement has been given to the Service examinations by those Officers on whose exercise of the official patronage at their disposal, the supply of Candidates must mainly depend. This year the number of Candidates from the Northern Circars instead of increasing has fallen from 84 to 50."

"Of these 50 no less than 27 are from the Ganjam District, which in point of education is rather below than above the general average of the other Districts. But the Agent in Ganjam and the Civil Judge of Chicacole have nominated many of the passed Candidates to situations below Rupees 25, and the consequence is that nearly every person who wishes for employment in this District tries to pass."

7. *Cuddapah*.—Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector of Cuddapah, observes that the only efficient School in his District is the Zillah one, and that it has not been sufficiently long in operation to admit of its sending up qualified Candidates. He further notices that the Zillah School is not supported by any Taluq Schools. These circumstances, together with what is in effect the reason of the non-existence of Taluq Schools, viz., the want of interest in education among the inhabitants of the Collectorate, suffice in Mr. Wedderburn's view to account for the paucity of Candidates. The Inspector of Schools agrees generally with the Collector.

8. *Kurnool*.—The Kurnool Collectorate is still more backward educationally than that of Cuddapah. The Zillah School is the only one from which Candidates can be expected to come; and, as it has been established only very lately, it would not be fair to demand results at so early a date. Indeed the Acting Collector says that no encouragement was given to the more advanced pupils to go into the late examination, as it might have led to the cutting short of their studies before the completion of the prescribed course.

9. Having now laid before Government the most important particulars of the explanations afforded, both by the Collectors of the Districts mentioned in the Order under reply, and by the Inspectors of Schools for the corresponding Divisions, I have the honor to state that it appears evident to me there are three causes which have exerted an influence in producing a paucity of Candidates, though all three have not operated, at least to the same degree, in each of the Districts.

(1). The relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules, by which examination was dispensed with in the case of appointments below Rupees 25 per mensem.

(2). The want of a preference of passed Candidates over unpassed ones on the part of dispensers of patronage.

(3). The backwardness of education.

10. My opinion has always been unfavorable to the relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules : and I venture to submit whether, at any rate after a certain lapse of time, it would not be advisable to reconsider the matter.

11. The second cause is an evil which will I hope, indeed I feel assured, correct itself before long. If the fault lies with the officials, their own interest must eventually lead them to adopt a different course. If the character of the examination is to be blamed, this can be corrected without difficulty according as experience may dictate. It is extremely probable that the vanity, which is so apt to go along with the possession of a little knowledge in the midst of dense ignorance, operates to render the passed Candidates distasteful to those who have appointments in their gift. If so, every year that passes, by increasing the number of educated persons, will assist in providing a remedy.

12. With reference to the last cause, the backwardness of education, time must be allowed for the gradual spread of enlightenment. And, though this Department should lose no opportunity of establishing Schools wherever there is a fair prospect of success, I cannot but consider that over-haste attended, as it no doubt would be, by failure and discouragement, is an evil much more to be deprecated than a temporary backwardness.

ORDER THEREON, 10th October 1863, No. 249.

In the first of the letters above recorded, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations has furnished his report on the examinations held in February and March last. The results of these examinations have already been notified in the Official Gazette.

2. For the General test examinations 2,018 Candidates were registered, 1,768 examined, and 444 passed. At the Special test examinations, the numbers were as follows:—

Registered Candidates	869
Candidates examined	660
Candidates passed	149

In the first case the percentage of passed Candidates on the number of Candidates examined was a little over 25, and in the second a little over 22. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner as to the expediency of raising the fee with the view of excluding from the examination a number of the Candidates who now come forward with little or no prospect of passing. At the next examination, the fee for admission to the General test will be Rupees 5, and for the Special test Rupees 7.

3. The number of Candidates who passed the General test (444) is less than the number (589) who passed the same test last year. This, the Commissioner attributes to the standard having been raised by demanding a minimum of three-fourths of the maximum number of marks in Dictation, and of one-third in Arithmetic. Including persons who passed the University Matriculation and Degree examinations, the number of Candidates qualified for public employment on the result of the examinations of the present year is 559 to 667 of last year. Allowing for the standard of the General test examination having been raised, and adverting to the fact that the number of Candidates passed at the University Matriculation examination was increased from 82 in 1862 to 105 in 1863, this result cannot be deemed unsatisfactory. It may be presumed, moreover, that of the 147 Candidates who failed to pass the Matriculation examination out of 252 Candidates examined, a considerable number must have been qualified to pass the General Service test. The Governor in Council approves of the Commissioner's proposal to prescribe a minimum in Handwriting, as well as in Dictation and Arithmetic.

4. The lists of passed Candidates according to the Special tests contain the names of 74 persons who have passed for the situation of District Moonsiff or Pleader, 58 for the office of Deputy or Sub-Magistrate, 9 for that of Court Sheristadar, 7 for Translatorships in the

Session Court, and one as a Ministerial Officer in the High Court. Of the passed candidates for Moonsiffships, &c., 38 answered the questions in English, and 36 in a Vernacular language; and of the passed candidates for the Magisterial Department, 34 passed in English and 24 in the Vernacular. The privilege of passing the Special tests in the Vernacular languages is restricted to persons who had entered the public service before the 1st January 1859. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner that, in justice to public servants of long standing, this rule, however inconvenient it may be in its operation, cannot at present be dispensed with.

5. The letter from the Director of Public Instruction recorded in these Proceedings, contains the reply of that Officer to the inquiry made in paragraph 2 of the Order of Government of the 7th July 1862, as to the cause to which the paucity of candidates at the General test examination in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool, is to be attributed. As the Director's letter contained a recommendation for a change of some importance in the examination rules, the Government deemed it advisable to defer disposing of it until they had before them the results of the examinations for the present year.

6. The causes to which the paucity of candidates in the Districts in question is attributed by the Director and the local Officers whom he has consulted, are as follows:—

(1.) The relaxation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules, by which examination was dispensed with in the case of appointments below Rupees 25 per mensem.

(2.) The want of a preference of passed candidates over unpassed ones on the part of dispensers of patronage.

(3.) The backwardness of education.

7. Of the above causes, Mr. Powell is of opinion that the second and third will cease to operate in course of time, but the first, he thinks, should be removed by reverting to the rule which required all candidates for situations exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem to pass the General test. Mr. Carmichael, the Collector of Vizagapatam, one of the Districts referred to, writes strongly to the same effect. He is satisfied that the relaxation of the rules was a false step. He observes that the great bulk of public servants in his and other Districts receive salaries not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem, and consequently, under the present rules, are not required to pass any examination; and he asks, "with these lower appointments filled up with unpassed boys, and the higher grades recruited (and very fairly) by unpassed men who have served efficiently in the lower grades," what becomes of the candidates who annually pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations? The consideration here urged is certainly an important one; but having before him the results of the recent examination, the Governor in Council doubts the expediency of resorting to a measure which might have the effect of greatly increasing the number of candidates. At all events, it will be advisable to await the effect of the proposed increase to the entrance fee at the next examination.

8. But it appears to the Government that the cause now under consideration, like the other causes which are considered in certain Districts to have prevented the resort of candidates to the examination, is one which time and the working of the present system will in a great measure remove. When it shall be plainly seen that public servants who have not passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations have really no chance of rising to higher salaries than Rupees 25 per mensem, not only will the great majority of candidates for official employment see the necessity of passing the prescribed test, but heads of Offices and Departments will become sensible of the inconvenience of employing unpassed candidates whom it will never be in their power to promote, and will give that preference to the passed candidates to which the latter are clearly entitled. It will of course be the duty of the Civil Paymaster and other Officers of Audit to see that the rule which bars the promotion of unpassed servants is not evaded; and it will be intimated to all heads of Offices and Departments that the Government expect them, in selecting persons for the lower appointments, to give a preference to passed over unpassed candidates. Further, with the view of keeping the Government informed how far their wishes

in this respect are attended to, all heads of Offices and Departments will be required to furnish the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations with an Annual Statement (in a form to be furnished by the Commissioner) of all appointments made by them during the year to situations, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 10 per mensem. The statement will show the designation of each office to which a new appointment has been made, the salary attached to it, the name of the person appointed and, if he be a passed candidate, the year in which he passed.

9. The Governor in Council regrets to learn that, on the occasion of the last examination, some of the Revenue Officers were backward in furnishing the aid which the Commissioner required in superintending the examinations. This duty, wherever it is possible, is undertaken by the Educational Department; but wherever the assistance of other Departments may be required, the Governor in Council expects that it will be given cheerfully and effectively.

10. The charges referred to in the last paragraph of the Commissioner's letter, amounting to Rupees (193) one hundred and ninety-three, are sanctioned.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(Continued.)

C.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Schedule of the Special tests which have been prescribed for certain Offices of the Judicial and Revenue Departments and in the Magistracy. This Schedule includes the tests specified in the Notification in the Judicial Department of the 4th February and 30th May last, and in which an examination will be held in February next. It also includes the tests which will in future be required in the Revenue Department.

2. The first examination, according to the tests specified in the Notifications of the 4th February* and 30th May† last, will be held in February next, and after the 1st May 1863, no person will be appointed to any of the offices for which these tests are prescribed without having passed them.

* For the Judicial Department.

† For the Magistracy.

3. The first examination, according to the Revenue tests, including under this head such of the tests entered in the Schedule now published as were not specified in the Notifications referred to in the preceding paragraph, will be held in February 1864, and after the 1st May 1864, no person who has not passed them will be appointed to any of the offices for which they are prescribed.

SCHEDULE of Special tests prescribed for certain Offices in the Judicial and Revenue branches of the Administration and in the Magistracy.

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
District Moonsiff. Pleader in any one of the undermentioned Courts. (a) Civil and Session Court. (b) Court of a Subordinate Judge. (c) Principal Sudr Ameen's Court. (d) Court of Small Causes in the Provinces.	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. If the Candidate was not employed in the public service,† on or before the 1st January 1859, or has not been so employed consecutively since that date, he will be required * to pass the following test: (a) The Law of Evidence, as contained in Mr. Norton's work.	(1.) Practice as a Pleader is accepted as equivalent to employment in the public service. (2.) Graduates in Law of the Madras, or other Indian University, will be eligible for

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
	<p>(b) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.</p> <p>(c) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.</p> <p>(d) The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual.</p> <p>(e) The Law of Torts and the Measure of damages, as contained in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law; pages 628 to 863, Edition 1856.</p> <p>(f) Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual and the 1st Volume of Strange's Hindu Law.</p> <p>(g) Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.</p> <p>If the Candidate has been employed in the public service consecutively since the 1st January 1859, he may at his option pass the following test** in preference to the above.</p> <p>(a) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.</p> <p>(b) The Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>(c) Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual.</p> <p>(d) Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.</p>	<p>the Office of District Moonsiff or Pleader without passing any other professional test.</p> <p>(3.) * The examination according to this test will be conducted in the Vernacular.</p> <p>(4.) Every Candidate for the Office of District Moonsiff, or Pleader, who was not employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the Vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment :</p> <p>Either (a) the University Matriculation test, or (b) the test in language laid down in Section I. of the rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861.</p> <p>Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned tests, only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their Vernacular.</p>

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
*Sheristadar, in any of the undermentioned Courts. (a) High Court (Appellate Side.) (b) Civil and Session Court. (c) Court of Subordinate Judge. (d) Principal Sudr Ameen's Court.	(a) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. (b) The Rules of Practice (Civil). (c) The Stamp and Limitation Acts. (d) The system of Judicial Accounts.	(5.) This examination will be conducted in English.
† Translator in the High Court (Appellate Side.)	(a) The Code of Civil Procedure. (b) Translating from two of the Vernacular languages of this Presidency into English, and <i>vice versâ</i> .	(6.) † This examination will be conducted in English.
Translator of Criminal records in a Court of Session.	Translating from the Vernacular language of the District into English, and <i>vice versâ</i> .	
§ The following Ministerial Officers in the High Court (Appellate side.) (1.) Manager. (2.) Record-keeper. (3.) Examiner of Correspondence. (4.) Clerk on a salary of Rupees 50 and upwards.	The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and the Rules of Practice.	(7.) § This examination will be conducted in English.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND MAGISTRACY.

Deputy Collector and Magistrate.	(a) The Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue. (b) The Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. (c) The Manuals of Taluq and Village Accounts and the Salt Manual. (d) Precis writing. (e) Ability to translate into English an Official paper in the Vernacular language of the District, in which the Candidate seeks employment, written or lithographed in an ordinary running hand, or <i>vice versâ</i> . (f) The Law and Rules applicable to the Stamp Department. (g) The Law of Evidence as contained in Mr. Norton's work.	(8.) The case of Candidates for any of the appointments in the Revenue Department or Magistracy, entered in this Schedule, who were not in the public service on the 1st January 1859, the examination will be conducted through the medium of the English language. Candidates who were in public employment on that date, and who have been so employed consecutively up to the date of the examination, will be allowed the option of being examined through the medium of a vernacular language, except where it is otherwise provided for in this Schedule. (9.) Every Candidate for any of the Offices in the Revenue Department or in the Magistracy, the duties of
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Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
(b) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice as laid down by the High Court (Appellate Side.) (i) The Indian Penal Code.		<p>which require a knowledge of a Vernacular language, who was not employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the Vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment:</p> <p>Either (a) the University Matriculation test, or (b) the test in language prescribed in Section 1 of the Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, under date the 26th April 1861.</p> <p>Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned Examinations, only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their Vernacular.</p> <p>(10.) Europeans, Eurasians, and other persons appointed to the Office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Districts, the language of which is not their Vernacular, will be required within one year from the date of their appointment to pass a colloquial test in the principal Vernacular language of their District, similar to that prescribed for the examination of Covenanted Assistants according to the 2nd or higher Standard.</p> <p>(11.) In the case of Candidates for the Offices of Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Tahsildar and Taluq Magistrate, Deputy Tahsildar, and Taluq Seristadar, who may be permitted to pass the special test through the medium of a Vernacular language on the ground of having been employed in the public service before the 1st January 1859, the Examination in the Law of Evidence will be dispensed</p>

Designation of Office.	Nature of Special test prescribed.	Remarks.
Tahsildar and Taluq Magistrate.	a. b. c. e. f. g. h. i. of the tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates.	with, until Vernacular text books are available. (12.) This examination will be conducted in English.
Deputy Tahsildar. Taluq Serishtadar.		
Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	a. b. c. d. and f. of the tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors.	
Serishtadar in do.		
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiners, and Clerks in the Correspondence Department of the Office of the Board of Revenue on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.	English Precise writing.	
Head Accountant and Accountants in the Office of the Board of Revenue, and Collectors' Offices on salaries of Rupees 50 per mensem and upwards.	(a) The Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts (b) Book-keeping by single entry.	
Translators in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Ability to translate from one of the following languages into English, or <i>vice versa</i> :— Tamil. Telugu. Hindustani. Mahratta.	
Translators in Collector's Offices.	Ability to translate into English from the principal Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment, and <i>vice versa</i> .	
Superintendents of Sea Customs.	The Law and Rules relating to the Collection of Sea Customs, the Conservancy of Ports, and Emigration.	(13.) Candidates for the office of Superintendent of Sea Customs, or Superintendent in the Salt Department, will be required to pass the test laid down through the medium of the English language.
Superintendents, Peshcars, and Amins in the Salt Department.	The Law and system of Accounts applicable to the Salt Department.	

APPENDIX No. XV.
A.

WORKING ACCOUNT, GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, MADRAS CIRCLE.

Return of Paid and Service Messages sent from the various Telegraph Offices in the Madras Circle for the financial year ending 30th April 1863.

STATIONS.	Number of Messages.			Receipt on						No. of Messages sent by Natives.	Collections in Telegraph Stamps.		Cash refund- ed on ac- count of er- rors and de- lays.		
				Service.		Tel. Service.		Private.							Total.
	Single.	Reptn.	Total.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
Madras	2 1,591	212	21,803	7,456	9 6	1,008	13 0	38,455	4 3	46,920	10 9	3 8	0	71	3 3
Mount	423	1	424	243	5 0	...	...	693	5 6	936	10 6	...	...	...	...
Vellore	409	...	409	70	6 0	...	...	425	8 0	495	14 0	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	3,478	21	3,499	1,039	10 0	2 0	0 0	4,979	7 6	6,021	1 6	2 0	0	...	...
Bellary	1,980	2	1,982	230	10 0	6 2	0 0	2,844	3 6	3,080	15 6	6 2	0	...	...
Mysore...	1,134	...	1,134	83	9 0	3 4	0 0	1,676	14 0	1,763	11 0	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund..	3,023	10	3,033	1,054	15 0	1 0	0 0	4,631	1 6	5,687	0 6	5 4	0	...	913 0
Mercara...	976	...	976	200	10 0	1 0	0 0	1,331	12 0	1,533	6 0	753	12 0	...	...
Cannanore ...	2,325	6	2,331	333	11 0	...	...	3,469	9 0	3,803	4 0	52	4 0	...	...
Tellicherry	35	1	36	...	...	...	...	81	15 0	81	15 0	...	...	...	...
Calicut	2,531	12	2,543	388	10 6	2 0	0 0	4,655	8 6	5,046	3 0	25	4 0	...	...
Cochin	3,110	144	3,254	94	5 0	1 2	0 0	7,475	4 0	7,570	11 0	...	...	7 8	0
Pondicherry..	3,938	...	3,938	28	10 0	1 0	0 0	6,986	8 0	7,016	2 0	29	0 0	3 0	0
Karikal	547	...	547	...	...	...	...	809	5 0	809	5 0	...	...	...	...
Negapatam...	1,591	...	1,591	188	9 0	...	...	2,415	0 0	2,603	9 0	3 7	0	...	...
Puttocottah	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	83	8 0	83	8 0	...	...	...	...
Paumben	337	...	337	38	1 0	...	...	375	9 0	413	10 0	10	0 0	...	...
Tuticorin.	1,242	1	1,243	29	15 0	...	...	2,023	8 6	2,053	7 6	17	7 0	...	...
Total.....	48,731	410	49,141	11,481	8 0	1,026	5 0	83,413	3 3	95,921	0 3	908	0 0	91	8 3

APPENDIX No. XV.—(Continued.)

B.

Expenditure in Madras Circle.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Salary of Director	8,200	0
Do. of Establishment	2,064	0
Do. of Supt. and Asst. Supt.	6,700	0
Do. of Establishment	3,944	0
Do. of Signal Office Establishment.	76,568	10½
Do. of Line Establt. including all Inspectors	17,754	6½
Payment of salaries made during the year)
on account of previous year.)
Total of Establishments, Rs...	1,57,288	3¼	1,26,736	10½	1,15,231	1¼

C.

Working Contingencies.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
House allowance to Director... ..	...	...	...	...	560	0
Do. of Supt. and Asst. Supt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	850	0
Rent for Signal Offices	10,541	0	9,636	0	9,826	0
Rent for Inspectors on the Line and in Offices.	...	...	...	...	466	10½
Cost of Dept. Messages sent and charged )	...	...	...	...	727	15
in Contingent Bills by Director ... .. )	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. by Supt. and Asst. Supt... ..	...	...	1,612	1	324	10
Do. do. by Signal Office ... ..	...	...	...	...	19	8
Do. do. by Line Officers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies in the Office of Director ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,055	9
Do. do. do. of Supt.	44,012	14¾	...	...	1,753	3¼
Do. do. in Signal Offices ... ..	...	...	36,643	5¾	5,502	10
Ordinary Repairs of Line and Travelling)	20,360	14½	...	...	12,070	10
allowance... .. )	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Contingencies, Rs...	74,914	13¼	47,891	6¾	35,156	11½

APPENDIX No. XVI

A.

Read the following paper from the Committee appointed to consider and report on the best mode of reducing the cost of superintendence in the Public Works Department, to His Excellency Sir W. T. DENISON, K. C. B., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 10th April 1863:—

HONORABLE SIR,

1. In conformity with the instructions conveyed in the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, under date the 17th ultimo, No. 659, appointing us to consider and report on the best mode of reducing the cost of superintendence in the Department of Public Works, we have the honor to submit, for your Excellency's consideration, the conclusions at which we have arrived on the question referred to us in the 2nd paragraph of the Proceedings in question, viz., whether the control of the Department should, as at present, be entrusted to a Chief Engineer, or transferred to a certain number of Superintending Engineers residing in their circles and reporting direct to Government; and, in the event of the latter arrangement being carried out, what number of Superintending Engineers would be required. Our instructions were that we should submit a preliminary report on this question, before proceeding to the consideration of the other points included in the scope of our enquiry.

2. At present the control of the Department is vested in a Chief Engineer, who is also Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, aided by three Officers of standing, under the designation of Deputy Chief Engineers, who are stationed at the Presidency in the same Office with the Chief Engineer. Up to a comparatively recent date, the Deputy Chief Engineers were little more than Secretaries to the Chief Engineer. Now, they are more independent, and their responsibilities are more defined; but owing to the great extent of their circles and their location at the Presidency, the amount of supervision which they have been able to exercise over the works in their circles has been very small.

3. Next to the Deputy Chief Engineers are the District Engineers, who, in practice, are Superintending Officers, and are, in fact, the only Officers who exercise a direct control and inspection over the work of the Executive; and, consequently, in this Presidency, perform the duties which devolve on Superintending Engineers elsewhere. Though nominally subject to the supervision of the Deputy Chief Engineers with whom they correspond, the District Engineers are the only really responsible Superintendents. They direct the operations of the Executive Officers, examine and check their bills, and exercise the only actual scrutiny that is practicable into their accounts and work. Upon them, too, has devolved the duty of scrutinizing all schemes of improvement, and of preparing them in all their details for submission to Government through the Deputy Chief Engineer and Chief Engineer. Hitherto, almost the sole occupation of the Deputy Chief Engineers has been the analyzing of schemes submitted by the District Officers without the advantages of local knowledge and experience possessed by the District Engineer; and their time has been for the most part employed either in the superfluous duty of putting the reports of the District Engineers before Government in a different form, or in examining the details of estimates which have already been subjected to the scrutiny (in many instances, equally competent) of the District Engineer.

4. During the past year or so, matters requiring the orders of Government have usually been submitted direct by the Deputy Chief Engineers to the Secretary to the Government; and where they have passed through the Chief Engineer's Office, the intervention of this Officer has, in most cases, been little more than nominal, the estimate, or letter, or return being forwarded with a brief endorsement or covering letter, re-echoing the recommendation of the Deputy Chief Engineer. In practice, therefore, while there are three grades of Superintending Officers, including the head of the Department, the main business of superintendence is done by the local District Engineers.

5. In January last year the two offices of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works were united in the same person, the Chief Engineer being appointed Secretary to Government, but retaining as well the designation and some of the functions of Chief Engineer. The object* of this change was to save the delay and expense arising from the correspondence between the Central Office and the Government. It was believed that the saving of correspondence with the Government would enable the Central Office to be reduced in strength, while the Deputy Secretary to Government and a large portion of the Revenue Secretary's Establishment would not be required. It was also argued that business would be expedited by direct and personal communication between the Members of the Government and the head of the Department.

* See Minute by the Honorable
F. Maltby, 23rd October 1860.

6. The union of the two offices has not been attended with all the advantages which were anticipated. The saving of expense has not been great; two separate Office Establishments having been maintained nearly of the same strength as before. And, as regards the correspondence, although it has diminished in consequence of the Deputy Chief Engineers corresponding in many matters direct with the Chief Engineer in his capacity of Secretary, the reduction and simplification of correspondence has not been carried to the extent that was intended, owing apparently to the retention of the double Office Establishment. The Chief Engineer still writes letters to the Secretary to Government, and the Secretary to Government still issues orders to the Chief Engineer; and much, therefore, of the expense and delay which were among the chief reasons for the change, are still experienced. For instance, a Despatch is received from the Secretary of State calling for explanation of delay in the submission of a plan and estimate. An order is thereupon passed in the Public Works Department of the Secretariat calling upon the Chief Engineer to furnish explanation, the order being signed by the Secretary and afterwards received by the same Officer in his capacity of Chief Engineer. It is registered and indexed in both offices, and two copies are required for record instead of one. Taking hap-hazard the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department for a single day, the 26th March, we found no less than five cases in which the Chief Engineer and Secretary on that day corresponded with himself.

7. It appears to us that this anomalous state of things, which however is not singular to this Presidency, has resulted from a misconception of, or at all events from a deviation from, the original intention of the Members of the Government on whose recommendation the union of the two offices was based. It is clear from the Minutes of the Honorable Mr. Maltby and of Mr. Morehead, to which we have already alluded, that when advocating this measure, they did not contemplate the retention of two separate Office Establishments, nor, as far as we can gather, had they in view any definite distinction between the functions of the person holding the office in his capacity as Chief Engineer and in his capacity as Secretary to Government. Mr. Maltby in paragraph 8 of his Minute already

quoted from, speaks of the conversion of the Chief Engineer into a Secretary to Government. Mr. Morehead† adverts to the “saving of all correspondence between the Government and the professional head of the Public Works Department.” The present system of double establishment and correspondence was clearly not foreseen; and we cannot think that it ought to be continued.

8. We have said that this system is not peculiar to this Presidency. It appears to be in force, more or less, in Bengal, where the two offices of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government are united in the same person, but separate Office Establishments are maintained. It is shown in the Report of the Civil Finance Commission, paragraph 35, that there, as here, a good deal of the work is done twice over.

9. The arrangement which on full consideration we would suggest as best adapted for reducing the expense and promoting the efficiency of the Department, is as follows:—

(1.) That the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department should, as at present, be an Engineer Officer; and that, with the exception of the allotment of funds, the preparation of the Budget, the promotion of the Subordinate Officers in the Department and the collection of information on general questions, the duties which until of late were wholly and now are in part performed by the Chief Engineer should be entrusted to the Superintending Engineers.

(2.) That the existing grades of Deputy Chief Engineer and District Engineers should be abolished ; and that, in their place, eight Superintending Engineers should be appointed ; each of whom shall be entrusted with the superintendence of the works in two or more Districts, having his Head Quarters at some central place within the limits of his Division, exercising therein, subject to the exceptions above specified, the powers hitherto vested in the Chief Engineer, and corresponding direct with the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works on all matters on which the orders of Government are required. We would constitute the Divisions of the Superintending Engineers as follows :—

First	Division.	{ Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Godavery.
Second	do.	{ Kistna. Nellore.
Third	do.	{ Cuddapah. Kurnool. Bellary.
Fourth	do.	{ Presidency. Madras District. North Arcot.
Fifth	do.	{ South Arcot. Salem, with the Cantonment of Bangalore.
Sixth	do.	{ Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
Seventh	do.	{ Coimbatore. Malabar and South Canara.
Eighth	do.	{ Madura. Tinnevelly.

On some accounts it would be preferable if the number of Divisions could be increased to ten ; but looking to the works at present in progress or likely to be carried out, we do not think that the Divisions now proposed will be found too extensive to admit of the direction and superintendence of the works being efficiently conducted by a single Superintending Officer. The District Engineers, as we have shown, are now no more than Superintendents ; but though Superintending Officers themselves, and invested with no Executive duties, they are checked and hampered by the necessity of constant reference to another Superintending Officer at the Presidency, the necessary result of which is delay and obstruction to the progress of work and undue division of responsibility. By the abolition of this grade the Executive Officers will have but one Superintending Officer to look to, invested with larger powers than have hitherto been entrusted to any of the local Officers. The smaller number of Superintending Officers, while, as we think, they will be numerically sufficient for the effective direction and superintendence of the Executives, will enable the Government to select well qualified men for these important posts and leave a large number of useful Officers for Executive work. And here we would urge the great importance of rigidly applying the principle of selection for proved and superior efficiency in the case of all appointments to the grade of Superintending Engineer, the duties of these Officers will be very responsible and will require thoroughly efficient men.

(3.) That the ranges of the Executive Officers be re-arranged in connection with the abolition of the office of District Engineer ; each Executive Officer corresponding with and receiving orders from the Superintending Engineer.

10. We think it very desirable that the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department should have the professional acquirements of an Engineer, in order that he may be the responsible adviser, as well as the organ of the Government in all matters connected with the administration of Public Works. When the proposal to make the Chief Engineer

Secretary to Government, was first made, the late Secretary Mr. Bourdillon objected to it on the ground that the Department would thereby be deprived of its Departmental head, and that such a change would be fatal to its efficiency. "It appears to me," he wrote, "that the functions of a head of a Department and of a Secretary to Government are essentially distinct. That of the former is to control the body of public servants composing the Department, to uphold discipline and keep every man up to his work, and to bring before Government special or reserved cases. That of the Secretary is to lay such cases before Government in a proper form for decision, with other cases connected with the Department coming from other quarters, and to convey the orders of the Government thereon. And these functions cannot be combined. In so extensive a Department there must be a vast mass of departmental references and correspondence of various kinds; the Government cannot possibly attend to this, and the Secretary would certainly find his proper work sufficient fully to occupy him; and the departmental work would either be left undone, or be done by an uncontrolled Subordinate, while the Government would lose the responsible head of the Department, since, of course, the Secretary cannot find fault with himself as Chief Engineer."

11. We cannot recognize the importance of that system of central control on which so much stress is laid in the foregoing extract. It appears to us, on the contrary, that it is this very attempt at centralization of authority and control, and the "vast mass of departmental references and correspondence of various kinds" in the office of the Chief Engineer, which has been hitherto the most fatal bar to the efficiency of the Department. Much, if not most, of the departmental work to which Mr. Bourdillon refers, may, we feel satisfied, be safely entrusted to the eight Superintending Engineers, who, from their position, will be far better able to deal with it than any single Officer at the Presidency can possibly be. Nor can we see that there is any incompatibility in the several functions of reporting to Government on matters which require their orders, laying such matters before them in a proper form for decision, and putting into proper shape the orders of Government thereon. Each one of these several processes requires that the Officer performing it should make himself fully acquainted with the subject under consideration; and if so, it is surely an economy both of time and labor that the three processes should be gone through by one person rather than by two. Moreover, cases must often arise, in which it is desirable that the writer of the Order of Government should possess that amount of professional knowledge which would enable him fully to comprehend any scientific questions that may be involved in the subject. This, it may be said, would be secured by appointing an Engineer Secretary without abolishing the office of Chief Engineer. Our view is that the latter Officer is not needed; and that, provided the Secretary be an Engineer, he can perform all those duties of control which cannot be entrusted to the Superintending Engineers, without in any way impairing his efficiency as Secretary.

12. All appointments and promotions in the Department which it may not be deemed proper to entrust to the Superintending Engineers, can be made in the name of the Governor in Council; the actual power and responsibility being vested in the Secretary, subject to such limitations as may be deemed proper. So, as regards the allotment of funds. The orders for such allotments would be recorded as orders of Government, but within certain limits, would be issued by the Secretary without the previous sanction of the Members of Government and entered in the lists which are weekly laid before Council. The preparation of the annual Budget Estimates is a duty which can be done in the Secretary's Office just as well as in the Chief Engineer's. The same may be said of the compilation of statistical returns and the collection of information on questions of general interest. Practically, much work of this description is done by the Secretaries in other Departments.

13. We have carefully considered the Establishments to be assigned to the Secretary to Government and Superintending Engineers, as well as the Controller of Public Works Accounts, and submit a Statement of those which we deem requisite and sufficient. We also submit an abstract Statement, from which it will be seen that our proposals, if adopted, will effect a saving of upwards of a lac and a half of Rupees in the annual cost of the directing and superintending agency.

Enclosure No. 3.

Enclosure No. 4.

14. In connection with the question of Office Establishments, we enclose a correspondence which we have had with the Secretary, Colonel Birdwood, in which he objects to the Establishment we have proposed for his Office, as being inadequate to the duties. We are unable to admit the validity of his objections, which, we think, are sufficiently met

Enclosure No. 1.

by the observations made in our previous letter of the 4th instant. It appears to us that Colonel Birdwood's letter and the Statements which he has furnished to us, of the duties devolving on the several servants in his Office, proceed on the assumption that much work which, in our opinion, ought to be done by the head of the Office or his Deputy, will devolve on the Uncovenanted Assistants. We are satisfied that with a proper distribution of the duties, the Establishment we have proposed will be found sufficient.

15. We went over the Audit Establishment with the Controller, who agrees with us in thinking the scheme we have suggested to be, on the whole, preferable to that sanctioned under date the 26th February last. Captain Wilkieson, however, objects to the reduction of the salary of the Head Auditor and Chief Accountant to the original scale of Rupees 300. We think the latter scale sufficient, with reference to the nature of the duties to be performed and the scale of remuneration assigned for similar duties in other offices; and we may observe that in the Proceedings of Government under date the 31st December 1861, No. 2,483, the Government expressed the same opinion.

16. The Establishment assigned to the Superintending Engineers will perhaps be considered rather costly; but it must be borne in mind that the accounts of all works in their Divisions will have to be prepared in the Office of Superintending Engineer; and it is therefore essential that he should have an efficient staff of Accountants.

17. We would observe, in conclusion, that the scheme now proposed is, in our opinion, equally well adapted for the administration of the Department, whether the execution of the whole of the works shall be left to it, or whether the minor works and repairs be re-transferred to the Revenue authorities. This and the other questions referred to us in the Order now under acknowledgment will form the subject of a supplemental Report.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)	A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
(")	J. D. SIM.
(")	C. A. ORR.

ORDER THEREON, 18th April 1863, No. 958.

1. In their Proceedings, No. 659, dated 17th March 1863, the Government appointed the Officers noted in the margin to consider and report upon the mode in which the reduction ordered by the Government of India in the cost of superintendence in the Department of Public Works could best be carried out without impairing the efficiency of the Department.

2. In the same Order, the Committee were requested to submit a preliminary report on the question as to whether the control of the Department should as at present, be entrusted to a Chief Engineer, or transferred to a certain number of Superintending Engineers residing in their circles, and reporting direct to Government, and in the event of the latter arrangement being carried out, to state what number of Superintending Engineers would be required.

3. The arrangements proposed by the Committee are as follows :—

That the Secretary to Government in the Department Public Works should cease to exercise the functions of Chief Engineer, and should hereafter assume the former designation only, continuing however in his capacity as Secretary to dispose of all questions relating to the Budget, re-distribution of funds, promotion of Officers and Subordinates, and to collect information which may be required by Government on general questions.

That the grades of Deputy Chief and District Engineers should be abolished, and in lieu of them eight Officers, styled Superintending Engineers, should be appointed, their charges being distributed as follows :—

First Division	{	Ganjam.
		Vizagapatam.
		Godavery.
Second do.	{	Kistnah.
		Nellore.
		Cuddapah.
Third do.	{	Kurnool.
		Bellary.
		Presidency.
Fourth do.	{	Madras District.
		North Arcot.
		South Arcot.
Fifth do.	{	Salem.
		Bangalore.
Sixth do.	{	Tanjore.
		Trichinopoly.
		Coimbatore.
Seventh do.	{	Malabar.
		South Canara.
		Madura.
Eighth do.	{	Tinnevely.

That the Office Establishment attached to the Chief Engineer be dispensed with, a small addition being made to the Secretariat Office, and a Deputy Secretary appointed. That certain reductions be made in the cost of the Audit Establishment, involving a re-arrangement of that Establishment, as sanctioned under date the 20th February last.

4. The Governor in Council approves of the recommendations made by the Committee and directs that they be carried out with as little delay as possible.

5. The Establishments attached to the Central and Audit Offices will be re-arranged at once, on the footing proposed by the Committee, arranged as shown in the Statements A, B and C, the alterations to take effect from the 1st proximo.

6. Eight Officers will be selected for the appointment of Superintending Engineer ; and such of the District Engineers as may not be appointed to the higher grade, will be placed in charge of Ranges as Executive Officers.

7. On the further report promised by the Committee being laid before Government, the number of Executive Officers and Subordinates, and the Establishments to be assigned to them, will be settled. Orders will also then be issued regarding the charge of the Store Department and the Lithographic Department.

8. The Head Quarters of the several Divisions will be as follows :—

First Division,	Vizagapatam.
Second do.	Masulipatam.
Third do.	Kurnool.
Fourth do.	Madras.
Fifth do.	Salem.
Sixth do.	Tanjore.
Seventh do.	Coimbatore.
Eighth do.	Madura.

9. The Superintending Engineers will be instructed, when organizing their Establishments, to give due consideration to the claims of such of the Subordinates of the Central Office as may lose their appointments under the arrangements now ordered.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. I. BIRDWOOD, Colonel, R. E.
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. XVI—(Continued).

B.

Read the following papers :—

Letter from the Committee appointed to report on the re-organization of the Department of Public Works, to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

HONORABLE SIR,

1. In our letter of the 10th ultimo we submitted, for the consideration of your Excellency in Council, our opinion as to the changes requisite in the organization of the Directing and Superintending Agency in the Department of Public Works. Our recommendations, which have received the sanction of Government, involved the abolition of the offices of Chief Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, and District Engineer, and the apportionment of the duties now performed by these Officers, between the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, aided by a Deputy Secretary and eight Superintending Engineers residing in their several divisions. We now proceed to report on the other points referred for our consideration in the Proceedings of Government under date the 17th March last, No. 659, which may be classed under the following heads :—

(a)—The expediency or otherwise of re-transferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.

(b)—The cost of the Establishment required.

(c)—The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

2. On the first question, the conclusion at which we have arrived is, that it is not possible, save at a considerable increase of expense, to make any thing like a general re-transfer of the execution of repairs and minor works to the Revenue authorities. In stating this conclusion, we deem it right to observe that we entered upon our inquiry with a very different impression. We were all (including the Engineer Member of our Committee) disposed to think that the only satisfactory plan for ensuring the execution of minor works and repairs, especially those connected with Irrigation, was to re-transfer it to the Collectors and their Subordinates. Of the Officers whom we consulted, Messrs. Cunliffe and Ellis, the late and present Collectors of the Madras District, and Colonel Ludlow, now Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, were of the same opinion; (the latter, mainly on the ground of the relief which the arrangement would give to the Superintending Engineers). We had before us the strongly expressed opinions of two experienced Members of the Government, who had had ample opportunities of observing the administration of this branch of the Public Works Department both before and after the organization of the present Department in 1855; and lastly, the decision of the Secretary of State on a full review of the arguments adduced on either side of the question, that the former system under which the execution of those works was entrusted to the Revenue authorities, should be reverted to. In these circumstances, notwithstanding the changes which recent measures have effected in the position of the Revenue Officials, and especially the Tahsildars, and in their ability to give time and attention to the works in their respective ranges, we should have considered it our duty to recommend that the experiment should be tried, at all events, in a few of the Districts, if it had been in our power to devise any means of bringing it into operation without largely exceeding the limit of expenditure to which we have been restricted, or crippling the efficiency of what we may designate as the Engineering branch of the Department. This, we find, is impossible. The establishments of the Collectors and Tahsildars have been so much reduced of late years; while, in the case of the latter, partly owing to the increased size of their Talooks, and partly to the introduction of the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, which have considerably added to their labors as Magistrates, the increase of work has been so great, that, if they are to be held responsible for keeping in order the Irrigation works and cross roads in their Districts, they will need an addition to their present establishments, the aggregate of which, at the lowest computation, would involve a charge of Rupees 80,000 in salaries of Accountants and Gumastahs,

which it would be impossible to meet by any corresponding reduction in the establishments of the Executive Officers of the Engineer Department. Moreover, and this is the more serious objection, the necessary staff of Overseers and Maistries could not be furnished to the Collectors without either unduly crippling the Engineer Establishment, or again entailing a considerable increase of charge in the salaries of additional Overseers to aid the Executive Engineers in those works, which, under the proposed change, would still be reserved to them; and, here, it would often happen that, with the two classes of work under distinct Departments, two Officers would be employed on duties which might easily be done by one. Take, as an example, the District of North Arcot. In the scheme of establishments annexed to this letter, the establishment assigned to this District consists of two Executive Officers, three upper Subordinates (1 Sub-Engineer and 2 Supervisors), and 9 Talook Overseers at the rate of one to each Talook. Looking to the size of the Talooks, the number of Talook Overseers is not more than will be needed for the effective supervision of the minor works; but most of these men will have other works within their Talooks, on which, if they are at the disposal of the Executive Officer in charge of the Range, they may be occasionally employed without prejudice to their special duty of looking after the minor works; while, if they were not available for such works, the proposed staff of two Executive Officers, and three upper Subordinates, would be obviously inadequate for a District containing 300 miles of metalled roads, and works connected with two important Anicuts actually in progress. The Chandragiri Talook constitutes a range. In it there are four metalled roads 111 miles in length. Most of the Irrigation works in this Talook lie along the valley of the Soornamooky river, no where far from the road from Pootulpett to Tripetty; so that the Talook Overseer will have to travel along 40 or 50 miles of road, for the supervision of which he will not be available, if the transfer of the minor works to the Collectors should be carried out. Again, there is a section of the western trunk road, 48 miles in length from the junction of the Palar and Poincy rivers to Vaniambaddy through Vellore. This road follows the valley of the Palar. Irrigation works are dotted along, no where distant from the road, to the south of which runs a chain of hills. So, in this case, if the proposed transfer of the minor works be carried out, one man will have to inspect the road, while another will be going over the same ground to inspect the tanks.

3. It is not proposed to make over to the Revenue authorities any masonry works, whether new works or repairs, the cost of which may exceed Rupees 1,000. Suppose, therefore, a Calingula has to be built at a cost of Rupees 1,200, the work must be entrusted to the Engineer Department. In the same tank a small upper Calingula has to be built at a cost of Rupees 350 and other stone and earth-work costing Rupees 2,000. The two latter would come under the head of minor works, and, if the latter are to be placed under the Collector, would have to be executed under the orders of the Talook Overseer. There would thus be two men independently superintending the execution of work on the same tank. Take again the case of a stone dam over a surplus channel. The partial restoration of such a work would be classed as new work, and might cost, say Rupees 1,500. It would therefore be executed by the Engineer Department; and supposing the channel, half a mile long, leading as a branch from this dam, to be in need of repair, the repair, which might cost Rupees 800, would be treated as a minor work, and executed under the orders of the Collector; so that one man would be superintending the work at the dam, and another at the channel; thus entailing a needless waste of superintendence. There would also be a waste of office work, inasmuch as two separate estimates would have to be prepared for what, under the present system would be included in a single estimate. Moreover, with two separate agencies competing for labor in the same locality, the price of labor must necessarily rise, and the cost of the works must be proportionately enhanced. This is forcibly urged by the Collector of Trichinopoly in one of the reports which have been placed before us. In short, it is impossible to provide two separate establishments for objects nearly identical and working side by side, without entailing a considerable increase of charge. And, on the whole, we think it is very questionable whether, irrespective of the cost of Establishments, the proposed re-transfer of the repairs and earth-works to the Revenue Department would be followed by the advantages which are expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department has not hitherto answered expectations, it appears to us that much that is defective in its working is attributable to defects in the

organization of the Department, which the changes recently sanctioned, and others which we are about to propose, will go far to remove. Among the chief of these defects are the attempt at over-centralization; a needless multiplicity of accounts and returns; inadequacy of local supervision by experienced Officers; want of defined responsibility; and, what is rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system, a want of constant and unreserved communication between the local Officers of the two Departments; and lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works. All these are defects which we think are susceptible of being remedied without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it. And here it must be borne in mind that, under the old system, complaints of the inefficiency of the Executive were not unfrequent. It is shown in the Report of the Public Works Commissioners, and so far as we are aware, their statements on this point have not been contradicted, that numbers of tanks were continually out of repair; that there was much delay in the execution of work; that the accounts were often garbled; that the labor employed was more or less compulsory, the rates of wages being too low, and the payment by no means prompt; that the laborers were constantly defrauded of a portion of their hire; and that the Maistries who had the superintendence of the work, were, as a class, very inefficient.

4. But, though we question the expediency of making any general re-transfer of the duty of superintending the minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities, we think it of great importance that the two Departments should work together more closely than they do at present, and that every advantage should be taken of the opportunities which the Revenue Officers unquestionably possess, of discovering and giving timely notice of defects or delays in the execution of necessary works. The course of action we would advocate, is pretty fully laid down in Chapter XI of the new Code; but from the inquiries we have made, it seems doubtful whether it is sufficiently observed in practice, and whether there is that free inter-communication and co-operation between the Officials of the two Departments which the Code prescribes. Moreover, we think the Revenue authorities should have greater powers of interference; to the extent, at all events, of bringing to notice defects in the execution of work which may have come under their observation than the Code gives, or is understood to give them. The following is not an uncommon complaint against the present system. A Collector, or Tahsildar, in going through his District, comes upon a work, say the repair of a tank bund, in course of execution. The Overseer or other Officer under whose orders the work is being carried out, is absent on some other duty. The work people are using bad materials—sand, for instance, instead of clay. The Maistry or other foreman in immediate charge, when remonstrated with, says there is nothing better to be got, or that the material which is being used, is that ordered by the Overseer. The Revenue Officer is powerless, for he is expressly prohibited from interfering in matters of professional or departmental detail; and the work goes on, and has to be done over again, probably in the following year. It has been suggested to us that, in such a case, the Revenue Officer, or, at all events, the Collector should be empowered to stop the work, pending a reference to the Officer in charge of the Range, or, if necessary, to the Superintending Engineer. This, we apprehend, would tend to create ill-feeling and antagonism between the two Departments; but it should not only be permitted, but should be the duty of every Revenue Officer, down to the Tahsildar, to draw immediate attention to any defective work which may come under his observation; and we doubt not that the mere fact of the Revenue Official being invested with this power, will often serve as a preventive against bad work. The members of the Public Works Department, on their part, should give ready attention to all such representations.

5. Our scheme provides for the appointment of a comparatively well paid Overseer to each Talook, who, being entrusted with a comparatively limited range, will be able to see that the minor works, and particularly the Irrigation works in the Talook, are kept in proper repair; but who will also be available for looking after other works within his Talook, under the orders of the Range Officer. It will occasionally happen that there are no works in a Talook or Division, the execution of which the Talook Overseers are not competent to superintend: none in fact, requiring any considerable degree of professional skill. In such a case, if the Collector were desirous to take charge of the works in that

particular Talook or Division, we think it should be open to the Superintending Engineer to make them over to him, placing the Talook Overseer, and perhaps one of the clerks on his Establishment, at the Collector's disposal. This probably might be done in parts of Malabar, where the present Collector is anxious, and, we believe, competent to undertake the duty. It is a matter in which much must depend on the personal inclinations and aptitude of the Officers concerned. Some Collectors have a taste for Maramut; others have none, and it should be left to the Superintending Engineer to satisfy himself, before making the transfer, that there is a reasonable prospect of the work being properly attended to. Where this is the case, it is desirable that the transfer should be made, so that more of the time of the scientific Officers of the Department may be available for work requiring professional skill.

6. But, for the reasons we have given against any general transfer of the works to the Revenue authorities, we do not anticipate that such an arrangement as that we have just suggested, will be found practicable to any great extent; and we should be more disposed to look to another mode of supplementing the Agency of the Public Works Department, somewhat similar to that suggested by His Excellency the Governor, in his Minute of the 30th July 1861, paragraphs 25 to 38, viz., to impose upon the Ryots the duty of keeping in repair what may be called village tanks in contra-distinction to those which supply water to a considerable number of villages, and perhaps also the village roads. Act I of 1858 appears to have been enacted partly with this view. Provision is made in Section 6 for enforcing the execution, by the joint labor of a village community, of any work for the purpose of Irrigation or of drainage, which, according to local custom, is annually executed by such joint labor; and in the Chapter of the Public Works Code before referred to, (Section 25,) a description is given of the various classes of work to which the above provisions of the law are considered applicable. In some Districts, where there is no doubt as to the existence of the custom to which this Act gives a legal sanction, much may be done by the proper enforcement of its provisions; but in others the custom has so long fallen into desuetude, that the Act, as it now stands, could not be applied. This, we understand, is the case in the Madras District. Moreover, the duties which this Act imposes, are rather those of conservancy and the execution of petty repairs, and would hardly include more important repairs, such as that of a breach in a tank bund or in a bank of the channel which, in the case of village tanks and channels, ought to be left to local agency; what we would suggest is, that an Act should be introduced into the local Legislature, either amending or supplementing Section 6, Act I of 1858, giving power to the Government to declare from time to time what Irrigation and other works shall be kept in repair by the village community, and to enforce their execution by imposing a fine on such of the Ryots as may fail to contribute their proper share of labor, double the estimated value of such labor. The Act should not be enforced in any village until the Irrigation works have been put into good repair; and in each case, on the transfer of the work, a portion of the Land Revenue should be remitted in consideration of the State being saved the cost of putting it in repair. This could be readily settled by taking the average expenditure on such works for a series of years. It should be the duty both of the Tahsildar and of the Talook Overseer, to bring to notice any negligence on the part of the villagers and to see that the work is properly done. In case of failure on their part, the work would be done by the Talook Overseer under the authority of the Collector, and its cost recovered from the villagers by withholding the usual remission and by a fine.

7. We now proceed to advert to the scheme of District Establishments which will be found appended to this letter. The proposals made in our former letter, provide for the abolition of the District Engineers, and the appointment, in their stead, of eight Superintending Engineers. We propose, for the present, at all events, to retain the present number of Ranges, placing the Officer in charge of each Range under the immediate orders of the Superintending Engineer. Our scheme assigns, on an average, about two Officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each District, on salaries ranging from Rupees 250 to Rupees 900 per mensem, in addition to travelling allowance; the number in each case varying with the requirements of the District. These Officers will be placed in charge of the more important ranges, the others being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors on salaries ranging from Rupees 150 to Rupees 400; and for

each Talook, there will be a Talook Overseer on a salary of Rupees 60 per mensem, with travelling allowance at Rupees 20, who will be held specially responsible for the repair and conservancy of the minor works, and particularly the minor Irrigation works; but will be available, when required, for other works in progress within the Talook under the orders of the Range Officer. It is of great importance that the duty of superintending the repairs and conservancy of the minor works, should form the special charge of a particular set of Officers, with ranges sufficiently limited to admit of their doing the work effectively. This should be the primary duty of the Talook Overseers; but it need not prevent their being available for the superintendence of other works in the immediate neighbourhood of the Irrigation works. No Talook Overseer should be employed on work beyond the limits of his Talook except on an emergency, and then only with the special sanction of the Superintending Engineer.

8. The following is the numerical strength of the several grades:—

Executive Officers...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Assistant Engineers....	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sub-Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	14
Supervisors...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Taluk Overseers	...	..	...	...	...	167

266

This establishment includes two Officers of the grade of Executive Engineer, and two of the grade of Assistant Engineer, one Sub-Engineer, five Supervisors, and thirteen Overseers, who will not be in charge of Ranges or Talooks, but will be employed on special works or projects; as, for instance, the building the Lawrence Asylum; the project for supplying Madras with water; the erection of Central Jails, &c. It is obviously of great importance that a certain number of well qualified Engineers should be constantly employed on the duty of investigating projects for the construction of great works calculated to develop the resources of the country. So far back as 1849, the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, recommended the immediate appointment of four Officers for the examination of Irrigation projects. The Public Works Commissioners, in their First Report, expressed their full concurrence as to the necessity of appointing Officers for this special object, and gave a list of large and important projects, some of which have been since carried out, on which such Officers might be usefully employed. We have no doubt that there would be little difficulty in preparing a list of equally important works, on which a small body of projecting Engineers might be usefully employed for some years. For the present, we have provided for two such Officers on salaries equal to those assigned to 1st Class Executive Engineers. These projecting Engineers should be placed either under the Superintending Engineer of the Division in which their projects lie, or under the immediate orders of Government, at the discretion of the Governor in Council. Where the project extends beyond the limits of one Division, it will be necessary that the projecting Engineer should report direct to Government in the Department of Public Works; and even where it is otherwise, it may be desirable, for special reasons, to adopt this course. It is a point which should be determined by the circumstances of each case.

	RS.	9. The office establishments for the
Executive or Assistant Engineer	103	several grades of Officers are entered* in the
Upper Subordinates in charge of ranges.....	42	margin. They have been fixed in commu-
Upper Subordinates not in charge of ranges and		nication with those Officers whom we have
Taluk Overseers	27	had an opportunity of consulting, and we
Executive Officers at the Presidency, each.....	207	have reason to believe that they are suffi-
At Bangalore.. ..	192	cient. The projecting Engineers will require
On Neilgherry Hills.....	248	larger establishments, the strength of which

* For details see the annexed Statement.

must depend, in each case, upon the character of the work to be done; and which should be charged as part of the cost of the project.

10. We recommend that each Officer whose duties involve locomotion, shall be allowed a fixed monthly sum, in addition to his pay, as travelling allowance. This, we think, is preferable to the present system, under which there is a temptation to move constantly, whether the public service requires it or not. In a Department where travelling is only occasional, a

daily and mileage allowance to be drawn only when absent from Head Quarters, is probably the best arrangement; but in a Department like the Public Works, where travelling is or ought to be, the normal condition of nearly every Officer employed in it, it is preferable we think, that a fixed monthly sum should be allotted for the permanent maintenance of a

	Rs.
Superintending Engineer.....	150
Executive Engineer.....	100
Assistant Engineer.....	80
Sub-Engineer.....	60
Supervisor.....	40
Talook Overseer.....	20

travelling establishment, and to cover its attendant expenses. We annex in the margin the allowances we would assign to each grade. These allowances should be in lieu of all charges for travelling, the carriage of office records, &c. If due supervision be exercised over their subordinates by the superior Officers, from the Secretary to Government downwards, there ought to be little or no scope for abuse;

and much time and labor will be saved in the preparation and examination of bills.

11. On further consideration, we think it right to recommend that the Civil salaries of all the Superintending Engineers, when Military Officers, should be fixed at Rupees 800, the higher of the two rates now sanctioned. The duties that will devolve on these Officers differ little, if at all, in extent and responsibility, and we are satisfied that this scale of salary is not more than sufficient in any case.

12. We have put down the Lithographic establishment at the sum to which it has been recently reduced by Colonel Birdwood. We think it, however, very questionable whether the time has not come for abolishing this establishment and transferring the work to private establishments, and with this view we would suggest that a Notification should be issued to the effect that the abolition of the Government Lithographic establishment is under consideration, and inviting tenders from persons willing to undertake the work at fixed rates. We have omitted a sum of Rupees 25,000 which has been entered in a statement of the present establishment furnished to us by the Secretary on account of the freight, &c., of English stores. Such a charge, it appears to us, should not be debited to the permanent establishment, but should be added to the cost of the stores, and debited eventually to the works on which they are used.

	Rs.
Salary of Secretary to Government	27,000
Do. of Deputy Secretary	14,400
Secretariat Establishment	27,894
Deduct amount now charged to salaries and expenses of Public Department, Budget head F II.	25,752
	<u>2,142</u>
Salaries of eight Superintending Engineers. ..	1,15,200
Establishments for do.	91,008
Controller of Public Works Accounts	14,400
Establishments for do.	22,962
48 Executive Officers	3,10,800
51 Upper Subordinates... ..	1,21,800
Office Establishment for Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates	90,324
Taluk Overseers and Establishments... ..	1,74,348
Travelling allowance	1,49,292
Military allowance... ..	1,23,000
Special allowance for three Officers at the Presidency... ..	3,240
Contingencies... ..	16,320
Lithographic Establishment	12,216
Store Establishment	8,884
Total Rs.	<u>12,97,356</u>

13. The aggregate cost of the establishment, provided for in the annexed Statements, is Rupees 12,97,336, or Rupees 17,336 in excess of the limit prescribed in the order of Government of the 17th March last. The several heads of charge are entered in the margin. We do not think it possible that, with a due regard to efficiency, the charge can be reduced. An apparent reduction may be effected by transferring the salaries of the Secretary and his Deputy, and that portion of his office establishment which is entered in the Statement, to the same Budget head in which the greater part of his office establishment, as well as the salaries and office establishments of the other Secretaries to Government, are included; and, for the sake of uniformity, we would recommend that this transfer should be made in next year's Budget. Excluding the charge for the Secretariat, the annual cost of the Public Works establishment will be Rupees 12,53,794, or, in round numbers,

twelve lacs and a half.

14. We have not made any provision in our scheme for the extra temporary establishments hitherto charged to works, to which reference is made in the Chief Engineer's letter of the 18th ultimo, recorded in the Proceedings of Government under date the 4th instant. It is impossible to provide for these charges without considerably exceeding the limits prescribed to us; and it appears to us to be altogether erroneous in principle that establishments of the character of those adverted to,

should be charged for otherwise than as a part of the expenses of the works on which, from time to time, they may be engaged. It must be borne in mind that in this country, wherever the contract system has not been introduced, the Professional Department is its own supplier; and the Officers belonging to it have to make their own arrangements for providing themselves with every thing required for the works. For example; if bricks are wanted, an Executive Officer must enter into an agreement with one set of people to mould them; with others, to cut and cart fuel; and with others to stack and burn the bricks. All this requires a numerous petty agency, which is manifestly chargeable to the price of materials, and ought, therefore, to be provided for in the estimates. In the same way, Gumastahs and Conicopolies are required to keep accounts of the receipts and expenditure of materials and labor; and Maistries to direct the workmen. When work is done on contract, all petty superintendence is paid by the Contractor; and its cost is, as a matter of course, included in that of the work; or, in other words, in the estimate. If the cost of all local and petty superintendence is to be excluded from the estimates, it will be impossible to induce Contractors to execute work on estimates so prepared, as, under such circumstances, the Contractor would have to meet charges not provided for in the rates on which the estimates were framed. We trust that the Governor in Council will object to any change in the practice which has hitherto obtained in regard to these charges.

15. Reverting to the scheme of permanent establishments, we would briefly define the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of Officers as follows:—The Secretary to Government should continue to perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Secretary when the office was held by a Civilian. He should further recommend to Government all appointments, promotions and transfers to offices above the grade of Sub-Engineer, previously obtaining from the Superintending Engineers lists of the most deserving Officers in their respective Divisions. It will be his duty to prepare the Annual Budget Estimates and the Administration Reports; to attend to the allotment of funds; to exercise a careful supervision over the proceedings of the Superintending Engineers, and to bring to the notice of Government any neglect of duty on their part. He should see that they move about their Divisions as much as is necessary, and should satisfy himself, as far as it is possible to do so from written statements, that their inspecting duties are thoroughly performed.

16. In regard to projects, plans, estimates, &c., submitted to Government for sanction, it should be the duty of the Secretary to make himself acquainted with the general bearings and leading features of the project or plan, trusting to the Superintending Engineers for the correctness of the details; and he should then advise Government as to the expediency or otherwise of sanctioning the project. Before submitting any matter for orders, the Secretary should see that the case is ready for decision, and, if additional information be needed, either from the Superintending Engineer, or from the Revenue authorities, he should procure it. No papers involving any question of a professional character, or of departmental practice, should be submitted by the Secretary without a statement of his own opinion; and, as a general rule, all papers circulated by the Secretary in the Public Works Department should be accompanied either by a Memorandum stating the Secretary's opinion, or by a draft of the order which in his opinion ought to be passed. The Secretary, in fact, should consider himself the responsible adviser, as well as the organ and chief Ministerial Officer of the Government in all matters relating to the Public Works Department. He should maintain frequent personal communication with the Board of Revenue and Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department on the many questions affecting the Revenue which come before him, and should do his utmost to insure cordial co-operation between the Officers of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Officials in the Provinces.

17. The Deputy Secretary should aid the Secretary in the performance of the duties above described, taking his share of the correspondence and in the examination of plans and projects. In the allotment of funds and preparation of the Budget, the Deputy will be able to render the Secretary material aid.

18. It should be the duty of Superintending Engineers to direct and control all the transactions of the Department within their respective Divisions; and entrusted, as they will be, with nearly all the powers hitherto vested in the Chief and Deputy Chief Engi-

neers, as well as with those of the District Engineers, as described in detail in Chapter IV of the Public Works Code, they should be held responsible for the satisfactory arrangement of executive operations of every description throughout their Divisions. They should make proper dispositions for the due executive supervision of each Range, and for the effective management of such works as may be of a character to require special supervision. Vested with the powers of sanction conferred by the code, they should take care that the rules under which those powers are exercised, are strictly adhered to ; but, in case of emergency, they should have authority to take immediate action, pending a reference to Government. They should furnish the Secretary to Government, from time to time, with such information as may enable him to allot the funds sanctioned in the Budget to each District and Range or special work, and will be responsible for the money being laid out to the best advantage. It will be the duty of Superintending Engineers to

* For example, that the depth and width of foundations are adapted to the nature of the soil, and the character of the proposed superstructure.

scrutinize all plans, estimates and designs ; and they will be responsible for the appropriateness of the latter,* for the correctness of their structural proportions, and, generally for the suitability* of the constructive details, as well as for the correctness of the estimate. Superintending Engineers should have power to authorize such deviations from sanctioned designs, while a work is in progress, as may appear to be desirable, provided those deviations do not involve an increase of cost beyond 5 per cent. on the estimate.

19. Superintending Engineers will visit each Range or executive charge at irregular intervals, and will make tours as frequently as possible through their Divisions, when it will be their duty personally to look closely into the working of the Department ; to inspect all works of importance that may be in progress ; to examine the records and accounts of each Executive Officer or Subordinate Agent, and to enforce regularity in their preparation ; and to examine the Books and Cash Chests of those who may be entrusted with the custody and disbursement of funds ; and, in short, to exercise that full and direct supervision and control that are essential to the successful management of the operations of the Department in every branch of its administration.

20. Superintending Engineers should communicate freely, and as much as possible, personally, with their subordinates of all grades, and should, at all times afford their advice and assistance to them. They should, in conjunction with their subordinates, or with the local Civil functionaries, suggest improvements, and project and design such works as may appear to be advantageous to the inhabitants or to the public revenue.

21. All Bills will be prepared in the Superintending Engineer's Office from the Cash and Station Books of the Subordinate Officers, and the Superintending Engineers will be responsible for the punctual submission as well as for the correctness of those Bills. It will be their duty to afford full explanation to the Controller in cases of excess or saving, and in the event of the outlay on a work exceeding the estimate beyond the limits of sanction hitherto assigned to the Chief Engineer, they will submit such Bills, with full explanations of the causes of excess, to Government, and, having obtained its sanction, should forward the Bills to the Controller for audit and final adjustment. They will follow the same course with Bills which on account of frauds or irregularities require to be specially brought before Government. In all matters requiring the orders of Government they will correspond direct with the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works.

22. Executive Officers, whether entrusted with the charge of a Range or of a special work, should be under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, unless by his authority they have been placed under the orders of another Executive. Their duties should consist of the immediate management of all executive operations within their respective Ranges, or of the special work to which they may be appointed. Executive Officers of every grade will be responsible for the proper execution of all work entrusted to them. They should see that it is executed strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications, and they should be held responsible for the goodness of materials and workmanship and generally for the execution of the details of construction. They should take care that accounts are kept and rendered with accuracy and punctuality, and that the prices paid for labor and materials are those prevailing in the open market.

23. Each Executive Officer in charge of a Range should be answerable for the conservancy and timely repair of all public works within his Range, and he should prepare, with the aid of the Talook Overseers, such estimates as may be necessary, and forward them without delay to the Superintending Engineer. They should also take up projects for new works by direction of the Superintending Engineer, and it should be their duty to bring to notice any such work as in their opinion may be required.

24. Executive Officers, whether in charge of Ranges or otherwise, should be entirely at the disposal of the Superintending Engineers, who may, in case of necessity, make them available for the inspection and measurement of works in all parts of the Division.

25. Executive Officers should exercise strict control over the cash transactions of their Ranges or the works on which they may be engaged, and they should be responsible for any losses that may be sustained through negligence or want of proper precautions.

26. Overseers in charge of Taluqs should be under the immediate orders of the Officers in charge of the Range in which the Taluk is situated, and their duties should be to keep a watchful eye on the state of all public works in their Taluqs; to make immediate arrangements to prevent damage; to prepare and submit with regularity and despatch through the Range Officer estimates for such repairs as may be required; and to superintend the progress of works generally being carried on within the Taluq. They should be available for duty on an emergency beyond the limits of the Taluq under the order of the Superintending Engineer.

27. To summarize. The Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department should, in our opinion, be not only the organ, but the responsible adviser of the Government in all matters connected with the Department, turning to account his acquirements as an Engineer to the extent of satisfying himself as to the general bearings and main features of all projects or plans submitted to Government, but, as a general rule, leaving the examination of details to the Superintending Engineers. The Superintending Engineers should exercise an effective personal supervision over the working of the Department in all its branches in their respective Divisions. They should be held responsible for the correctness and sufficiency of all plans, estimates and designs, and in their offices all Bills should be prepared. The Executive Officers should be held responsible for the proper execution of the work, and for the safe custody and disposal of all cash entrusted to them. The Taluq Overseers working under the orders of the Range Officers will be responsible for the conservancy and repair of the minor irrigation works and District roads, and for such other work as may be entrusted to them by the Range Officer.

28. Since our first report was written, it has been represented to us, from more than one quarter, that the duties which we propose to assign to the Superintending Engineers are more than these Officers can effectively perform. This impression, we feel sure, is based on a mistaken notion as to the nature of the duties which will devolve on the Superintending Engineers consequent on the abolition of the grade of District Engineers. We do not contemplate these Officers inspecting every work in progress in their Divisions, or, at stated times, examining the cash and accounts of each of their subordinates. Much that has been hitherto prescribed for the District Engineers must necessarily be omitted by the Superintending Engineers, who will not only have larger Ranges, but larger powers and responsibilities than have been entrusted to the District Engineers. Greater confidence must be reposed in the Executive Officers, and the system of minute checks, based upon the theory that every man is a rogue, must be abandoned; but the supervision which the Superintending Engineer will be able to exercise ought to be quite sufficient to prevent abuses, and to ensure efficiency in the execution of the works. Much too will be gained by the saving of time, from having an Officer on the spot vested with authority to dispose of the many matters which hitherto have had to be referred to the Central Office at Madras. If, however, it should prove, contrary to our expectations, that the work in any one or more of the Divisions is more than the Superintending Engineers can get through, material relief might be afforded to them, either by increasing the number of divisions, or by adding to the strength of the Executive grades to such an extent as would admit of an Officer of that grade being attached to each Superintending

Engineer, as an Assistant, to aid him in his inspection work ; or, if the additional funds requisite for such an augmentation of the Superintending Staff cannot be given, the difficulty, should it arise, might be met by reducing slightly the number of District Ranges ; as, for instance, in the District of North Arcot where the five Ranges provided for in our scheme might be reduced to four, thus setting free an Executive Officer for the duty to which we refer. This, of course, would be a make-shift ; and, for the reasons we have given, we see little cause to apprehend that the duties of the Superintending Engineers will prove more than eight well selected Officers can efficiently discharge.

29. We would observe, in conclusion, that the changes we have proposed will necessitate alterations in parts of the Code, which should be revised without loss of time. We would suggest that this duty should be entrusted to the Deputy Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, who should, at the same time, be instructed to revise, and, as far as possible, to simplify the system of accounts and returns now in force. We learn that the Supreme Government have recently ordered the introduction of the Bengal system of Public Works Accounts, which is much more complicated than the system in force in this Presidency. We would urge, in the strongest terms, the great inexpediency of introducing any system of accounts or returns which, by adding needlessly to the office work of the Superintending Engineers, would have the effect of withdrawing them from their more important duties of inspection and supervision.

We have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

15th May 1863.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

„ J. D. SIM.

CHARLES A. ORR.

APPENDIX No. XVI—(Continued.)

Statement of Establishments proposed in the Public Works Department.

No.	Secretariat.	Salary.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Secretary to Government Per mensem	2,250	0	0
1	Deputy Secretary... ..	1,200	0	0
1	Chief Assistant and Registrar...	500	0	0
1	Uncovenanted Assistant... ..	300	0	0
1	Do.	200	0	0
1	Budget Clerk	100	0	0
1	Accountant	40	0	0
1	Do.	40	0	0
1	Superintendent (of the Record Department)	80	0	0
1	Deputy do.	40	0	0
1	Reference Picker... ..	35	0	0
2	Do. at 20 Rupees... ..	40	0	0
1	Attender	15	0	0
1	Superintendent (Collection, Despatch, &c. Departments)	150	0	0
1	Collection Overseer and Cash-keeper..	60	0	0
2	Copyists at 20 Rupees	40	0	0
1	Circulation Writer... ..	30	0	0
1	Despatcher... ..	25	0	0
1	Unanswered Reference Clerk	40	0	0
2	Copyists at 40 Rupees	80	0	0
1	Do.	25	0	0
1	Do.	20	0	0
1	Register-keeper	25	0	0
1	Indexer... ..	120	0	0
1	Examiner and Superintendent of the Current Department	80	0	0
1	Reader... ..	20	0	0
1	Assistant Indexer	60	0	0
1	Clerk for do.	20	0	0
1	Attender... ..	10	0	0
1	Duffadar	10	0	0
6	Peons at 7 Rupees, 7 Peons at 6 Rupees... ..	116	0	0
1	Moochee at 12 Rupees, 2 Moochees at 10 Rupees each)			
1	Sweeper*	3	0	0
Total Secretariat per mensem...		5,774	8	0
Per annum...		69,294	0	0

* This charge was inadvertently omitted from the scheme of Establishments submitted with our letter of the 10th ultimo.

SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	For each Division.					Salary.
						Rs.
1	Superintending Engineer at 1,200*	...	...	...	...	1,200
1	Manager and Accountant.	...	...	...	...	200
1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	75
1	Do.	...	...	...	...	60
1	Do.	...	...	...	...	40
1	Do.	...	...	...	...	30
1	Do.	...	...	...	...	25
1	Do.	...	...	...	...	20
1	Draughtsman	...	...	...	...	60
1	Estimate Maker	...	...	...	...	60
1	Do.	...	...	...	...	50
1	Clerk and Examiner	...	...	...	...	70
1	Clerk to keep Registers	...	...	...	...	40
1	Copyist.	...	...	...	...	30
1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	25
1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	20
1	Record-keeper	...	...	...	...	30
1	Moochee.	...	...	...	...	8
2	Peons at 7 Rupees	...	...	...	...	14
6	Lascars at 6 Rupees.	...	...	...	...	36
1	Sweeper	...	...	...	...	5
	House rent...	...	...	...	...	50
27	For 1 Division	...	...	...	Monthly...	2,148
216	For 8 Divisions	...	...	...	Do. ...	17,184
					Per annum...	2,06,208

* If the Superintending Engineer be a Military Officer, his Staff salary will be Rupees 800. If a Civilian his salary will be Rupees 1,200.

AUDIT ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	Designation of Appointment.				Salary.		
					RS.	A.	P.
1	Controller and Auditor*	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1	Head Auditor and Chief Accountant	...	...	...	300	0	0
1	Compiling Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	60	0	0
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	40	0	0
2	Copyists at Rupees 25	...	...	...	50	0	0
2	1 Auditor Rupees 100	First Circle	...	...	130	0	0
2	1 Sub do. " 30		...	...	130	0	0
2	Do. do. 2nd	...	...	...	130	0	0
2	Do. do. 3rd	...	...	...	130	0	0
2	Do. do. 4th	...	...	...	130	0	0
2	Do. do. 5th	...	...	...	130	0	0
2	Do. do. 6th	...	...	...	130	0	0
2	Do. do. 7th	...	...	...	130	0	0
2	Do. do. 8th	...	...	...	130	0	0
1	Examiner and Auditor	...	...	...	100	0	0
1	Do.	...	...	...	60	0	0
1	Do.	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	Record-keeper	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	Attender	...	...	...	7	0	0
1	Register-keeper	...	...	...	40	0	0
2	Moochees at 8 Rupees and Stamper 7 Rupees	...	...	...	15	0	0
8	Peons at 6 Rupees each	...	...	...	48	0	0
1	Sweeper	...	...	...	3	8	0
Monthly...					3,113	8	0
Annually...					37,362	0	0

* The salary will be Rupees 800 (Staff) for Military Officer, and Rupees 1,200 for a Civilian.

Executive Establishments.

Divisions.	Talooks	Rangas	Districts.	Executive Engineers.						Assistant Sub-Engineers.						Super-Visors.				Talook Es-tablishments.		Total number.		
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Overseers.	Establish-ment.	Officers.	Upper Sub-ordinates.	Talook Overseers.
			Rates of Pay to Military.	600	500	400	300	200	150	250	200	150	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Do. for Civilians.	900	750	600	500	300	250	400	300	250	200	150	60	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Proposed Fixed Travel-ling allowance.	100	100	100	80	80	80	60	60	60	40	40	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Division.	3	3	Ganjam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	3
	1	3	Vizagapatam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	9	6	Godavery	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	7	Kistnah	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Division.	9	4	Nellore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	4	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	6	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	4	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Division.	9	5	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	4	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	For Cantonments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th Division.	8	4	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	3	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	6	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Division.	5	4	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	6	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	4	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	3	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th Division.	6	3	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	5	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	154	84	Special...	6	8	8	6	8	8	3	2	8	10	22	167	167	44	45	167	...	...	...	...	...
7th Division.	...	...	Monthly Rs.	7200	6000	4800	3000	2400	2500	1200	600	2250	2200	3900	10020	4509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Annually Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

8th Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Exclusive of travelling al-
lowance.

310,800

1,21,800

1,74,348

Executive Office Establishments.

Districts.	No. of Executive Officer's Establishment.	Cost.	No. of Upper Subordinates in charge of Ranges.	Cost.	No. of Upper Subordinates not in charge of Ranges.	Cost.	Total Office Establishments.
		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Rates of pay...	.....	103	.....	42	.....	27	.....
Ganjam...	1	103	2	84	.....	...	187
Vizagapatam...	1	103	2	84	.....	...	187
Godavery...	4	412	2	84	.....	...	496
Kistnah...	4	412	3	126	.....	...	538
Nellore...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
Cuddapah...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
Bellary...	2	206	4	168	.....	...	374
Kurnool...	1	103	3	126	.....	...	229
Coimbatore...	3	454	3	126	.....	...	580
Malabar...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
South Canara...	1	103	2	84	.....	...	187
Madura...	2	206	1	42	.....	...	248
Tinnevely...	2	206	3	126	.....	...	332
Tanjore...	3	309	3	126	.....	...	435
Trichinopoly...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
South Arcot...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
Salem...	2	206	1	42	.....	...	248
Bangalore...	1	192	.....	...	.....	...	192
North Arcot...	2	206	3	126	.....	...	332
Madras...	2	206	2	84	.....	...	290
Presidency...	3	621	.....	...	1	27	648
For Cantonments...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Special...	4	412	.....	...	6	162	574
Monthly...	48	5,490	44	1,848	7	189	7,527
Annually...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	90,324

Details of Executive Office Establishments.

						RS.	A.	P.	RS.
<i>Executive Engineer's Office.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant...	35	0	0	103
1	Draughtsman and Estimator	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
4	Lascars ...	...	...	...	...	28	0	0
<i>Establishment for Upper Subordinates in charge of Ranges.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant	30	0	0	42
2	Lascars...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
<i>Establishment for Upper Subordinates not in charge of Ranges and for Talook Overseers.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant	15	0	0	27
2	Lascars ...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
<i>Establishment for each Executive Officer at the Presidency.</i>									
1	Writer	30	0	0	207
1	Draughtsman	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	Estimate-maker and Accountant	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
2	Peons ...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
<i>For Bangalore.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant...	50	0	0	192
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
1	Draughtsman and Estimator.	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	Storekeeper...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
2	Peons...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
<i>For Neilgherries.</i>									
1	Writer and Accountant...	60	0	0	248
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
1	Draughtsman and Estimator.	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
1	Store-keeper...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
4	Lascars...	...	...	...	...	28	0	0
<i>Establishment for Stores.</i>									
1	Mechanical Engineer	200	0	0	740 5 4
1	Instrument Maker	...	...	...	...	278	5	4
2	Apprentices	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	70	0	0
1	Deputy do. and Writer	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
12	Lascars...	72	0	0	
<i>Annually.....</i>									8,884 0 0
<i>Lithographic Department.</i>									1,018
<i>Annually.....</i>									12,216
Special Conveyance allowance for three Officers at the Presidency at 50 Rupees each...						150	0	0	270
House rent for do. at 40 Rupees each.						120	0	0	
<i>Annually.....</i>									3,240

Estimate of Travelling Allowances, &c.

8	Superintending Engineers at 150 Rupees per month.	14,400
22	Executive do. (exclusive of 2 for the Presidency and Bangalore) at 100 Rupees per month.....	26,400
22	Assistant Engineer (do. 2 for do.) at 80 Rs. per month.	21,120
13	Sub do. (do. 1 for do.) at 60 Rs. per month.	9,360
1	Do. do. for Presidency ... ..	...
37	Supervisors at 40 Rupees per month... ..	17,760
154	Talook Overseers (exclusive of 2 for Bangalore, 4 for Presidency and 7 for Cantonments) at 20 Rupees. ...	36,960
2	Overseers for Bangalore ... ..	...
4	Do. for Presidency. ... ..	...
7	Do. for Cantonments. ... ..	...
<i>Batta for Establishments.</i>		1,26,000
Superintending Engineers.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Accountant at 75 Rs. per month.} \\ 1 \text{ Head Clerk at 70 do.} \\ 1 \text{ Draughtsman at 60 do.} \end{array} \right\} 205 \times \frac{3}{10} = 61\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 12 = 5,904$	
Executive Engineers.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Writer and Accountant at 35 Rs. per month.} \\ 1 \text{ Draughtsman and Estimate-maker at 40 Rs. do.} \end{array} \right\} 75 \times \frac{3}{10} = 22\frac{1}{2} \times 43 \times 12 = 11,610$	
Upper Subordinate in charge of Ranges.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Writer and Accountant at 30 Rs. per month} \end{array} \right\} 30 \times \frac{3}{10} = 9 \times 44 \times 12 = 4,752$	
Upper Subordinate not in charge of Ranges.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Writer and Accountant at 15 Rs. per month} \end{array} \right\} 15 \times \frac{3}{10} = 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 12 = 378$	
Neilgherry Range.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ Writer and Accountant at 60 Rs. per month.} \\ 1 \text{ Do. at 40 Rupees per month.} \\ 1 \text{ Draughtsman and Estimate-maker at 80 Rupees per month.} \end{array} \right\} 180 \times \frac{3}{10} = 54 \times 1 \times 12 = 648$	23,292
<i>Estimate of Contingent Charges.</i>		1,49,292
	Secretary to Government at 100 Rupees a month.	1,200
8	Superintending Engineers at 30 Rupees a month.....	2,880
	Controller at 50 Rupees a month.....	600
92	Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates at 10 Rs. a month.	11,040
	Lithographic Establishment at 50 Rupees.....	600
		16,320

A B S T R A C T.

	Rs.
Salary of Secretary to Government... ..	27,000
Do. of Deputy Secretary... ..	14,400
Secretariat Establishment... ..	27,894
Deduct amount now charged to salaries and expences of Public Department, Budget head F II...	25,752
	2,142
Salaries of eight Superintending Engineers... ..	1,15,200

Establishments for do.	91,008
Controller of Public Works Accounts	14,400
Establishment for do.	22,962
48 Executive Officers... ..	3,10,800
51 Upper Subordinates	1,21,800
Office Establishment for Executive Officers and Upper Subordinates ...	90,324
Talook Overseers and Establishments... ..	1,74,348
Travelling allowance	1,49,292
Military allowance... ..	1,23,000
Special allowance for three Officers at the Presidency... ..	3,240
Contingencies... ..	16,320
Lithographic Establishment... ..	12,216
Store Establishment... ..	8,884

Total Rs...12,97,336

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

ORDER THEREON, 18th June 1863, No. 1,599.

1. The foregoing letter contains the final Report of the Committee appointed, under date the 17th March last, to submit a scheme for reducing the cost of the Public Works Establishment in this Presidency and to consider and report on certain other points connected with the working of the Department. The points embraced in their present letter are :—

(a) The expediency, or otherwise, of re-transferring the execution of all minor works and repairs to the Revenue authorities.

(b) The cost of the Establishment required.

(c) The duties and responsibilities which should be imposed on the several grades of Officers employed in the Department.

2. On the first question the conclusion at which the Committee have arrived is, that it is not possible, save at a large increase of expense, to make any thing like a general re-transfer of repairs and minor works to the Revenue authorities. The reasons which have led them to form this conclusion are stated at length in the second and third paragraphs of their letter. They show that it is impossible to provide for two separate Establishments for objects nearly identical and working side by side without entailing a considerable increase of charge ; and setting aside the question of cost, they think it doubtful whether the proposed re-transfer would be followed by the advantages which are expected. Admitting that the Public Works Department has not hitherto answered expectation, it is the opinion of the Committee that much that is defective in its working is attributable to defects in the organization of the Department, which the changes recently sanctioned and others which they propose will go far to remove. “ Among the chief of these defects are the attempt at over-centralization ; a needless multiplicity of accounts and returns ; inadequacy of local supervision by experienced Officers ; want of defined responsibility ; and, what is rather a fault in the practice than in the theory of the system a want of constant and unreserved communication between the local Officers of the two Departments ; and, lastly, the want of a sufficiently stringent law to compel the villagers to furnish labor for the execution of what are essentially village works.” All these are faults which the Committee think are susceptible of being remedied without removing the superintendence of the minor works and repairs from the Department at present entrusted with it.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in this opinion. He is satisfied that the proposed re-transfer of the minor works to the Revenue authorities, even if it did not involve any increase of cost, would not be desirable. It appears to him that, by the advocates of this measure, the merits of the old system and the demerits of

the new system have both been somewhat exaggerated. Sufficient allowance has scarcely been made for the difficulties incident to a state of transition from the one system to the other; to defects of administration rather than of the system itself; to the great and sudden increase of work to be done, falling upon a new Department, hastily and, of necessity, imperfectly organized; and to the very great difficulties attendant on the carrying out Public Works at all in a country like this. On the other hand, time has shed its softening influence on the shortcomings of the old Maramut system, the defects of which have been repeatedly denounced by experienced Officers in both Departments (Revenue and Public Works), and which are clearly exposed in the Report of the Public Works Commissioners appointed in 1851. Moreover, the circumstances of the country and the position of the Revenue Department have greatly changed since that Department was relieved of the execution of Public Works. The ranges of Tahsildars and their duties, as well as the duties of their Covenanted superiors, have been greatly enlarged; their establishments have been reduced to a minimum; they no longer possess Police authority; the value of labor has risen; forced labor, formerly so extensively resorted to in the execution of Public Works, can no longer be exacted; and, consequently, if the Government were to fall back in part upon the former system, it would have to be re-introduced under very different circumstances from those which originally obtained. It may be added that some of the ablest and most experienced Collectors are opposed to the re-transfer. That part of the present system which provides for the execution of all Public Works being entrusted to one Department specially organized for the purpose, will accordingly be retained, subject to such orders as the Secretary of State may pass, on these Proceedings being laid before him.

4. The Governor in Council quite agrees with the Committee * that the two Departments (the Revenue and Public Works) should work together more closely than they do at present; and that every advantage should be taken of the opportunities which

Paragraph

the Revenue Officers unquestionably possess of discovering and giving timely notice of defects or delays in the execution of necessary works. "It should," as the Committee observe, "not only be permitted, but should be the duty of every Revenue Officer, down to the Tahsildar, to draw immediate attention to any defective work which may come under his observation; the members of the Public Works Department, on their part, giving ready attention to all such representations." This should be fully made known to all Revenue and Public Works Officers.

5. The Governor in Council thinks it very desirable that some such plan as that sug-

Mr. P. Grant, Collector of Coimbatore.
Mr. A. Wedderburn, Acting Collector of Bellary.
Mr. G. L. Morris, Acting Collector of Canara.
Mr. G. A. Ballard, Collector of Malabar,
Mr. V. H. Levinge, Collector of Madura.
Lieut.-Col. S. O. E. Ludlow, Dy. Secy. to Govt., D. P. W.
Captain O. W. S. Chambers, Supg. Engr. 1st Division.
Major. J. C. Anderson, Supg. Engr. 2nd Division.
Lieut.-Col. G. W. Walker, Supg. Engr. 7th Division.
Captain E. A. Foord, Supg. Engr. 6th Division.

gested by the Committee in paragraph 6 of their Report should be adopted for the repair of village tanks and roads; but before passing orders on this point, he would wish to have before him the views of the Board of Revenue and of the Officers named in the margin, as to the feasibility of working such an Act as that proposed by the Committee.

6. The scheme of District Establishments adverted to in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Report appears to the Governor in Council to be judicious, and will be carried into effect from the 1st proximo. It assigns on an average about two Officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each District, who will be placed in charge of the more important ranges; the other ranges being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors, with a Talook Overseer for each Talook, who will be held specially responsible for the minor works and, especially, for the minor irrigation works, but will be available, when required, under the orders of the Range Officer, for other works in progress within the Talook. On an emergency, and with the sanction of the Superintending Engineer, these Officers may be employed on works beyond the limits of their Talooks. In some cases it will probably be necessary to employ more than one Overseer in a single Talook, while in others where there are few or no irrigation works, as in Canara and Malabar, two Talooks may be placed under a single Overseer. This is a matter which should engage the immediate

attention of the Superintending Engineers. The Superintending Engineer of the 7th Division will probably be able to spare a few of the Talook Overseers allotted to his Division, for employment in other Districts. The new scheme involves the abolition of the office of District Engineer, all the Officers in charge of ranges being placed under the immediate orders of the Superintending Engineer of the Division. The Talook Overseers will be under the orders of the Officer or Upper Subordinate in charge of the range to which the Talook belongs.

7. The Governor in Council agrees with the Committee that the Government ought to have at its disposal a small Establishment of Officers of various grades not attached to any particular District, but who may be employed in working out the details of any important projects with reference to irrigation or other works whether emanating from the Superintending Engineers or from any other source. The District Officers have their hands too full of routine work to be able to pay the attention which is requisite for working out the plan, and especially the details of many of the large works which are necessary to develop the resources of the country; and when such a work has to be carried into two or more divisions, it is the more necessary that a single Officer should be specially employed on it. There are many very useful projects which have been necessarily postponed, because the Government have not had at their disposal Officers who could be spared from the ordinary routine of departmental duty. Much, moreover, has to be done in developing and utilizing to their full extent projects already only partially carried out. It is manifest from the returns before Government that the results of some of the greatest public works in this Presidency fall far short of what they should be. The extent of land irrigated from the the Godavery, Kistna, and Pennair Anicuts is not much more than half that capable of irrigation. Of 16,37,000 acres which might be watered from these great works, 7,57,000 at present derive no benefit from them. The more difficult and expensive part of these works has been executed. It remains only to carry out the subsidiary arrangements for the full distribution of the water provided by a vast expenditure of money and Engineering skill.

8. Among other projects well deserving of special consideration are, the extension of the Northern Canal from Doogarazapatam to Kistnapatam, the construction of additional Anicuts in the upper parts of the Godavery and Kistna, which would serve to utilize vast quantities of water that now flows annually over the present Anicuts into the sea, and would bring under cultivation large tracts now uncultivated; the storage of water for the arid District of Coimbatore by forming reservoirs of the mountain streams which flow down from the Neilgherries, and various other projects equally important which demand the undivided attention of special Officers.

9. The proposal to allow each Officer whose duties involve locomotion a fixed monthly sum in addition to his pay, as travelling allowance, is approved and sanctioned. This arrangement appears to His Excellency in Council to be appropriate in the case of a Department whose members should be constantly on the move. It prevents disingenuous practices which discredit the Department and tend to demoralize the inferior servants, and it will lead to a considerable saving of time and trouble in the preparation of bills. It will be the duty of the Secretary to Government and of the Superintending Engineers to see that their Subordinates do not neglect their duties by remaining stationary when they ought to be on the move.

10. The suggestion in paragraph 12, that means be taken for transferring the Lithographic work of the Department to private establishments, is approved. A notification inviting tenders from persons willing to undertake the work will be issued immediately.

11. In paragraphs 15 to 27 the Committee define the duties and responsibilities which should devolve on the several grades of servants in the Public Works Department, from the Secretary to Government to the Talook Overseer. The Governor in Council concurs generally in the Committee's recommendations on this point, which appear to have been very carefully considered. The enforcement of the individual responsibility of Officers is a matter to which His Excellency in Council attaches the greatest importance. Hitherto such responsibility has been in many cases little more than nominal. Under the rules proposed by the Committee, each Officer will have his definite line of responsibility;

and it must be distinctly understood that this responsibility will be rigorously enforced, and that henceforth the Government will not admit the excuses for Estimates exceeded, or for failure of works, which have hitherto passed current. In future, whenever it shall appear that there has been neglect of duty or wilful carelessness, removal from office will be the remedy which the Government will not hesitate to apply.

12. The changes now sanctioned will necessitate an immediate revision of the Public Works Code; and this duty, as the Committee suggest, will be entrusted to the Deputy Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, who will at the same time revise and simplify the present system of Accounts and Returns.

13. If the salaries of the Secretary to Government Public Works Department and of his Deputy and Office Establishment be charged, as they should be, like the other Departments of the Secretariat, to the head of "Salaries and expenses of Public Departments," the aggregate cost of the revised Public Works Establishment will be in round numbers twelve lacs and a half of Rupees per annum; and considering the extent of this Presidency and the peculiar character of its irrigation and revenue system, the Governor in Council is satisfied that the Establishment for the execution and maintenance of Public Works could not be fixed at a lower rate, either as respects numbers, grades, or salaries. The Governor in Council concurs with the Committee in their views regarding extra temporary Establishments, as set forth in paragraph 14 of their Report. The Government of India will be requested to permit the continuance of the present arrangement in regard to these Establishments, which in this Presidency has been carefully guarded against abuse.

14. A list of the Officers and Subordinates who will be retained in the Department is subjoined.

	Ra.
Mr. Wait, Paumben.....	300
„ Thompson, Presidency..	310
„ Drummond, Kistna	300
Boiler-maker Nolan, Dowlaishwaram	250

15. It is observed that the salaries of the Mechanical Engineers specified in the margin have been omitted from the Committee's scheme. The Superintending Engineers of the Divisions in which the Mechanical Engineers in question are at present employed, will report without

delay whether their services are still required for the purposes for which they were engaged; and if not, whether for such of them as were engaged under covenant, provision can be made in the grade of Sub-Engineer or Supervisor, personal allowance being granted to them if the salary attached to the grades in which they may be employed be lower than those which they now draw.

16. The Apprentices at present employed in the various Divisions will be discharged when their Indentures expire, except such as may be considered qualified for employment as Talook Overseers, and for whom vacancies in that grade may be available.

17. The Governor in Council does not perceive any necessity for retaining Medical Establishments for the Public Works Department at Dowlaishwaram and Bezwarah. That employed on the Tambercherry Ghat must be retained and charged to the Estimate.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. I. BIRDWOOD, Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

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1862.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

THE only change which has taken place, during the past year, in the personnel of the Madras Government was caused by the appointment of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., to the Command of the Madras Army, and to the Office of Second Member of Council, in succession to Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. Sir Hope Grant landed at Madras, and took his seat in Council, and the Command of the Army, on the 26th December 1861.

The Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D., appointed to the Bishopric of Madras, on the death of the Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, arrived at Madras on the 25th November 1861, and was installed on the 27th of the same month.

Towards the close of the year under report, and in accordance with instructions from the Home and Supreme Governments, the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Taluq of Cundapoor, was transferred from the Madras Presidency to that of Bombay.

LEGISLATIVE.

2. The provisions of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, under which the power of Legislating for local purposes was restored to the Madras Government, were brought into operation on the 14th of January 1862. Under Section XXIX of the Act, the following gentlemen were appointed Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations in addition to the ordinary members of the Executive Council.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. Thomas Sydney Smyth, Advocate General; Mr. Thomas Pycroft, Chief Secretary to Government; and Mr. Charles Pelly, first Member of the Board of Revenue.

NON-OFFICIAL.—Mr. Robert Orr Campbell, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. William Reiersen Arbuthnot, ex-Chairman of the same body; and Vembācam Sadagopah Chārlu, a Native Pleader in the Court of Sudder Udalut. Mr. John Dawson Mayne, Barrister at Law, was appointed Clerk of the Council.

The Council sat nine times, its first meeting having been held on the 22nd of January, and its last on the 6th May 1862. It now stands adjourned.

During this period ten Bills were introduced, of which seven were passed, two were referred to Special Committees which have not yet made their reports, and one has not been proceeded with, but awaits the sanction of the Governor-General to its introduction, under Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 19, Clause 2. Notice had been given by the Honorable V. Sadagopah Chārlu of his intention to introduce a further Bill for the peremptory Registration of Deeds, but the Bill was not brought forward, as a similar measure was found to be under consideration in the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The most important of these Legislative measures are Acts V and VII.

Act V. The object of Act V is to provide a new Charter of incorporation for the Bank of Madras, in lieu of that contained in Act IX of 1843.

While repealing the existing law, the new Bill re-enacts it with the modifications and amendments necessary, consequent on the withdrawal of the Bank's privilege to issue Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, and the transfer to the Bank of the business of the Government Treasury at Madras, and the establishment by the Bank of the Agency of Issue for the Madras Circle, of the Government Notes payable under the Currency Act.

Act VII. The object of this Act is to abolish the restrictions imposed by Regulation IV of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836, and XXIII of 1838. These restrictions were intended to guard against alienations, and secure the enjoyment of Inam grants to the grantees and their families, and to protect the reversionary interests of the Government. Under a recent liberal policy, the Government has decided to convert these grants, on certain conditions, into permanent private property, the holders of which are to have the most full and unfettered rights of enjoyment and alienation, the grants becoming subject to the jurisdiction and process of the Civil Courts, like ordinary landed property.

The following schedule exhibits the enactments which have been introduced, the names of the members by whom they were proposed, and the stage to which they have advanced.

The Hon'ble T. PYCROFT.....	Bill for the levy of Port dues in the Port of Ganjam.	} Act I of 1862.	Assented to by Governor General.
Ditto.	Bill to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled an Act to prevent the over-crowding of vessels carrying Native passengers in the Bay of Bengal.		
The Hon'ble T. S. SMYTH.....	Bill for enabling the Commissioner of Police at Madras to make Bye-Laws for more effectually carrying out in the Town of Madras, the objects of Acts XIII of 1856, and XLVIII of 1860, and for the better and more effectual preservation of order therein.	} Act III of 1862.	do.
The Hon'ble W. A. MOREHEAD.	Bill to make better provision for the management of Boats and Catamarans in the Madras Roads.		
		} Act IV of 1862.	

The Hon'ble T. PYCROFT.....	Bill for regulating the Bank of Madras.	Act V of 1862.	do.
The Hon'ble W. A. MOREHEAD.	Bill to prevent damage to the Pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same.	Act VI of 1862.	
The Hon'ble E. MALTBY.....	Bill to exempt enfranchised Inams from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and Acts XXXI of 1836, and XXIII of 1838.	Act VII of 1862.	do.
Ditto.	.....Bill for amending and codifying the Laws which relate to the recovery of Revenue and Rent, and define the powers and duties of servants of Government entrusted with the realization of Land Revenue.	Referred to a Special Committee.	
The Hon'ble V. SADAGOPAI CHARLU.	Bill for organizing a popular form of Municipal Corporation in lieu of the present Municipal Board for the Town of Madras.		do.
Ditto.	.....Bill for enabling Government to divest itself of Religious endowments of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and for the better protection of such endowments.	The introduction of this Bill awaits the sanction of the Governor-General.	

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

3. At the close of the year 1860, 68,855 original suits were pending on the files of the several Courts, and 2,82,976 were instituted during 1861, making a total of 3,51,831, of which 69,214 were brought before Panchayets and Village Moonsiffs; and the remaining 2,82,617 before the following Courts :—

Civil Courts including Government Agents.....	3,268
Subordinate Courts do. Assistant do.	2,105
Principal Sudder Ameens.....	1,325
Sudder Ameens.....	6,852
District Moonsiffs.....	2,69,067

4. The number of suits instituted in 1861, exhibits an excess of 1,45,142 over the number instituted in the previous year, which is owing in a great measure to the Act for the limitation of Suits (No. XIV of 1859) which was to have come into operation on the 1st May 1861, (though it was afterwards by Act XI of 1861, postponed to the 1st January last) having had the effect of inducing parties whose claims were affected by it, to institute their suits prior to those dates.

1861.. ..	2,82,976
1860... ..	1,37,834
Excess.. ..	<u>1,45,142</u>

Of the 3,51,831 suits which came before the several Courts, 1,85,651 or 53 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 1,66,180 pending at the close of the year.

Of the number disposed of 65,092 or 35 per cent. were decided, after full investigation of the facts, in favor of Plaintiffs; and 13,780 or 7 per cent. for defendants; 72,557 or 39 per cent. were privately adjusted or withdrawn; and 34,222 or 19 per cent. were disposed of in other ways; two per cent. of the suits disposed of were tried by Civil and Subordinate Judges, and 98 per cent. by Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, District and Village Moonsiffs.

5. The subjoined table exhibits a general decrease of the average duration of suits as compared with the previous year.

Average duration of suits.	1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Civil Court.....	1	4	11	1	0	16
Subordinate Court.....	1	4	16	1	2	9
Principal Sudder Ameen's Court...	0	10	23	0	10	20
Sudder Ameen's Court.....	0	9	1	0	8	18
District Moonsiff's Court.....	0	7	11	0	6	25

6. The following table shows the description of the suits instituted in 1861, from which it will be observed that the largest proportion, or 89 per cent., were connected with debts, wages, &c.

Connected with land rent or revenue.....	5,388
Otherwise connected with land.....	13,010
For houses or other fixed property.....	4,981
Connected with debts, wages, &c.....	2,43,673
Connected with caste, religion, &c.....	449
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.....	5,735

7. The total value of the suits pending at the close of 1861 was Rs. 14,285,591-7-8, being Rupees 5,30,072-13-9 less than in the preceding year.

8. The number of appeals which came before the Lower Appellate Courts, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1860 was 19,216, of which 2,617 or 14 per cent. were decreed on the merits in favor of Appellants, and 4,397 or 23 per cent. in favor of Respondents; 272 or 1 per cent. were remanded to the Lower Courts; 304 or 2 per cent. were dismissed for default; 5,594, or 29 per cent., were otherwise disposed of, and 6,032 were undisposed of at the close of 1861.

9. The average duration of appeals on the files during 1861 was 9 months and 12 days.

10. Out of 73,928 applications for execution of decrees pending and received, 61,625 or 83 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 12,303 or 17 per cent. pending at the close of the year, of which only about 18 per cent. were on the files more than two months.

11. There were 1,40,991 petitions pending and received, of which 1,38,506 or 98 per cent. were disposed of, and 2,485 were pending at the close of the year.

Operations of the Sudder
Court.

12. The following table exhibits the number of appeals, regular and special, which came before the Sudder Court, and the manner in which they were disposed of.

	Regular.	Special.
Pending on 1st January 1861.....	21	592
Received in 1861.....	67	869
Total.....	88	1,461
Confirmed.....	15	513
Amended.....	2	10
Reversed.....	4	88
Remanded.....	2	5
Dismissed for default.....	0	57
Adjusted or withdrawn.....	1	16
Otherwise disposed of.....	1	2
Total.....	25	691
Depending on the 31st December 1861.....	63	770

13. The question of providing for the cheaper and more speedy administration of justice, by investing the Courts with Small Cause jurisdiction, has long

Establishment of Courts of
Small Causes in the Pro-
vinces.

*Letter to the Legislative
Council of India, 26th
October 1854, No. 777.

engaged the attention of the Madras Government. So far back as 1854* they recommended that as an experimental measure in this direction the final jurisdiction which the District Moonsiffs in this Presidency have long exercised under Section XLIII, Regulation VI of 1816, should be extended to Rupees 50, being of opinion that the final jurisdiction of those Officers might safely be increased to that extent. In the original draft of the Small Cause Court Act (XIII of 1860) it was provided that in addition to establishing new Courts of Small Causes, each local Government should have the power of investing any Court subordinate to a District Court with Small Cause jurisdiction. In their remarks* on the Bill, the Madras Government again recommended that Small Cause jurisdiction up to Rupees 50 should be entrusted to District Moonsiffs, and they proposed that similar jurisdiction up to

Rupees 500 should be vested in the Zillah Judges, whose Courts were situated generally in the chief town of the District. "Thus," they observed, "the system would have a fair trial, and without any charge to the finances." In the Act, however, as passed, it was provided that "no Judge of any Court constituted under this Act shall exercise any Civil jurisdiction except under the provisions of this Act," and the local Governments were consequently precluded from conferring the powers of a Small Cause Court on any of the existing Courts. They could only, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, create new and special Courts whose decrees were to be final up to Rupees 500, but which could not try by the ordinary Civil procedure any suits for personalities beyond that limit, nor any suits for real property of a value however small. The establishment of even a limited number of such new Courts could not be accomplished, save at a cost which, in the then state of the finances, the Madras Government did not consider themselves at liberty to recommend; for it was very doubtful whether such a reduction of existing judicial establishments could even-

tually be made as would fully compensate for the increased charge that would be occasioned by these Courts of purely Small Cause jurisdiction, inasmuch as at Stations where such Courts might be established, it would still be necessary to maintain Courts of other jurisdiction for the disposal of suits of real property and for personal property of a value exceeding Rupees 500. For these reasons the Madras Government

* In letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, 2nd March 1861. repeated* their former proposal that they should be empowered to invest any of the existing Courts with Small Cause jurisdiction.

Their representations were communicated by the Supreme Government to the Legislative Council at Calcutta; but beyond the passing of Act XII of 1861, which empowers the local Government to invest Small Cause Courts established under the Act of the previous year with the ordinary powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, nothing has yet been done to meet the views of this Government. They are still precluded from investing the District Moonsiffs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction beyond that which they have long exercised in suits for personalty not exceeding Rupees 20; and for the establishment of every new Small Cause Court the sanction of the Government of India has to be obtained.

Towards the latter part of the year under review, the necessity of taking some steps which might relieve the over-burdened files of the District Moonsiffs in certain Districts, pressed itself upon the consideration of this Government. It appeared from returns furnished by the Sudder Court that in eight of the Moonsiffs' Courts the number of suits on the file ranged from 1,769 in the Madura Court, to 3,500 in that at Mayaveram, and it was calculated that it would take some two years and a half to decide the suits actually pending, without taking into account those which might be afterwards instituted. As the best remedy available under the existing law for this serious evil, and one which could be effected at a trifling increase of charge, the Government obtained authority to convert six of the Courts of Subordinate Judges into Small Cause Courts under Acts XLIII

*Chittoor. Tanjore.
Cuddalore. Madura.
Negapatam. Tellicherry.

of 1860 and XII of 1861. The new Courts are stationed in the Zillahs named in the margin.* They opened on the 15th of July. The territorial jurisdiction of each is conterminous with

the Zillah in which it has been established, and in addition to the head-quarter Station one or more places have been fixed on in each Zillah at which the Small Cause Court is to hold sittings under arrangements sanctioned by the Sudder Court. Now that the power of local legislation has reverted to the local Governments, it is probable that the question of giving effect to the views of the Madras Government in regard to investing the District Courts of all grades with Small Cause jurisdiction will be brought before the local Legislature at an early date.

14. Another measure which is calculated to raise the efficiency of the inferior Courts in this Presidency by attracting better men to the lower grades

Increase to the Salaries of the District Moonsiffs.

14	First Class Moonsiffs at Rs.	200
32	Second do. at „	150
79	Third do at „	100

of the Judicial Department, viz. the raising of the salaries of the District Moonsiffs and of the Clerks attached to their Courts, has been recently sanctioned. Hitherto the salaries of the District Moonsiffs in this Presidency have ranged from Rupees 100 to Rupees 200 per mensem, as shown in the margin. The

sum allowed for the establishment of Clerks &c., including contingent charges, was in the case of 1st and 2nd Class Moonsiffs, Rupees 85, in that of 3rd Class Moonsiffs,

Rupees 70. In the year 1855, the Madras Government represented to the Government of India the inadequacy of this scale of salary. During the seven years which have since elapsed, the position of the District Moonsiffs and their Establishments has not only not improved, but as compared with the position of Public servants in other branches of the service, has actually and very seriously retrograded. In other Departments of the State, the principle that adequate remuneration should be attached to the performance of arduous and responsible duties has, for some time past, been fully recognized. In the Revenue branch, the Deputy Collectors draw from Rupees 250 to Rupees 600 per mensem, besides travelling allowance. The salaries of the Tahsildars have been greatly raised. In the Public Works Department, Sub-Engineers, besides a travelling allowance of Rupees 3 per diem, draw pay from Rupees 250 to Rupees 400 monthly. In the Inam Commission, in the Revenue Survey and Settlement, and in the Forest Department, there are several well-paid Uncovenanted appointments. This principle, with the sanction of the Government of India, has now to a certain extent been applied to the Subordinate Judicial service, and the salaries of the District Moonsiffs will for the present stand as follows :—

10 First Class.....	Rs. 300
10 Second do.	, 250
98 Third do.	, 200

The allowances authorized for the establishments attached to these Courts have also been raised to a uniform scale of Rupees 120 per mensem.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

15. The number of persons brought before the Police and Magistracy in 1861 charged with petty offences, including those under trial at the close of 1860, amounted to 2,34,339, exhibiting an increase of 4,472, in comparison with the preceding year. Of these 87,021 or 33 per cent. were acquitted, 96,035 or 29 per cent. were released upon the charges preferred against them being compromised, and 76,716 or 27 per cent. were convicted and punished. The number dealt with by the Village Police was 27,934 or 12 per cent. ; by the District Police 1,96,239 or 84 per cent., and by the Magistracy 9,430 or 4 per cent.

16. The total number of cases of Crimes and Misdemeanors brought before the Police, Magistracy and Courts was 12,170, in which 32,183 persons were concerned, showing an increase over the preceding year of 2,353 cases and 7,453 persons. Of the number of persons charged, 18,814 or 58 per cent. were released by the Police and Magistracy, leaving 11,895 persons who were put upon their trial, of whom 1,891 were dealt with by the Magistracy, under Act VII of 1843—6,524 by the Subordinate Criminal Courts, 3,104 by the Session Courts, and 376 by the Sudder Court.

Of the number of persons brought to trial before the Magistracy and the Lower Courts, 5,363 or 46 per cent. were convicted and punished ; 5,719 or 50 per cent. were acquitted and released, and 437 or 4 per cent. were held to security.

17. Of 378 prisoners whose cases were referred to the Sudder Court, 179 or 47 per cent. were acquitted, and 197 or 52 per cent. were convicted, the case of the remaining two prisoners having been remanded to the Session Court for disposal.

Of the 197 prisoners convicted by the Sudder Court, 118 or 60 per cent. were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, 37 or 19 per cent. were sentenced to transportation for life, and 42 or 21 per cent. to suffer death.

The following table exhibits the average duration, in days, of Criminal Cases referred to the Sudder Court.

	From apprehension to commitment.	From commitment to sentence.	From reference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
	No. of days.	No. of days.	No. of days.	No. of days.	No. of days.
1857.	21	55	7	10	93
1858.	16	43	7	6	72
1859.	17	43	7	6	73
1860.	21	47	7	8	83
1861.	17	45	6	6	74

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

18. PROGRESS MADE IN OCCUPYING THE DISTRICTS.—Police arrangements were complete

*Kurnool, North Arcot, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, North Canara.

†Nellore, Cuddapah, South Canara, North Malabar, Salem, Madura, and Trichinopoly.

‡Bellary 3 Taluqs unoccupied - Coimbatore 1 taluq unoccupied—South Malabar 2 taluqs unoccupied.

§Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Krishna, and Tinnevely.

in six* Districts within the official year 1860-61. Seven † more Districts were completed during the official year under review. Three ‡ Districts only of those entered upon before the beginning of the official year remained incomplete at its close. The operation of Act XXIV of 1859 was extended to all the five § remaining Districts of the Presidency during the year

under review. In each of these, although still incomplete, very promising progress has been made; and within six months from the commencement of the current year, the entire Presidency will be under the operation of the Police Act.

19. DUTY UNDERTAKEN.—The following tabular statement shows that, of a country comprising 145,000 square miles (the area of the Presidency) and containing 23,325,355 inhabitants, 119,000 square miles containing 21,171,404 inhabitants were already under Police occupation at the end of the year. Sixty-eight Towns and Cantonments have the requisite watch and ward maintained in them. All the Jails in the country (Calicut excepted), containing about 6,250 Prisoners, are guarded and worked by the Constabulary. They are in charge of 185 Treasuries, and the entire Treasure Escort duty was performed throughout the year by the Constabulary alone. The Salt preventive duty is being steadily, and it is hoped successfully, undertaken *pari passu* with the general duty of the Police.

Progress made up to 30th April 1861.												
Area.	Population.	No. of Taluqs and Zamindari Divisions.	Total Force to be raised.	Force raised.	Area of Districts undertaken.	Their population.	Taken up by the new Police.					Incomplete. do.<

Incomplete.

do.

do.

do.

do.

Complete.

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do.

20. MILITARY RELIEF.—The relief of the Military from all duty of a Civil nature has

Statement of Detachments and Guards of Effective Troops and Veterans relieved by the Constabulary.

	Number of Detachments and Guards.	European and Native Officers.	Rank and File.	
Northern Division	21	51	1,591	Exclusive of one Infantry Regiment at Russelcondah.
Ceded Districts and Division ..	2	7	122	Do. of miscellaneous Guards at Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah.
Centre Division ..	8	36	1,166	Do. do. at Vellore and Arcot.
Mysore Division ..	8	22	595	Do. do. at Cannanore, Mangalore, &c.
Southern Division	10	23	573	Do. do. at Trichinopoly and Palamcottah.
Total...	49	139	4,047	

been completed during the year. There was not, throughout the entire Presidency, a single Detachment or Guard of Troops absent from their respective Head Quarters, either to guard public property, Treasure, or Convicts, or to maintain local peace at the close of the year under review. The marginal statement shows the number of Detachments and Guards relieved by the Police throughout the Presidency. In the Northern Circars most of the reliefs were made by the Sibbandi Corps, now incorporated with the Police, before the introduction of the Constabulary Act. These reliefs are still maintained by the Armed Reserves of the respective Districts, and all charges are debited to the Police Establishment, to the permanent relief of the Military Forces and Budget. The Armed Reserve of the Ganjam Police still garrisons Russelcondah, rendering practicable the continued withdrawal of an entire Native Regiment; and the Malabar armed Police supports the European Detachment at Malapuram.

21. CRIMINAL STATISTICS OMITTED.—Complete statistics of crime in the Presidency cannot yet be furnished from the Police Department for the official year under review. In thirteen out of twenty Districts the Police occupation has only been progressive during the year; and in eight Districts it is still incomplete. Criminal statistics of two-thirds of the Presidency could therefore only be fragmentary. A system of registering crime as it occurs, together with the operations of the Police and final result of prosecution, has now been established in all Districts, and will secure reliable and accurate data for the future. The general results of the year in respect of crime may be summed up in the words of the Deputy Inspector General of Ceded Districts range: "Preventive power has been obtained, and is increasing. Detection is still very defective, though the number of criminals convicted shows a fair average amount of success. At all points, progress (in some Districts feeble) is being made, and when there is continuous progress, there is every hope in regard to ultimate efficiency." Crime has unquestionably altered in character and atrocity in several Districts. Offences are reported with great accuracy and certainty. The worst is now known. An increase of crime under several of the minor heads, as petty highway robberies, petty burglaries and theft, now shown by the returns is, there is reason to believe, apparent only; for the Constable on his daily beat picks up intelligence of the theft of a few handfuls of grain during the preceding night, and reports it—a matter which never was brought to the notice of the Magistrate under the former system.

22. SEASON AND PRICES.—The season proved peculiarly unfavorable, and was one in a succession of bad years. The pressure on the poor has been very great in consequence of the high price of every necessary of life; and the cessation of Railway and other important works added to the usual sources of crime in several Districts.

THE NORTHERN RANGE.

23. Consists of the four Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna.

	Date of commencement.
Ganjam	4th January 1861.
Vizagapatam	28th do. "
Godavery	15th June "
Kistna	6th September, "

SIBBANDI CORPS.	Former strength.	Armed Reserve.
Ganjam	659	346
Vizagapatam	357	207
Godavery	237	118
Kistna	249	118

Police operations commenced in each of these Districts on the dates entered in the margin. The Deputy Inspector General reports favorably of the progress hitherto made in each District, and the Inspector General has recently completed a gratifying tour of inspection. The District work is proceeding steadily and effectively and with the cordial co-

operation of the District Officers. In each of these Districts the Sibbandi Corps, already reduced and amalgamated with the Police, are maintained as Armed Reserves in full military efficiency.

The Deputy Inspector General, Captain Tennant, has been most active and judicious in the management of his range, and the Officers subordinate to him have shown great tact, energy, and determination, in the manner in which they have met the peculiar and irksome difficulties and obstacles with which they have had to contend.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.
Captain Tennant.

SUPERINTENDENTS.
Lieutenant Stuart.
Captain Buck.

" Bloomfield.
" Sims.
ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.
Captain J. D'Arcy.
Lieutenant Cosmo Gordon.
" Robertson.
" Frazer.

The District of Ganjam is in a backward state. Vizagapatam, which is a Zemindari District, presented great difficulties in the nature of the country and the character of the population. In both these Districts the climate is unhealthy. In the Godavery District also the past season has been particularly sickly, and

recruits for the Police are not attracted by a rate of pay which is decidedly too low as compared with the wages of the country.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, in Ganjam five out of the eight Taluks, and in Vizagapatam the whole of the District, with the exception of Jeypore, have been occupied by the Police Force. More than half of the Godavery District has been occupied, and most of the miscellaneous duties, such as Jail, Treasury and Commissariat guards, have been undertaken. Although in the Kistna District the operations commenced late in the year, the District Officers had succeeded in raising nearly the entire Force before its close. Three out of thirteen Taluks were actually occupied, and the two Jails and Treasury had come under charge of the Police. The Armed Reserve at Juggiapet is in an effective state.

Arrangements were completed before the close of the year for undertaking the duty of the Orissa Agency in the tracts attached to the Ganjam District by the regular Police Force.

The physique of the Police Force in the Northern Range is good, and much care has been devoted to their health, training, and general instruction. Grave crime has not been of frequent occurrence in the portions of this range occupied by the Police.

THE WESTERN RANGE.

24. Consists of the four Districts noted marginally. North Canara having been transferred to the Bombay Presidency, mention of that District will be omitted.

Canara.
North Malabar.
South Malabar.
Coimbatore.

25. The exertions of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain W. S. Drever, have been steady and stimulating; while system and method have been carefully introduced and improved by him. Much of his time was occupied with arranging the transfer of North Canara.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Captain W. S. Drever.
SUPERINTENDENTS,
Captain Hankin
" Blomfield.
" Menzies.
" Weldon.
ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS,
Lieutenant Campbell.
" Balmer.

He has been ably assisted in his arduous duties by the Superintendents and Assistants of the Districts within his range.

Canara and North Malabar have been entirely occupied by the Police. The Coimbatore and South Malabar Districts have been similarly occupied, with the exception of one Taluk in each, and also excepting the Jail at Calicut in South Malabar, which had not been taken charge of when the official year closed.

In Canara crime, especially violent crime, has been very light, notwithstanding high prices. But few convictions have been obtained in Court, although the Superintendent has devoted much attention to this part of his duty. In North and South Malabar there has been little violent crime against property; but, as is usual, there has been a large proportion of murders and crimes of violence against the person. In North Malabar the amount of detection has been fair.

In South Malabar and Coimbatore the amount of detection of crime was creditable to the Police Force. In South Malabar 65 per cent., and in Coimbatore 75 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted. In both North and South Malabar the Police Force, which is of good physique, fairly intelligent and respectable, is at present below its proper strength.

The Inspector General states that men cannot be got for the lower rates of pay, for no respectable man can possibly live on it in these expensive Districts, and that the higher cost of living and the unhealthiness of the climate, in portions of these Districts, render an increase of pay necessary in order to maintain a respectable Police Force.

CEDED DISTRICTS RANGE.

26. The general condition and prospects of this range, which comprises the three Districts noted marginally are, perhaps, considering the difficulties that present themselves, the most satisfactory and promising of the Presidency. The progress of the Police has, under its able Officers, been steady and marked, and the eventual efficiency of the Force seems certain. Its energy has been roused, and amongst the people a spirit of self-defence has been stimulated, and has checked the cowardly gang robberies which were for so long prevalent. The rewards offered by the Government for gallantry shown in defending home and property, have also produced most appreciable results. The exertions of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain C. S. Hearn, have been persistent and invigorating to the Police, and his careful inspections have extended equally over his entire range, and have been carried into the out-lying Taluks and Villages as well as into the Head Quarter Office of each of his Districts.

Bellary.
Cuddapah,
Kurnool.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.
Captain C. S. Hearn.
SUPERINTENDENTS.
Major McMaster.
Captain Robinson.
" Bowen.
ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.
Lieutenant Hicks.
" Reid.
" Knyvett.

In all the Districts of this range the Police has been supported by the hearty co-operation and cordial aid of the European Magistracy, and the influence thus brought to bear

on the Sub-Magistracy and Village functionaries has been invaluable. The entire Districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah have been occupied, and twelve out of fifteen Taluks have been taken up in Bellary. Throughout this range the physique of the Force is of a superior order, and the progress which has been made in their instruction is very satisfactory. Notwithstanding an exceedingly unfavorable season, there has been a decrease of grave crime. A moderate, but promising, amount of success has been achieved in the detection of crime; and in the Cuddapah District a large number of convictions in cases of gang robbery have been obtained. Several notorious and dreaded ruffians have fallen into the hands of the Police. Of 95 persons convicted, 75 were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, and there is good reason to believe that some of the worst criminals of this District have been brought to justice.

The decrease of violent crime in this portion of the Ceded Districts Range is very remarkable. Such cases as have recently occurred have been of a petty nature, unattended by aggravating circumstances, and differing in all their characteristics from the bold and violent robberies formerly committed by organized gangs.

CENTRAL RANGE.

27. The occupation of all the five Districts of this range had been completed (two Taluks of Nellore excepted) before the commencement of the year. The work has, therefore, been one of consolidation. Improvement in the efficiency of the Force has, on the whole, been progressive, under the vigilant watchfulness of the Deputy Inspector General, Captain G. Hearn, and the District Officers. The results, however, are but moderate. Crime has not diminished, although less serious in character, nor has detection on the whole been successful. The confidence and hearty support of the Magistracy seem but partially secured in several Districts of the Eastern Range; and this has rendered more difficult the always arduous duties of the Police Officers. Unless the Police are at first cordially received and cheerfully encouraged in a District, their success can only be moderate, and the material of the Force, especially in the higher ranks, will remain below the average. In the Districts of Nellore

Nellore.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.
Madras.
Salem.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL.
Captain G. Hearn.

SUPERINTENDENTS.
Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon.
Captain Swanston.
Hawkes.
Cloeté.
Hill.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.
Lieutenant Highmore.
Cloeté.
Cox.
Baillie.

and South Arcot, great difficulty is felt in keeping up the strength of the Force in every grade, and frequent resignations occurring in all grades show that the service is not popular or entered with confidence. The District Superintendents have been pains-taking, active, and energetic; but they have not received from the Officers of the Magistracy that degree of co-operation and support which is essential to their success.

Progress has been made in North Arcot in consolidating the Force, and a better class of men is offering for the service. Crimes of violence, however, have not decreased. This is chiefly attributable to the exceedingly unfavorable season, and the difficult character of a part of the country. Detection is still unsatisfactory in this District, but, it is hoped, is improving. During the early part of the year the supervision of the Superintendent was not satisfactory or systematic. Several of his Taluks remained unvisited or wholly unknown to him. This has been rectified.

In the Madras and Salem Districts the Police administration has been much more successful in all essential points. This improvement has been specially marked in the Salem District, which, in the report of the official year 1860-61, was described as in an unsatisfactory state. Under the present Superintendent, Captain Hill, this has altered, and the District is now one of the most effectively managed. The evil report of Salem for crime has not however passed away, and will not readily do so; but on the whole both the prevention and detection of crime have been fair and improving. The co-operation of the Magistrate also has been cordial in this District, and the consideration of the Courts most encouraging.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

28. Of the four Districts, marginally noted, comprised within this Range, the three first were completed before the commencement of the year under review. No Deputy Inspector General was appointed to this Range, but it has been visited during the year by the Inspector General and the Acting Inspector General.

Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.

Progress has been made by the District Officers in the improvement of the condition of the Force, and in completing their instruction; but they have had many difficulties to contend against, and the results in the prevention and detection of crime have not been as marked as could have been wished.

SUPERINTENDENTS.
Captain Bates.
,, Marack.
,, Mosham.
,, Gompertz.
ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.
Lieutenant Warlow.
,, Coningham
,, Porteous.

In Tanjore much of the indifferent material which crept in when the Police was first organized has been eliminated, and improvement is manifest. Still much remains to be done; and it is to be regretted that, in so advanced a District as this is in many respects, grave crime should not have decreased, and that in its detection greater progress has not been made.

There has been the same comparative failure in both the prevention and detection of crime in Trichinopoly. Very few convictions have been secured, and a grave gang robbery, which was committed in March last in the Fort of Trichinopoly, remains undetected. In the Madura District crime occurs chiefly in the Ramnad Zemindari, and there has been more success in the prevention thereof than in its detection. The Magistrate, however, considers that there is cause for reasonable satisfaction. Twenty-five per cent. of the gang and highway robberies were prosecuted to conviction.

In Tinnevelly peculiar difficulties and obstacles have met the introduction of a legitimate system of Police administration. These have arisen chiefly from the hold which the ancient Hindu Kaveli system still retains, and the power and influence possessed by the subsidized Maraver or Robber races, under the name of Village watchers. The Kavilgars, numbering 10,000 of all grades, levy contributions throughout the country on the plea of protection, which they are the last to afford.

There is reason to fear that crime has been extensively compounded in this District, the people and even the Sub-Magistracy, looking to the irregular and illegal methods adopted by their Kavilgars for recovering property and procuring evidence, rather than to the sound and proper course of detection and judicious Police administration. These serious difficulties are, however, being gradually overcome by the able and

judicious District Officers; to whom the Magistracy have lent a cordial support. It is not, however, improbable that there may yet be a deliberate attempt on the part of the lawless races of this part of the country to try their strength with the Police, and that an outburst of the crimes peculiar to them may occur in parts of the District, which will for a time baffle the best efforts of the Police and the Magistracy; but this will only be temporary, and law and order will eventually prevail in Tinnevely as elsewhere. One-half of the District has already been occupied, and a variety of miscellaneous duties are performed by the Police. On the whole the condition of the Tinnevely Police is more promising and hopeful than the Inspector General had dared to expect, considering the difficulties that surrounded its introduction. Tinnevely and the other Districts in this Range, which have been described as much in want of improvement, are occupying the anxious attention of the Inspector General and the Deputy Inspector General.

The Officers of the Magistracy in this Range have, as a general rule, lent a most useful and cordial support to the Police. In the Tanjore District the relations between these authorities were for a time not altogether smooth, but they have now recovered a sounder tone.

29. INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The Inspector General made two tours during the year through the Northern Circars; and several Districts of the Central Range were visited by him. The Acting Inspector General inspected the Southern Districts and part of the Western Range.

W. Robinson, Esq.
Captain C. S. Hearn.

30. DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL.—The usefulness of this grade of Officers has been thoroughly proved during the year under review by the improving state of internal economy manifest throughout the Force. Their instructions have been received by District Officers in a proper spirit, and harmony has not been broken. The object had in view in instituting this grade in the service was to secure, by proper supervision and frequent inspection, substantial efficiency, and to

Northern Range—Captain T.
E. Tennant.
Ceded District Range—Cap-
tain C. S. Hearn.
Central Range—Captain G.
Hearn.
Western Range—Captain W.
S. Drover.

maintain persistent activity throughout every part of each District. With this view the leisurely and methodical tours of Deputy Inspectors General are ordered to extend to as many of the outlying stations and even villages of each District as possible; they are not to be confined to visits to the District Head Quarters. They are to observe the feeling of the Magistracy and people towards the Police in all parts of their ranges and adjust differences.

31. EUROPEAN DISTRICT OFFICERS.—The European Officers of the Force have, with scarcely an exception, carried on their toilsome task throughout the year with great ability, earnestness, and self-denial. The more heavily each has been taxed, as in the Ceded Districts, Northern Circars, and elsewhere, the more successful has been the struggle. Districts are getting more completely in hand, and the tours of European Officers are becoming more methodical, stated, and slower. Many Officers now proceed steadily and slowly through their Districts, dividing their time equally over all parts. The tendency to rush about the country has lessened; and the periodical visits of inspection to each Station are sufficiently prolonged to admit of carefully teaching the men their duty in detail, and of free and leisurely intercourse with the village Magistrates and principal inhabitants. However, much still remains to be done in this regard. Officers can only become acquainted with, and gain the confidence of their men by moving leisurely and methodically amongst them. To

secure and cultivate the good will of the people, Officers must seek them out, explain and discuss their plans and objects, and learn and redress their grievances—"They must encourage" them to speak their minds on all matters; must visit as many villages as possible with this object, and show the people that we consider them to be thoroughly associated with the Police working of the country, that we look to the village communities to assist us at every point while we are doing our best to protect them." The people have to learn that the Police is a municipal rather than an imperial institution, that they are really far more interested in the efficiency, diligence, and accessibleness of each Officer in it, than the Government: and they must be encouraged to expect much more from the Police than before. This spirit will only be roused by the European Officers communicating freely with the people.

THE FORCE.

32. **INSPECTORS.**—The Police service, in Districts which have already been for some time occupied, is steadily increasing in popularity. A better class of men are presenting themselves for employment in the grade of Inspectors. They are taken freely from all classes, European, East Indians, and Natives. Each class has its strong and weak points. A good Inspector of Police must be a man of no ordinary stamp; and he requires much instruction and training before he can really be efficient. But a judicious mixture is found the best policy, and affords in each District suitable material for the varied and peculiar requirements of the Department. The Inspectors have, as a body, worked well, honestly, and intelligently.

33. **HEAD AND DEPUTY HEAD CONSTABLES.**—The same observations apply to the petty Officers in charge of Police stations. For these grades, men fit to command and work the Police of a considerable range are required; and withal men possessing ability and intelligence for the detection and prosecution of crime. Of such there is a great paucity in the Force. They must be brought up and trained in the Department itself, as leisure and opportunity present themselves. But in most Districts the material is improving, misapprehensions are giving way, and men who scorned the service a year ago, are now being more freely entertained. In this regard the schools of instruction are working very useful improvement.

34. **CONSTABLES.**—Experience has shown that the wages of the Constables, especially of the lowest class, are scarcely sufficient to secure the services of a decidedly superior order of men belonging to the working class of population. Wages and prices have risen permanently throughout the country in a degree that seriously affects the public service; for there are now fewer perquisites and safe means of illicit gain than formerly open to the Police; while the work is unceasing and irksome. There is, notwithstanding, a marked improvement. The gradual elimination of the indifferent and lazy characters who joined the Police service in its first stages, has decidedly raised its general tone: and the very much smaller number of casualties, arising from resignations, desertions, and dismissals, shows that the service is gradually consolidating itself, and is adopted by increasing numbers as a means of permanent livelihood. Offences of varied magnitude have occurred amongst the Police in every District. They have been vigorously repressed by departmental punishments and criminal prosecutions; but the number of offences diminishes, and on the whole the men have behaved as well as can fairly be expected in all Districts.

35. **VILLAGE POLICE.**—Nothing has been done, during the year under review, towards improving the material position of the now inefficient village or Municipal Police Institution. It continues to be, as regards funds, practically beyond the protection of the Law. But in most Districts the co-operation of the village Police has been sought for in another direction, and not altogether in vain. The Magistrates are now, very generally, insisting on the Potails or Village Magistrates becoming recognized as co-adjutors of the Police. They enforce their responsibilities as a local Magistracy for the prevention and detection of crime in general. The constabulary is already in several Districts, in close and almost daily communication with these village authorities, whose weight and unlimited means of information secure to the Police an influence and local knowledge which are found to be invaluable. The village Police, so far as it exists, is at the disposal of the Village Magistracy for village purposes and to aid the constabulary in detecting offences. An increasing feeling of confidence will, it is hoped, spring up, as the people observe that the practical support, influence, and authority of the Magistracy of all grades are exercised in the same direction, and when they learn that the constabulary officers seek the aid of and exercise a control over their Municipal Police only to stimulate their watchfulness and use their local intelligence to rid their neighbourhood of evil-doers. The District Police Officers and Magistracy are equally realizing that this is the key-stone of efficient Police administration, and in general co-operate heartily. Remarkable results have been produced, especially in the Ceded Districts, from the constant personal communication between the European Police Officers and the Village Authorities and inhabitants. The object to be kept in view is to strengthen and utilize to the utmost existing municipal institutions, without attempting to centralize or interfere with these social arrangements of the country in such a manner as to separate them in spirit or management from the people. Legislation is still urgently required to enforce the trust which the common law of the country imposes on the people in regard to their Municipal establishments, and to secure to the village watchers those legitimate dues without which they cannot work and in the absence of which they everywhere take to petty pilfering in self defence.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

36. **PROGRESS IN INTRODUCING SYSTEM AND METHOD.**—Steady progress has been made during the year under review in introducing method and system throughout the various branches of the establishment.

37. **IN CHIEF OFFICE.**—In the chief Office at Madras, correspondence has been simplified, and the necessity of reference to the Inspector General on minor points reduced; while the accuracy and prompt transmission of all important intelligence has been increased.

38. **ACCOUNT AND AUDIT.**—The system of financial account, check, and audit laid down by Government, has been carried out with success. Each individual of a Force of 23,000 to 25,000 men receives his wages within, on the average, a week or ten days after they fall due; and, before the close of the official year, the adjustment of advances was on the average effected by the Collectors within three months of their being made.

39. **CLOTHING AND STORES.**—Clothing and stores are being supplied by contract, of better quality, and with greater punctuality.

40. IN DISTRICTS.—In the Districts, with the aid of the Deputy Inspectors General, regularity and system are progressing. The Head Quarter Office has, in most Districts, been placed on an improving and efficient footing for the punctual and methodical transaction of business. Police Schools have been established in each District for teaching men of all ranks their duty, and increased attention is paid to the all-important matter of thorough professional training and instruction. Promotion by a system of frequent examination has stimulated professional study and eagerness for instruction.

41. COURTS.—In most Districts a really intelligent Police Officer aids the Public prosecutor at the final trial of Prisoners; and is at hand to take the instructions of the Judge or Magistrate in regard to producing links of evidence which are missing, either through the inadvertence of the committing Magistracy or ignorance of the Police; and otherwise to expedite the course of justice under the orders of the Court.

42. OBSERVING AND REPORTING CRIME.—The system of observing, reporting, and registering all Crimes and occurrences affecting the Public peace with certainty and accuracy, of communicating them to the Magistracy, and of keeping cases alive until offenders are brought to justice, is gradually and progressively extending throughout all parts of the Force. Few crimes now pass unnoticed; however many the motives for suppression, however out-of-the-way the scene of the occurrence. Numerical returns of offences are swelled by this accuracy; cases, trivial in their character, as snatching a cloth from a way-farer, the robbery of a sheep by a travelling party of *Lambadies*, the theft of a little grain by a Talari who has been defrauded of his fees—appear in the statements under the head of the gravest offences. But it is right that the worst should be known; and the most vigilant watch is maintained to ensure accuracy in this regard. Arrangements were at once made for carrying out cordially and in the spirit of the Legislature the recent changes in the Police Law. They are working well.

43. PATROL AND WATCH.—The active patrol of the streets in Towns and of Ghauts and Highways in rural Districts, and frequent communication with the villagers by regular Constabulary are enforced with, it is hoped, increasing success and punctuality. Difficulties present themselves. Time and great vigilance in supervision are required to create and keep in persistent and methodical working an effective, steady, observant Police Patrol.

44. RELATION OF MAGISTRACY TOWARDS THE POLICE.—In this there has been steady and very marked improvement. The co-operation and support afforded to the Police by the European Magistracy is, in almost all Districts, most encouraging. They have generally given every assistance and shown a cordial determination to support the Force in the legitimate exercise of its duty in every way in their power. The Native Sub-Magistracy, taking, in increasing numbers, the spirit of their conduct towards the Police from their European superiors, aid and guide their operations often with good will and intelligence. The Magistracy of all grades, and Constabulary Force are, in short, mutually feeling more fully that they are both part and parcel of the same organization for the administration of peace and justice within their respective ranges. The recent alteration of the Law has unquestionably weakened the direct control of the European Magistracy over their Subordinates in the administration of Criminal justice. The former are therefore necessarily becoming more dependent on the Police placed at their disposal, both for speedy intelligence of what occurs in their District, and for information in regard to the working of the subordinate

judicial Magistracy in Criminal cases. In proportion, as the Police becomes more efficient, this need of mutual aid will lead to increasing confidence and improved relations. Instances of undue want of consideration and confidence in the Officers appointed by the Government for the supervision and management of the Police have occurred in some Districts. Complaints, sometimes false and frivolous, against the Police have been taken up and investigated by the Magisterial Officers, European and Native, without notice to the Superintendent. Superior Officers of Police have been arrested under warrant, and entire parties of Police have been summoned from their stations without communication with their Superintendent, and without opportunity being given to supply their place. Such occurrences are wholly subversive of sound administration and Departmental subordination; but the instances have been few, and the practice is confined to two or three Districts. In most, a more judicious course is followed, and the Officers of the Police are required to investigate, in the first instance, and prepare for judicial trial when necessary, all cases affecting the conduct of their subordinates. There is no doubt that, practically speaking, the character and usefulness of the Police, the place it holds in the esteem of the people, and the aid it receives from the Public, depend, as yet, quite as much on the consideration and treatment the Force receives at the hands of the District Magistracy at whose disposal they are placed, as on the Police Officers who supervise its internal economy.

45. CRIME.—A gradual improvement in the efficiency of the Police of several Districts in

Prevention.

preventing crime is clearly perceptible, and affords grounds of confidence for the future. This progress is most apparent where the

strength of the Police has been most severely tested—for instance in Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore. In the two former Districts the lawless part of the population resolutely tried their strength with the Constabulary on its first introduction, and the Police may fairly be said to have got the upper hand. The outbreak of violent crime was effectively repressed, and has not recurred. A change is perceptible too in the character of crime in several Districts. The frequency of the bold, lawless, torchlight, midnight Dacoity by large and organized bands has abated, and the members of the broken-up gangs take to the less heinous crime of petty highway robbery. The successful detection and prosecution of

Prevention.

crime require a far higher degree of professional ability, skill, and acquirement than can as yet be looked for in a Force rapidly brought together and formed of the most heterogeneous and often hopeless elements. In the early stages of the organization of such a Force, the material that presents itself must be accepted, and instruction, and the elimination of unlikely characters be trusted to for bringing it into shape. The natural aptitude, steady patience, unwearied diligence, ready resource, the quiet persistent determination of the true detective are rarely met with; and when possessed, require experience and much practice to develop them. These the Constabulary has not had; and detection is very imperfect in every District. Efficiency in this duty will be of very slow growth. The instruction of his men is, however, engaging the anxious attention of every Officer in the Department. The difficulties encountered in seeking to establish a system of detection in which illegal modes of obtaining evidence are neither tolerated nor practiced, are very great in India. Utterly erroneous ideas on the subject prevail, not only amongst the Police, but amongst the Native Magistracy and people. All look to the prisoner for evidence against himself; and prosecutors will scarcely come forward, so distrustful are they of the possibility of detection, wherever the Police take no means to secure a confession. These irregularities, the pernicious habit of indiscriminate

arrest, and many others have to be checked with a determination and severity that sometimes paralyze the exertions of men uninstructed and unskilled in sound methods of following up criminals and unaccustomed to look for the proper sources of information. An ignorant Police and unskilled Native Magistracy mismanage the first steps in detecting offences. Added to these obstacles, the apathy of the people in submitting to the oppression of evil-doers, the unwillingness of prosecutors and witnesses to leave their homes and occupations to attend, unremunerated, at distant Courts, or to expose themselves to the vengeance of criminals whose acquittal they are too apt to anticipate as certain ; the venality of both prosecutors and witnesses, the admixture of falsehood that exists in the evidence of every native witness, still further increase the difficulty with which convictions are obtained in Courts of Justice. Officers are alive to these difficulties ; irregularities are vigorously repressed ; the progress of cases through the Sub-Magistrate's and other Courts is carefully watched and managed, not unfrequently by the European Officers themselves ; any irregularity of the Police, as shown in the course of trials, is promptly reported by the Inspector in attendance at the Court ; and every endeavour is made to comfort and encourage the injured to prosecute offenders and to give the Officers of the Police the means of vindicating justice.

46. JAILS.—The increase in the number of Convicts in the Jails of most Districts, beyond the average of three years taken in the estimates, is probably attributable to the success of the Police in securing and prosecuting offenders. The stalwart appearance of the men gives reason to believe that the worst criminals are being brought to justice.

47. STATION HOUSES AND HUTS.—Very little was done during the year under review in the all-important matter of providing Station houses and lodging for the men of the Force. But arrangements have now been made for rapidly placing the men at the different Stations under such suitable shelter as shall enable them to have their families with them, and live respectable lives.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

48. The six Statements included in Appendix exhibit the state of crime and the operations of the Police in the city of Madras during the year 1861. Four returns are added containing information connected with the Department.

Statement *A* shows the number of cases committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and those from *B* to *E* inclusive exhibit the number summarily disposed of by the Magistrate.

F is a General Comparative Statement including the total number of cases, and showing the increase and decrease in each description of offence as contrasted with the preceding year.

In 1860 there were 22,211 cases and 25,526 persons.

In 1861 there were 20,304 cases and 24,282 persons.

Being a decrease of 1,907 cases and 1,244 persons.

The number of offences of a serious nature committed during the past year is very nearly the same as it was in 1860, but the proportion of convictions is considerably greater.

		Cases.		Persons.		Convictions.
1860	...	122	...	168	...	71
1861	...	117	...	178	...	114

Of the three murders, one took place in December 1860, but the prisoner was not tried until the month of January 1861. The other two were committed by sepoys. One was a case in which a Native Officer of Sappers was deliberately shot on parade by a Private of the same Corps, out of revenge for some supposed injury connected with his promotion. The other instance was that of a Private of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, who shot his wife from motives of jealousy. All three prisoners were convicted and hanged.

49. The number of Larcenies exceeds that reported in 1860, but the total value of the property stolen is less, and the increase in number is not so great in reality as it appears to be; many persons found in possession of property recently stolen having been prosecuted and convicted of Larceny, whereas it was generally the practice to charge such persons with being in possession of stolen property, under which head it will be observed there is a considerable decrease.

		Cases.		Persons.
1860	...	222	...	275
1861	...	87	...	97

The increase in the number of petty Larcenies not thus accounted for may be principally attributed to the high prices of the necessaries of life.

50. In 1860, which was justly considered as being a dear season, rice of the third sort was sold at the average rate of 10 measures and 5½ ollocks per Rupee throughout the year; but in 1861 the same description of rice was sold at 8 measures and 2 ollocks per Rupee; and other articles of food were dear in proportion.

Statement *G* shows the amount realized on account of Penalties, Summons and License fees, Rent of Ground belonging to Government, and sales of unclaimed property.

H is the Report of the Penitentiary for the past year.

Statement *I* is the Coroner's Return, showing that 170 inquests were held in 1861, being seven more than in 1860.

JAILS.

51. The Inspector General of Jails reports the completion of the new Prison for Europeans and Americans, sentenced under Act XXIV of 1855. The building was occupied on the 31st March when 28 prisoners from the Calcutta prisons, one from Madras, and one prisoner claiming to be an

Prison for Europeans at
Cottacamund.

American, and sentenced by the local Courts, were received into it. The establishment consists of a keeper, one head warder and four warders. besides a native cook, messenger, and a scavenger.

52. The system of Jail discipline has been assimilated to that of the modern English prisons; but in respect of the prisoners now received and who had already undergone a considerable portion of their sentence in the Presidency prisons, it was not thought desirable to enforce the strictly separate system for a longer period than three months in ordinary cases.

53. The dietary has been based on that in use at Pentonville, and though complained of by some of the prisoners, is considered sufficient by a Medical man of considerable experience, who temporarily took charge of the Jail after the prisoners had been there two months.

The cost of rations has not exceeded 10 Rupees, for each prisoner, by the month.

54. The spiritual wants of the prisoners had been provided for, in the rules, by placing them under the pastoral charge of the Chaplain or other Clergyman specially appointed to the duty; but as the Chaplain of Ootacamund is much over-worked, the duty was undertaken for a time by the Archdeacon, who happened to be on the Hills on leave when these convicts arrived. It has now been entrusted to a resident Clergyman, the Rev. G. U. Pope. The conduct of all the prisoners has been good.

55. The health of several of the prisoners has been reported indifferent, and, as often happens on a sudden change to the climate of the Neilgherries, there have been several cases of bowel complaint. The Medical Officer considered that want of exercise was a cause of indisposition, but his return shows that many of the cases are due to the former habits of the individual rather than to climate.

56. There has been considerable delay in providing means of employment for the prisoners. Such work as they have done has been well and cheerfully performed. Several have shown skill in mat-making, saddlery, and shoe-maker's work. It is intended that they shall be worked entirely within the prison walls, but the building of the workshops has been necessarily delayed pending the completion of a well which is being sunk, and which owing to the nature of the soil is a difficult and tedious work.

57. The number of prisoners in all the Jails at the commencement and close of the official year was—

Number of Prisoners in all Jails during the year.

	Remaining on the 1st May 1861.			Remaining on 30th April 1862.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Convicts...	5,330	171	...	6,177	289
In default of security ...	286	8	...	310	9
State Prisoners ...	29	0	...	29	0
Insane Criminals ..	9	1	...	9	1
Insane under treatment ...	18	2	...	21	2
Under trial...	414	16	...	296	20
Debtors ...	132	8	...	133	7
Total.....	6,218	196	...	6,975	278

58. These figures show that there has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners in confinement during the year under review. The Inspector General states that while the number of prisoners actually confined exceeds 7,000, the amount of accommodation available is barely sufficient for 5,000, and he anticipates that the system which has recently been introduced of holding monthly sessions instead of trying each case as it comes in will lead to further overcrowding of the jails. It is clear that the amount of prison accommodation must be largely increased. Estimates have already been called for, for the erection of new prisons at Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore and Madura, and the Inspector General has been directed to report what other new jails he would propose to build.

59. The mortality among the prisoners during the past year has been unusually high, being very nearly 10 per cent. on the average of all the Jails. It has been highest in the formerly healthy, but badly situated, prison at Vizagapatam. At Calicut it has been unusually high, (24·4 per cent. on the daily average number confined). In the unhealthy building used as a prison at Madura, it has amounted to 15·7 per cent. The same proportion of deaths occurred at Cannanore, to which place a gang of Convicts from Tellicherry is supplied. At Tellicherry itself, where the mortality has hitherto been far below the average, it has amounted to thirty, during the year, on an average daily strength of 138 prisoners.

In the hitherto healthy station of Honore, a place in which it was lately reported that cholera was unknown, the deaths have amounted to twenty-one, on an average strength of 148 prisoners, six of the deaths being from cholera and four from diarrhoea. At Guindy the deaths have exceeded 14 per cent., while the ratio of mortality at Cuddalore, the Jail at which place used to be healthy, the mortality has exceeded 9 per cent., and nearly the same result is shown on the returns from the continuously unhealthy prison at Combaconum, though the numbers there have been so reduced that there is no longer the plea of the Jail being crowded. In nine other prisons the mortality has exceeded 6 per cent.

On the other hand, there has been no death in the Jails of Cochin or in the formerly unhealthy prison at Itchapore. In the Guntoor Jail the deaths amount to 4 per cent. on the average strength, the ordinary mortality being thus doubled. At Nellore, Vellore, Chingleput, and Salem, the new Jail established at Salem, the deaths have somewhat exceeded 2 per cent. At Salem, it will be remembered they used to exceed 18 and have amounted to 30 per cent.

60. Cholera has prevailed at a great number of Jails. The type of the disease seems to have been most formidable at Vizagapatam, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cannanore, and it is remarkable that at the two

last named stations, hitherto comparatively exempt, eighteen died out of twenty attacked by the disease. The Jails of Coimbatore and Madura have been unhealthy which their situation would in part account for, while the Jail at Calicut has been remarkable for the spread of any epidemic when once introduced. In the new Salem Jail, there has not been a single death from cholera.

In the Vizagapatam and Calicut Jails, not only cholera has proved very fatal, but the deaths from fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, atrophy and anasarca, certain types of an unhealthy prison, have been numerous.

The prison attached to the Sudr Ameen's Court at Itchapore has been abolished; it proved in former years unhealthy and was not under sufficient control. It was not needed for cases properly within the cognizance of the Officer in charge and was expensive in its establishment, including as it did an Apothecary of the 1st class. The prisoners were removed in November to the Jails at Chicacole and Vizagapatam, which had not then been reported unhealthy.

61. In the statement of expenses of the several Jails, considerable difference in the cost will be observed; this is, in respect to diet, attributable to the difference of prices, and to the introduction in many of the prisons of the lower priced, but more nutritious grains, which are not always procurable. Thus at Bellary the cost of dieting was at the rate of Rupees 18-5-2 for each man; while at Tellicherry, Guindy and Chingleput it exceeds 37 Rupees. This variation arises partly from the difference of prices in several Districts, and from certain articles being included in ordinary diet in some Jails; whereas in others they are regarded as medical extras.

62. The great variation in the column of cost of clothing may be, to some extent, explained from the necessity of purchasing before the time of issue, and the difference in quality of blankets procurable in different Districts. In some, the blankets will last two, in others only one year. There is also a great difference in the cost price of cloth in the several Districts. In the charges for lighting there are great differences not altogether attributable to the various prices or numbers of lights required.

63. In regard to charges for articles, not of diet, on medical requisition, these have, as stated above, in some instances included medical comforts, which, strictly, might be regarded as articles of diet. In other cases wine and other European stimulants have been purchased, but in general the charges under this head have been small; hitherto these charges have not appeared in the Prisons' accounts, having till last year been incurred by the Commissariat.

The charge for extra guards has been gradually diminishing as the new Police have undertaken the guarding of the Jails, a separate table shows the Police force employed in guarding Jails, and its cost for the month of February, being the latest for which a complete return had been received.

Complete returns have not been received of the manufactures in the different Jails. The want of space in the Jail enclosures, and the in expediency of adding, at consi-

derable cost, to buildings which are condemned ; the high price of raw material and want of demand for manufactured produce have prevented any great extension of manufactures in Jails. It has repeatedly happened that an article, superior in quality to that made in the villages, cannot be sold for the prime cost of the raw material ; and the profitable productions have been those which are purchased directly by English residents for domestic use. Gunny-making at Rajahmundry, rope-making at Masulipatam, paper-making at several Jails, rattan work at Salem, have been abandoned either from the excessive cost of raw material or from want of demand for the finished article.

64. The total cost of all the Jails, exclusive of the European prison and of Police guards, has been Rupees 2,98,144. The principal measure for reducing the expenditure of the prisons would, in the Inspector General's view, be the establishment of Central Prisons at Zillah stations, the confinement of the prisoners to the prison enclosures, and their employment in work required by Government in its several Departments, the extra expenses attending the employment of prisoners on the station roads being in general very inadequately met by the work performed. A statement is appended exhibiting in detail the various kinds of labor upon which the convicts throughout the Presidency have been employed.

65. There were eight escapes during the year as detailed in the Appendix, in five instances the prisoners were re-apprehended. In one instance the prisoners' escape was owing to most culpable disregard of orders by the Prisons' Officers, and in one to the connivance of the guards.

REVENUE.

66. SEASON.—As compared with 1860-61, the season was generally more favorable ; but it varied greatly in different parts of the Presidency, and as a general rule was not a good one.

On the Eastern Coast, the two extreme Northern Districts which receive the south-west monsoon enjoyed seasonable and sufficient rains. In the Godavery District, heavy floods in July and August destroyed much stock and cultivation, and did great damage. A timely fall of rain in November was of great service to the crops in this and the adjoining Kistna District, in which last, the early rains had failed. Further south, in Nellore there was a fair early fall of rain, but subsequently a deficiency ; and the crops suffered to a considerable extent. The season was still worse in the adjoining District of Madras. In South Arcot an improvement was manifested. The rains though capricious were seasonable. In Tanjore the season was on the whole decidedly favorable, though serious fears were entertained at one time. A timely fall of rain in January averted the

danger. In Madura the season was similar, but the later rain was not so copious as in Tanjore, and there was a considerable extent of loss. Tinnevely was saved from disastrous results, which were at one time greatly feared, by the January rain.

On the West Coast, the season was favorable on the whole, though the rain-fall was scanty at the latter part of the monsoon.

In the Inland Districts, Kurnool, which is the most northerly, enjoyed a good season. In Bellary there was a partial, in Cuddapah an extensive failure of rain. North Arcot suffered extensively. In Salem the season though bad, was better than that which preceded it. In Trichinopoly it was favorable. In Coimbatore it was disastrous; in parts of the Districts the people in the latter part of the season were compelled to proceed to considerable distances to purchase drinking water, and but for the liberal policy of late years, which has so greatly encouraged the formation of wells, the distress would have been general and aggravated.

67. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable season, as above described, the public health was in most parts unusually good, although severe visitations of Cholera occurred in some localities, and Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent. Cattle suffered from want of pasture.

68. PRICES.—Prices continued to rise and are now very largely in excess of the averages of past years. High

Items.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.*
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice 2nd sort per garce...	257	320	296	307	333
Paddy 2nd do. ...	116	141	130	138	151
Cholum do. ...	147	180	157	164	186
Cumboo do. ...	140	168	151	158	167
Raggy do. ...	136	162	152	160	172
Varugoo do. ...	102	123	111	110	133
Wheat do. ...	317	353	380	425	442

prices have pressed heavily on the poorer classes; but labor is greatly in demand and employment is steady, so that there is ground to believe that absolute distress was not experienced in general.

The great demand for labor

and large expenditure in wages created by the Railway and Irrigation Company's works, are of incalculable benefit to the people in seasons such as these.

1860-61. 1861-62.
Tanjore ... 1,699 708
Madura ... 26,883 32,326
Tinnevely. 15,253 12,691

69. EMIGRATION.—The number of Emigrants from the Southern Districts to Ceylon has increased to some extent by the deficient harvest, and dearth of food.

70. TRADE.—Trade fluctuated, and at some Ports the tendency to rise was owing in part, it would seem, to the transfer of trade from the French Ports to our own, a change in the French Customs Regulations having lessened the inducements formerly held out to exporters from the former.

71. GENERAL REVENUE.—The following abstract Statement exhibits a progressive increase in the collections of Revenue from all sources in this Presidency, in each of the last five years. The total revenue has steadily increased between 1857-58, and the past

year 1861-62 from Rs. 4,413,371 to Rs. 6,083,883, the increase in last year over that which preceded it being Rs. 1,670,512.

Items.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Per centage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue.....	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,08,14,800	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879	68.0
<i>Sundry Sources.</i>						
Abkarry or tax on spirituous liquors...	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240	30,72,921	33,28,807	5.5
Salt.....	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763	70,60,770	86,01,418	14.2
Sea-Customs.....	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639	27,01,861	21,35,384	3.5
Moturpha or tax on professions, &c.....	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,734	10,08,339	3,11,514	.6
Stamp Revenue.....	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,58,008	13,95,972	29,54,576	4.9
Frontier Customs.....	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637	2,87,419	2,71,484	.4
Income Tax.....	...	...	...	5,42,914	16,93,791	2.7
Total Sundry Sources.	1,17,06,536	1,23,55,807	1,39,35,021	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	31.8
Extra Revenue including interest account.	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,993	1,57,069	1,22,985	.2
Grand Total...	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838	100
£ Sterling...	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,503,781	5,662,665	6,083,883	...

72. AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.—It is a satisfactory evidence of the wise policy that has dictated the administration of our Land Revenue of recent years, that in the face of a series of disastrous seasons, and of increased taxation, we can, in so unfavorable a year, point to a net extension in the area of cultivation, amounting to nearly half a million of acres exclusive of the Districts of Canara and Malabar, and representing an assessment of about eight lacs of Rupees or £80,000. The increase occurs in every District except Coimbatore, in which by reason of the extremely unfavorable character of the season, a considerable extent of land (Acres 1,23,720) was thrown up, and the gross increase largely reduced. The increase is largest in the dry cultivation, but is considerable in the wet. It is found mainly in the Districts marginally noted, which are ranked according to its proportionate extent in each. The corresponding increase of assessment is principally in the Districts in the margin, which are ranked on the same principle.

The large increase in Tinnevely (Rupees 2,59,472) is gratifying as resulting from the extensive relief given to the Ryots in the abandonment of the Ulungu system which was explained in last year's report, by which change the whole additional profit from high prices for produce goes to the land-holder.

73. LAND REVENUE.—There was a net increase of Rupees 10,19,490 or £101,949, in the revenue from land, resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 21,08,139, or £210,813 against a gross decrease of Rupees 10,88,649 or £108,864. The increase is mainly due to greater punctuality in payment, the high prices having placed the

1859-61.... Rs. 4,03,99,389
£ 4,039,938

1861-62.... Rs. 4,14,18,879
£ 4,141,887

Ryots in easy circumstances, and partly to increased cultivation. The decrease is accounted for by the small amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year, and by the failure of the Coimbatore harvest.

The amount of Land Revenue realized by coercive process was Rupees 12,849 or per cent.

74. ABKARRY REVENUE, OR TAX ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—The revenue under this head shows an increase of Rupees 2,55,886 or £25,588 resulting from the sale of the leases of some of the Districts which fell in during the year for higher rents than were obtained on the last occasion. The Districts are leased by auction for terms of five years, the Presidency Town excepted. This Town is under the direct management of the Collector through licensed retailers. The Commissariat rent the Abkarry of a few Military Stations. The Customs duty on imported liquors is not included under this head but under that of Sea Customs.

75. SALT.—Shows an increase of Rupees 15,40,648, or £154,064. It is matter for regret that in this instance the increase of revenue is accompanied by a decrease in the consumption of this necessary of life. The sales for Inland and Home consumption in the last and preceding years were as shown in the margin.

1860-61	Rs.	70,80,770
	£.	700,077
1861-62	Rs.	86,01,418
	£.	860,141
1860-61	In. Mds.	60,74,763
	lbs.	499,866,213
1861-62	In. Mds.	57,86,964
	lbs.	476,184,466

In April 1861, the Government selling price was raised from Rupees 1-2-0 to Rupees 1-6-0 per Indian Maund. On the 24th June 1861, this price was raised to Rupee 1-9-0, or in English money 4375th of a penny per pound. This falling off in the sales has been attributed in a great measure to the increase in the Government selling price, but further experience is necessary before the effect of the present high price on consumption can be satisfactorily determined.

The facilities afforded by the railroad for the carriage of Salt into the interior have had a marked effect on the Madras sales, which show an increase of Rupees 5,07,480, or £50,748. The quantity so conveyed was Indian Maunds 6,34,886 or Tons 23,322, being an increase of Indian Maunds 98,963 or Tons 3,635 over the preceding year. Near the western terminus of the railroad the sale of Government salt is checked by the free importation of Salt through the territory of the Cochin Sirkar. The subject is now under the consideration of Government. The manufacture of earth salt in the inland Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah, which was hitherto taxed under the Moturpha, has been rendered free by the abolition of that tax, and the subsequent relinquishment of the Trades duty. This article has probably now some slight effect in limiting the consumption of sea salt in the adjoining Coast Districts, and measures are in contemplation for taxing the manufacture, so as to put the produce on a fair footing with the manufacture under the Government monopoly. Proposals for connecting the salt swamps at Vadar-niem in the Tanjore District, where an excellent article is almost spontaneously produced in large quantities at a very cheap rate, with the line of rail from Negapatam to the interior, are under consideration of Government.

76. **Sea Customs.**—There is a falling off in the revenue from Sea Customs to the

1860-61, ... Rs. 27,01,861
£ 270,186

1861-62, ... Rs. 21,85,384
£ 218,538

extent of Rupees 5,66,477, or £56,647, due principally to a falling off in the import trade of the port of Madras, and to a diminution in both the exports and imports of the Tanjore District. There was a considerable increase in the declared value of both imports and exports, as will be seen from the annexed Statement of the

Foreign trade of the whole Presidency for the last eleven years. The coasting trade is free, and is not included in the valuation :—

Years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.		Gross duty.
	Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchan- dize.		
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		
1851-52.	1,34,23,536	61,79,148	1,96,02,684	2,49,65,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845	
1852-53.	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265	
1853-54.	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203	
1854-55.	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863	
1855-56.	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972	
1856-57.	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487	
1857-58.	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416	
1858-59.	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689	
1859-60.	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750	
1860-61.	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464	
1861-62.	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	11,20,099	20,75,279	

Annexed is a comparative analysis of the Foreign Import trade for the last two years.

Articles.	Value.		Articles.	Value.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.		1860-61.	1861-62.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Millinery and Wear- ing Apparel ...	8,24,720	7,22,627	Malt Liquors ...	4,81,372	3,85,778
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread	5,51,074	3,33,808	Metals ...	30,29,981	36,22,062
Books and Stationery.	4,66,168	4,90,049	Naval Stores ..	2,46,219	1,57,899
Twist and Yarn....	38,84,154	38,05,703	Oilman's Stores	1,81,178	2,13,996
Piece Goods, dyed ...	10,29,214	9,50,946	Porcelain and Earthen- ware ...	1,53,019	1,73,144
Do. printed...	7,00,739	6,24,848	Pipe Staves and Casks.	1,41,640	1,26,886
Do. plain ...	44,08,469	36,60,739	Provision ...	1,59,100	1,53,839
Drugs ...	3,87,003	3,53,946	Railway Stores	26,56,226	27,15,079
Dyes ...	1,36,653	96,886	Seeds ...	1,72,799	2,08,504
Betelnut, boiled ...	1,90,166	3,70,867	Silk, raw ...	1,03,279	2,54,644
Do. raw...	2,92,451	2,96,187	Silk Piece Goods ...	2,04,728	2,44,720
Glass ware..	1,36,552	1,46,170	Spices ...	2,76,028	3,14,410
Paddy ...	5,49,346	7,21,344	Spirits... ..	2,46,048	2,80,752
Rice ...	7,48,637	23,49,994	Tea... ..	2,64,074	1,52,308
Wheat ...	2,59,689	2,48,139	Timber and Planks...	6,50,482	6,25,054
Grain of sorts..	1,17,760	2,89,571	Wines ..	5,70,155	4,73,779
Gunnies and Gunny Bags ..	4,83,580	4,95,277	Woollens ...	3,68,340	3,09,828
Jewellery ...	3,75,186	2,37,263	Sundries ...	* 61,50,587	*76,84,997
Machinery ...	58,996	2,02,095	Total...	3,16,55,812	3,44,93,138
			£...	3,165,581	3,449,413

Includes Government Stores... 26,64,239 45,01,187
Do. do. Salt... 4,30,197 1,64,018

The statistics of the Cotton Export trade are shown below.

Ports.	1860-61.		1861-62.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom... ..	13,533,282	18,26,615	39,086,862	71,26,610
Ceylon	1,013,738	1,42,247	984,337	1,45,667
Hong-kong... ..	768,800	1,03,953	.....	.....
China... ..	5,023,415	7,04,886	.....	.....
France... ..	1,036,212	1,12,114	2,537,334	3,71,488
Maldiv Islands... ..	784	105	448	67
Mauritius	5,922	948	.....	.....
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	36,000	4,800	.....	.....
Bombay... ..	53,102,507	78,65,117	43,992,690	92,74,673
Calcutta	4,128,965	5,09,855	692,764	87,661
Chittagong	8,725	687	.....	.....
Goa	1,312	48	.....	.....
Indian French Ports	162,242	19,821	235,476	31,150
Moulmein... ..	123	15	.....	.....
Aden ... ..	.....	.....	3,080	659
Arabian Gulf... ..	.....	.....	11,480	2,240
Total...	78,822,027	1,12,91,211	87,544,471	1,70,40,215
		£1,129,121		£1,704,021

The increase in the quantity over the preceding year is lbs. 8,722,444.

The new Tariff of values for duty was introduced during the year. Several of the items need to be altered to suit them to this Presidency.

77. **MOTURPHA.**—This source of Revenue was relinquished on 1st August 1861, in favor of the Trades duty, generally designated the License tax, which again was abolished on 7th March 1862, and the amount that had been collected was refunded. The decrease arising from these changes amounts to Rupees 6,96,825.

This long promised relief is a great boon to the laboring classes.

78. **STAMP REVENUE.**—The increase in the Stamp Revenue continues to be most satisfactory, and amounted to Rupees 15,58,604. The revenue in fact more than doubled itself in the year, while the tax is one that is little felt by the individual and excites no opposition. Modifications have been made in the law by the recent enactment, but it is still capable of improvement in several respects.

The local system of manufacturing Stamps has worked very satisfactorily. The greatly increased demand has been met without difficulty, and stocks are well supplied.

At the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the introduction of the system of remunerating all Vendors by a commission on sales has taken place with good effect.

79. **FRONTIER CUSTOMS** show a falling off amounting to Rupees 15,935, or £ 1,593, as compared with last year, owing to the reduction of duty, and to the transfer of the export trade from the French ports alluded to in a former paragraph.

80. **INCOME TAX.**—Under Income tax there is an increase of Rupees 11,50,877, or £115,087, which is mainly due to the fact that the preceding year's accounts included the collections of the tax for two quarters only. The tax is unpopular, and in its

present form is peculiarly unsuited to the natives of India; but its limitation to incomes of Rupees 500 and upwards, which will take effect from 1st August 1862, will afford material relief and exempt the majority of present payers.

81. **TOTAL SUNDRY SOURCES.**—The marginal abstract shows at one glance the revenue

Items.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Abkarry	30,72,921	33,28,807	2,55,886	..
Salt..... ..	70,60,770	86,01,418	15,40,648	..
Sea Customs..	27,01,861	21,35,384	..	5,66,477
Moturpha. ...	10,08,339	3,11,514	..	6,96,825
Stamps	13,95,972	29,54,576	15,58,604	..
Frontier Duty	2,87,419	2,71,484	..	15,935
Income Tax..	5,42,914	16,93,791	11,50,877	..
Total...	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	45,06,015	12,79,237

Net increase... 32,26,778

from Sundry sources, which includes all usual items except Land, as compared with the preceding year. The result is a net increase of Rupees 32,26,778, or £322,677.

82. **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXTRA REVENUE.**—This is a head of account to which, Interest, collections after the close of the Revenue year, &c., are credited, and fluctuations in it, are unimportant.

In last year's statements the proceeds of the Pearl Fishery in Tinnevely were credited to this head, which was greatly swelled thereby; but in the present year

the item has, under instructions from the Account Department, been brought to account under Sayer Revenue, and included in the general statement under the head of Land Revenue.

83. GENERAL RESULTS.—The total Revenues of the year are shown in the margin

Item	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenue.....	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879
Sundry sources.....	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974
Miscellaneous items...	1,57,069	1,22,985
Total Rs...	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838
or £...	5,662,665	6,083,883

under the three general heads of account in comparison with the preceding year, the result being, as already stated, an increase of Rupees 42,12,184, or £421,218.

84. LOCAL FUNDS.—The returns of Income and Expenditure of Local Funds for 1861-62 are not yet complete; but a Statement for the preceding year 1860-61 is annexed

in continuation of that for 1859-60, which was given in last year's Report; and exhibits a very large increase both of revenue and expenditure. This fund places in the hands of the District authorities the most valuable means of effecting improvements without charge on the general revenues of the State, and its importance can scarcely be over-estimated.

DISTRICTS.	Balance of 1859-60.	Receipts of 1860-61.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Ganjam.....	.....	250	250	.....
2. Vizagapatam.....	50	150	200	.....
3. Godavery District.....	429	47	476	300
4. Kistna do.	9,587	54,650	64,237	3,870
5. Nellore.....	12,909	29,766	42,675	10,838
6. Cuddapah.....	.....	73	73	.....
7. Bellary.....	5,122	15,887	21,009	19,393
8. Kurnool.....	.....	11,427	11,427	.....
9. Madras	12,630	13,740	26,370	2,668
10. North Arcot.....	27,167	38,778	65,945	58,608
11. South Arcot.....	12,699	64,064	76,763	63,571
12. Tanjore.....	12,637	7,124	19,761	796
13. Trichinopoly.....	1,247	1,296	2,543	1,073
14. Madura.....	11,317	10,100	21,417	1,774
15. Tinnevely.....	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
16. Coimbatore.....	13,641	19,912	33,553	7,165
17. Salem.....	4,899	30,159	35,058	33,511
18. North Canara.....	3,917	7,930	11,847	2,432
19. South Canara.....	11,517	7,467	18,984	6,971
20. Malabar.....	23,594	50,538	74,132	41,248
Total.....	1,63,362	3,64,858	5,28,220	2,54,218

85. **DISTRICT PRESSES.**—The annexed statement of the results of the working of the Collectorate Presses is, similarly, for 1860-61, in continuation of that inserted in the report for last year, no later complete statements being yet available. Very valuable results are obtained from these Presses, and more will gradually be developed. Their earnings valued at fair Press-rates more than cover all charges, and efficiency and economy have been alike promoted by their establishment.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure in 1860-61.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.	
				Excess.	Saving.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.
Ganjam.....	3,266	2,057	2,349	292	...
Vizagapatam.....	2,132	1,749	2,477	728	...
Godavery District.....	3,525	3,229	1,771	...	1,458
Kistna do.	3,939	4,486	1,728	...	2,758
Nellore.....	6,332	1,937	1,447	...	490
Cuddapah.....	3,027	2,150	1,460	...	690
Bellary.....	3,675	4,147	2,866	...	1,281
Kurnool.....	2,131	1,698	1,623	...	75
Madras.....	2,748	1,959	1,657	...	302
North Arcot.....	2,471	1,871	1,594	...	277
South Arcot.....	4,313	2,080	2,030	...	50
Tanjore.....	4,193	2,268	2,219	...	49
Trichinopoly.....	2,023	1,652	1,257	...	395
Madura.....	3,568	2,260	1,515	...	745
Tinnevely.....	1,867	2,351	2,193	...	158
Coimbatore.....	2,497	2,085	1,537	...	548
Salem.....	2,952	3,000	2,056	...	944
South Canara.....	2,436	2,151	1,974	...	177
Malabar.....	6,005	6,336	3,046	...	3,290
Total...	64,100	49,466	36,799	1,020	13,687

86. **PEARL FISHERY.**—A fishing took place in March 1862, but the result, though satisfactory, was not so remunerative as that of last year. The fishing was continued for twenty-one days, and resulted in a net profit to Government of Rupees 1,10,619 or £11,062.

It is anticipated that next year's fishing will be more productive.

87. **MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.**—These have not extended since last year, and are confined to the Vizagapatam and Salem Districts. In the former District, the institution works very satisfactorily. In Salem it appears to be breaking down. In Nellore Town, something of the same character has been organized by the Collector for effecting certain specific improvements of the streets and approaches and of the water supply. In all these Districts the system is voluntary; no where have the inhabitants consented to the introduction of the Act No. XXVI of 1850.

88. **DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.**—The annual Cattle show at Addunki in the Nellore District, was as in the preceding year the only one of the kind, and was as successful as it has hitherto been. Decided and valuable improvements have already been secured by this Exhibition.

89. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—Among matters of local importance that occurred during the year, may be mentioned the transfer of the greater part of the District of North Canara to Bombay, in view to the more speedy development of the harbour and port of Beikole. This was finally carried out on the 16th April 1862, the Taluk of Cundapoor being re-attached to the District of South Canara.

The revision and codification of the Land Revenue Law of this Presidency has been completed, and the Draft Bill is now before the local Legislature.

The revision of the Abkarry Law has been taken in hand in consequence of a ruling of the Sudder Court, declaring that the retail of Foreign Wines and Beers needs no license. Opportunity will at the same time be taken to remove defects in the existing law, which the increase of Hotels, with the extension of the Railway, have brought more prominently forward.

The opening of the Madras Railway throughout is too recent to allow of any judgment being formed as to its effects, which cannot fail to be beneficial. The North-western branch has been extended to Putur. The Southern Railway has been opened from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. Its further extension into the interior is in contemplation, and cannot fail to have an important influence on the Government salt revenues and the prosperity of the Inland Districts, now in great measure shut out from the markets and emporiums of trade.

The Collectors have been instructed to register all applications for waste land under the Governor-General's Resolution of 17th October 1861, but its further operation has been suspended, a reference having been made to the Supreme Government as to the price to be charged in this Presidency.

The redemption of the Land tax at 20 years' purchase does not seem likely to attract much notice, when 12 per cent. interest and good security can be readily obtained for money invested in the general market.

The revision of the Establishments is nearly completed. That of the Sea Customs and Marine Departments has lately been under the consideration of Government, and the approved scale has been forwarded for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

The Village Establishments alone remain to be disposed of; but the question as regards them involves far more complicated and extended considerations than the general Government service.

The payment of Military pensions was, with some few exceptions, transferred to the Revenue Officers and the Establishment withdrawn or greatly reduced—but this change has not proved satisfactory. It has been found that at stations where the Pensioners are numerous, the Civil Department cannot undertake the duty of paying them without serious prejudice to more important work. Orders have, therefore, been issued for relieving the Civil authorities at these stations, from this duty.

Special tests for admission and promotion in the higher grades of the Revenue Establishments have been proposed, and sanctioned.

Notice has been given to the Mercantile community that the Government Bonding Warehouse at Madras will be finally closed in July 1863, and meanwhile no fresh goods are admitted, or renewal of Bonds allowed. The measure has led to an extension of the private Licensed Warehouse, and will relieve Government of a responsibility which it ought not to incur.

To limit as much as possible the destruction of the jungles, while affording all due facilities for the extension of cultivation, and the supply of the timber market, is a matter of vital importance to prevent the diminution of the rain-fall, which seems unquestionably to have become more fitful and uncertain of late years. The attention of the Board of Revenue has been constantly directed to the subject, and rules for the conservancy of the minor jungles not under the Forest Department have been introduced. It is hoped that in the course of a few years, a marked advance may be visible in the formation of plantations under the operation of these rules.

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

90. In August 1861 Act No. XXI of 1861 became Law, and rendered unnecessary the large service of Special Notices which had been issued under Act XXXII of 1860.

91. This simplification of the Income Tax Law enabled the Commissioners at once to make considerable reductions in the Income Tax Establishments, whereby an immediate saving of 1,236 Rupees per mensem was effected, and during the current year further reductions have been made, amounting to 845 Rupees per mensem.

Establishments reduced. The actual total retrenchments made in the year 1861-62, being Rupees 10,551.

92. The inhabitants of Madras availed themselves largely of the provisions of Act XXI of 1861, which freed them from the necessity of making any fresh returns. It was, however, necessary to complete, as information was received, the issue of Notices to parties who had escaped taxation during 1860-61, and to furnish forms of Returns to parties, who, from considering themselves over-taxed during that year, applied to be assessed *de novo* for 1861-62.

93. The new assessments described above numbered 7,901, of which 6,558 were for 1860-61, and 1,343 for 1861-62.

94. It must be remembered that the Income Tax year is from the 31st July to the 1st August, while the ordinary official year terminates on the 30th April, so that the report of the present official year exhibits a portion of the results of the past Income Tax year.

Income Tax year from the 31st July to 1st August.

95. During the official year now under report, viz., from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, the collection of the arrears due for the Income Tax year 1860-61 was completed, with the exception of Rupees 6,732 outstanding at the close of the year. Of this balance, up to the 31st May, 598 Rupees had been realized, leaving an outstanding balance of the Income Tax year 1860-61 of Rupees 6,134, the greater portion of which is irrecoverable.

Collection of arrears.

96. The total demand in the Town of Madras for the Income Tax year 1861-62, as ascertained up to the close of the official year 1861-62, was Rupees 2,81,901. The demand for the three quarters due at the close of the official year 1861-62 was 2,11,425, of which Rupees 98,310 were collected up to 30th April 1862, and Rupees 1,22,509 up to the 31st ultimo.
97. When Act No. XVIII of 1861, for imposing duties on Arts, Trades, and Professions, was passed, several persons who had been assessed during 1860-61 at the two per cent. Income Tax rate, were transferred to the lists drawn up of persons who should be taxed under the new Act.
98. Act XVIII of 1861 was, however, subsequently abolished, and the benefit of the doubt of their liability to Income Tax was allowed to the parties who had been transferred as described above.
99. Four thousands seven hundred and sixty-six surcharges were made upon the Returns received during the official year 1861-62; of these 4,503 were disposed of; 2,088 persons appealed from these surcharges, and 448 of these appeals were successful.
100. Eight hundred and five applications were made by parties claiming revision, abatement, or cancellation of assessments. Upon these applications, remissions to the amount of Rupees 18,799 were granted.
101. One charge of extortion was made against a subordinate Income Tax employé, and he was committed for trial to the Supreme Court and acquitted. A charge of embezzlement of Rupees 36 was likewise made against the Accountant in the Collecting Department; and the charge having been established, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.
102. The cost of the Income Tax Establishment for the year 1861-62, was Rupees 63,477, and the charge for Honorarium fees, Office rent, and Contingencies, was Rupees 6,927, making a total of charge against Income Tax Revenue of Rupees 70,404, or 231 per cent. Under the provisions of the Income Tax Act No. XVI of 1862, parties whose incomes are below 500 Rupees per annum will not in future be liable to Income Tax. These two per cent. assessments bear in Madras the large proportion of 75 per cent. to the total number of assessments made, while the total amount of collections at the two per cent. rate only amounts to 15 per cent. of the annual Income Tax realized in the Presidency Town.
103. The Commissioners, seeing that by this change in the Law the labor involved in the work of assessment and collection will be greatly reduced during the next Income Tax year 1862-63, have recommended a reduction for the Income Tax Establishment for the Town of Madras, by which a saving of Rupees 36,135 per annum will be effected.
104. The Government have approved of the recommendation made by the Commissioners, which will be carried into effect after the 31st July next.

Appendix A exhibits the details of the working of the Income Tax in the Presidency Town during the official year under report, and of the expenditure on account of Establishments, Contingent Bills, Honorarium fees, Office rent, &c.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

105. Five Survey and five Settlement parties were at work during the year under report in the following Districts, viz., Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and in the Wynad taluk of Malabar.

Number of Survey and Settlement parties, and the Districts in which they were at work.

106. The new settlement was brought into operation in the Chedamberam taluk (formerly Chedamberam and Manargudi) in South Arcot, during the year. It has resulted in a much smaller decrease of revenue than was anticipated.

The new settlement brought into operation in South Arcot.

107. The field measurements in the Godavery District were completed during the year, and the settlement was introduced and explained to the Ryots individually in 154 out of 240 Government villages in the western Delta taluks. It will come into actual operation in the whole of that tract from the 1st July next. A proposal for the settlement of the remaining portion of the District comprising an area of about 1,337 square miles was submitted to the Board of Revenue, under date the 11th December 1861, and pending the orders of Government on it, the preparation of the Settlement Registers is in progress.

Introduction of the settlement in the Godavery District.

108. In the Kistna District demarcation and classification were carried on during the year in the Guntoor portion, the Masulipatam division having been completed during the previous year. The detail survey extended to portions of both divisions. A proposal for the settlement of the Masulipatam portion was forwarded to the Board on the 12th October 1861.

Operations in Guntoor in progress.

109. In Nellore, the work of the settlement branch was confined during the year to the demarcation of taluk, village, and field boundaries. The classification of soils will commence as soon as sufficient progress has been made in the detail survey of the District which has not hitherto been carried on by a fully organized party.

Operations in Nellore in progress.

110. In Kurnool, the demarcation of boundaries in the Ramallakota taluk was completed during the year. This is the locality which will be first affected by the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. A commencement has been made in the classification of soils in view to the introduction of the new settlement in the locality in question at the earliest possible date. The survey will take the field in the current year.

Operations in Kurnool.

111. In Salem, the field operations in the settlement branch were completed during the year, and a proposal for the revision of the assessment will be submitted as soon as the receipt of the survey field areas affords a basis for the calculations of the financial results. Considerable progress has been made in the measurement of fields in the plains, and also of Coffee plantations on the Shevaroy Hills.

Salem District completed and about to be reported on.

112. Pending the receipt of the orders of Government on the report for the settlement of the Trichinopoly District, a beginning has been made in the preparation of the Settlement Registers for the Trichinopoly and Musiry taluks. The measurement of interstitial fields was continued and completed during the year.

113. In the Wynad, the demarcation of the boundaries of Coffee estates was carried on during the healthy season ; 678 titles were investigated, of which 482 were registered up to 31st October 1861, when the work was discontinued under the orders of Government, dated the 21st idem. Survey operations were carried on to a proportionate extent.

114. The Government decided in their Proceedings of the 26th March last, that the assessment on the dry lands in the Wynad should be 2 Rupees per acre, being the same as that fixed for Coffee estates, and that the existing money rates on paddy cultivation should continue in force except where they are so oppressive as to render a reduction necessary.

115. The operations in Coimbatore were carried on at intervals, during those periods when the employment of the field parties in the Wynad was rendered impracticable owing to the unhealthy season. The area accomplished was therefore necessarily small. This remark applies to the survey as well as the settlement operations.

116. A staff of Demarcators from the Salem party is now on its way to Tinnevely to commence the demarcation of boundaries for survey.

117. There has been a decided improvement in the working of the Lithographic Department during the current year. The introduction of zincography and the substitution of symbols for colours in Village maps have led to increased expedition in turning out the latter. The average cost per square mile during the year 1861-62, is Rupees 6-4-0 against Rupees 12-8-0 in the previous year, and it will be further reduced hereafter.

118. The out-turn of field work during the year is exhibited in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Completed.		In Progress.	
	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.
<i>Demarcation.</i>				
Nellore.....	210	1,578	129	1,076
Kistna.....	298	2,170	47	383
Kurnool.....	76	407	48	384
Salem.....	1,558	2,260	...	...
Coimbatore.....	185	352	22	67
Wynad.....	...	155	...	...
Total...	2,327	6,922	246	1,910
<i>Classification.</i>				
Kistna.....	297	1,600	41	333
Kurnool.....	6	23	5	10
Salem.....	1,593	2,288	1	1
Total...	1,896	3,911	47	344
<i>Survey.</i>				
Godavery.....	130	1,140	...	...
Nellore.....	292	446	...	...
Kistna.....	320	1,283	...	...
Salem.....	850	1,177	...	...
Coimbatore.....	110	317	...	...
Wynad.....	...	85	...	...
Total...	1,702	4,448	...	...

The demarcation of 2,327 villages comprising an area of about 6,922 square miles was completed during the year, and 1,910 square miles in 246 villages were in progress at the end of it. Bringing 50 per cent. of the latter to account, 7,877 square miles will represent the work of the year which is more than the estimated standard. An area of 3,911 square miles was classified in 1,896 villages, and 344 square miles more in 47 villages in progress; 1,702 villages with an area of about 4,448 square miles were surveyed during the year.

119. The expenditure of the year is given below :—

Settlement.

	Rupees.
Central Office.....	61,866
Godavery District... ..	12,642
Nellore.....	30,007
Kistna.....	65,748
Cost of Operations Kurnool.....	23,973
Settlement. Salem.....	82,639
Trichinopoly.....	5,185
Coimbatore.....	4,434
Wynad.....	39,415
South Arcot.....	3,248
	<hr/> 3,29,157

Survey.

	Rupees.
Central Office.....	37,978
Godavery District.....	77,744
Nellore.....	49,510
Kistna.....	66,721
Cost of Operations Kurnool.....	2,261
Survey. Salem.....	} 86,933
Trichinopoly.....	
Coimbatore.....	} 55,540
Wynad.....	
Extra party in Trichinopoly and Salem.....	6,083
Lithographic Establishment including Contin- } gent Charges..	10,398
Extra Measurers and Coolies in the Godavery } and Kistna Districts.	12,991
Instruments.....	12,000
	<hr/> Total... 4,18,159

Grand Total of Settlement and Survey... 7,47,316

INAM COMMISSION.

120. The object of the Inam Commission, and the principles upon which it has proceeded, have been so fully detailed in the Administration Report for 1859-60, that it will be sufficient to state that it was organized for the purpose of scrutinizing and finally settling the very uncertain tenures upon which Inams, or lands, held either entirely free or on a favorable rent, were enjoyed. The Commissioner was appointed under the sanction of the Court of Directors in November 1858, but he did not commence active operations till the following September.

The present Report gives the results of the third year of the working of the Commission. The actual work accomplished within the year is shown in the subjoined table.

Description of Inam.	No. of Titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Quit-rent paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	No. of cases decided by Deputy Collectors.
Devadayam and Dharma-dayam or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.	24,456	2,28,212	3,57,999	17,366	3,860	.....	Personal Inams. 1,02,558
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars... .. 54,843	83,945	11,29,049	11,67,627	1,62,254	1,88,377	.....	Service Inams. 76,141
Compulsorily... .. 29,102							
Personal grants not enfranchised, &c., confirmed on present tenures.	3,201	54,824	62,659	7,566	.....	11,685	
Total..	1,11,602	14,12,085	15,88,285	1,87,186	1,92,237	11,685	

121. Though the services of four out of the sixteen Deputy Collectors were dispensed with at different periods within the year, the usual rate of progress has been maintained. The number of cases of personal and religious Inams decided by the Deputy Collectors during the year was 1,02,558, besides 76,141 of Village Service Inams. Of the former class 1,11,602 cases were reviewed and confirmed in the Commissioner's office, producing a permanent annual revenue to Government, amounting to Rupees 1,92,237, in the shape of quit-rent charged on enfranchised Inams. The cost of the Commission during the year was 1,75,000 Rupees.

The total results of the operations of the Commission from its commencement to end of 1861-62.

122. The following Table exhibits the total results of the operations of the Commission from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of the year under report.

Description of Inam.	No. of Titles confirmed	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Quit-rent paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	No. of Decisions by the Deputy Collectors.
Devadayam and Dharma-dayam or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.	41,540	4,59,627	7,07,288	33,775	10,378	.....	Personal Inams. 2,50,686
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars... .. 1,20,107	1,83,867	20,93,341	25,21,318	2,96,740	3,86,444	.....
Compulsorily... .. 63,760							
Personal grants not enfranchised, &c., confirmed on present tenure.	5,626	96,080	1,17,933	16,295	.....	19,712	Service Inams. 1,10,846
Total..	2,31,033	26,49,048	33,46,539	3,46,810	3,96,822	19,712	

123. The total additional revenue secured permanently to Government is Rupees 3,96,822; of which Rupees 45,362 have been charged on Jangi Kattubadies; a class of persons hitherto employed in the Ceded State.

Districts on general Police duties, the annual assets from whose Inams will now be available for the payment of the new Police. The number of titles disposed of at the close of the year was 2,31,033.

124. The Godavery and Kistna Districts were completed in the preceding year, and the inquiry has since been closed in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras and South Arcot. The Districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and Coimbatore, were successively taken in hand before the expiration of the year; and to complete the entire Presidency there remain only Madura and Tinnevely, and the two Districts on the Western Coast, where there are few, if any, Inams.

125. The important measure of the enfranchisement of the Village Service Inams upon the principles set forth in the last Report, has been carried through with success in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. In a few Taluqs where the assessment was particularly high, a considerable extent of Service Inam land has been relinquished by the holders, owing to their inability to pay the high quit-rent of five-eighths of the assessment. In Districts where a large proportion of Inam as well as of Sircar land lies waste, a quit-rent, equal to five-eighths of the full assessment of the entire Area of the Inams, will sometimes trench unduly upon the profits of the Inamdar. This is a result, however, which was foreseen by the Government, and cannot, indeed, be avoided in general measures of this kind; but it is expected that many of the Inamdars will be induced, by the hope of prospective benefit, to take back their relinquished land. The Registers not having been as yet finally reviewed in the Commissioner's office, the results of the enfranchisement of the Service Inams are not exhibited in the present Report.

No questions have arisen requiring special consideration in the Districts newly taken in hand. 126. In the Districts newly taken in hand during the year, few questions of importance have arisen which are not provided for by the rules.

127. In Tanjore about two-thirds of the Inams are held on Sanads, of one kind or another, from the Tanjore Rajahs. Amongst these, the Sikka Sanads, or grants under the Royal Signet, have always been regarded as of a peculiarly perfect character. They confer the Inams on the grantee and his heirs in perpetuity; but the fact that Inams so supported have been allowed to be sold and transferred at will, without authoritative interference, led to a belief that they partook of the nature of freehold properties to which the Government had relinquished all reversionary right. Such alienation of Inam property is not peculiar, however, to the District of Tanjore or confined to this particular class of Inam, the practice having originated and been allowed to continue both there and elsewhere, owing to the unsettled state of the Inam question throughout the Presidency. In the absence, therefore, of any express provision in these Sanads authorizing the disposal of the Inams out of the original family, the above plea has been rejected; but the hereditary character of the grants in question has been admitted to the fullest extent and the right of succession conceded to all descendants of the family, whether lineal, collateral, or adopted, divided or undivided, male or female, who are recognized as heirs according to Hindu law; wherever such heirs exist, the Inams are enfranchised and converted

into saleable and freehold property at the lowest rate of quit-rent, viz., one-eighth of their value. The question having been thus fairly dealt with, the settlement of the Inams of the District is rapidly proceeding to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

128. In the Districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, it was at first apprehended that, owing to the supposed low condition of landed property and other causes, the settlement and enfranchisement of Inams would neither be appreciated nor desired, especially in the large Zemindari tracts of both Districts, where the claims of Government to escheats had been rarely asserted and were little understood. On the Commissioner's arrival, however, it was found that the Zemindars, with scarcely an exception, were quite prepared for his proceedings, and the Inamdars in general were most desirous of securing the benefit of the settlement. It has therefore commenced and is being conducted on the same principles as elsewhere. An important question connected with the right of reversion in a large number of tenures in Ganjam, known as Jaghirs or Mokasas, is now under consideration.

129. The object of the present settlement is to confer on Inamdars, in return for an equivalent annual quit-rent, a perfect right of freehold in their Inams with power to sell and transfer them at will, like other private property, placing them at the same time under the jurisdiction and process of the ordinary Courts of the country. Doubts being entertained as to how far this could be done in the face of Regulation IV of 1831, one of the objects of which, it was held, was to secure the succession and enjoyment of these grants to the families of grantees, a discussion arose as to the real intent and meaning of this Regulation, which has finally resulted in the introduction into the local Legislative Council of a Bill formally declaring enfranchised Inams exempt from the operation of Regulation IV of 1831, and the other restrictive enactments, XXXI of 1836 and XXIII of 1838.

130. This completes the record of the proceedings connected with the Inam Department for the past year. It is confidently expected that the actual inquiry will be closed in the course of the current official year.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

131. The finest and most profitable of the Forests belonging to the Madras Presidency—that of North Canara—has been made over during the year under report to the Bombay Government. The value of the wood of this forest was not realized during the year, but has largely accumulated at the depôts. Credit has been taken for this wood, in the receipts of the year, as timber made over to the Bombay Government.

132. The net profit of the year amounts to the large sum of four lacs, twenty-eight thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine Rupees with a stock of Timber worth two lacs and sixty-nine thousand Rupees. This stock is entirely due to the large amount of timber that was transferred to the Bombay Government on the making of North Canara.

If the North Canara profit is reduced to the same figure as it stood last year, viz., 1,74,754-11-7 then the results of Forest Conservancy for the year show, as compared with last year, as follows :—

	RS.	A. P.
Profit for 1860-61.....	1,83,731	10-9
Do. or 1861-62.....	2,03,585	0-0
or an increase in the general revenue of Rupees 19,853-5-3.		

The profits of the last three years, calculated on the same data are as follows :—

	RS.
For 1859-60.....	1,98,294
„ 1860-61.....	1,83,731
„ 1861-62.....	2,03,585

The loss of the North Canara Forests will of course materially affect the financial results of the Conservancy during the present year ; but there is reason to hope that if the remaining forests be vigorously worked a profit of one lac of Rupees may be realized.

133. During the year under report strict attention has been paid to the Conservancy of the Wynad Forests. The system of temporary clearings, known as Tukkul, has been checked. Arrangements for the removal of all dead trees are being carried out, and a proposition to amalgamate the Hoonsoor with the Wynad Forests, under the charge of one assistant, has been submitted to Government.

The expenses of Conservancy of the Wynad Forests have been more than met by the receipts, and if the amalgamation of Hoonsoor and Wynad be systematically carried out a profit of 10,000 Rupees may be anticipated for 1862-63.

134. The working of the Mudumallai Forests has been conducted energetically during the year under report. The Bangalore and Neilgherry Barracks and Jail, the Railway and other works have been supplied with timber from these forests, and large Depôts containing 90,000 cubic feet of timber have been formed at Sawyer's village and Tippiacadoo.

135. The expenditure was more than met by the receipts ; while a large quantity of seasoned timber has been collected. Of this wood more than 30,000 Rupees' worth will be required for the Lawrence Asylum this year, and about the same amount for the Bangalore Barracks and Railway.

	RS.
Expenditure ..	37,474
Receipts	37,936

136. The Teak in this Forest has been strictly conserved during the year, but there have been no operations in Teak or Vengay. The Mudamallai wood, in Depôt, relieves the Seegur Forest, which requires rest owing to the contractors in former years having taken out nearly every Teak tree fit to be cut.

The working of the Sandal wood jungles has been satisfactory, and a large range of country remains untouched. An annual profit of 20,000 Rupees may for years to come be anticipated. Still larger profits would be realized if labor was more abundant.

137. These Forests have hitherto been worked on the Stump fee system, which, with small Establishments to superintend the work, is not remunerative. This year a sum has been sanctioned to enable the Forest Department to fell and bring to the Depôt, Teak, Poon, and other timber.

South Canara.

138. These woods have been under constant inspection during the year. Preparations for re-planting the Governor's Sholah have been made; several thousand pits have been dug, and the young plants have been got ready to be put in with the first rains. Those planted out last year are doing well.

The returns show a fair amount realized by the sale of Sholahs; but the cost of supervision is out of all proportion to the returns. It has been proposed to place the Neilgherry sholahs and the Nellumbore Teak plantations under a single officer, so as to reduce the expense of supervision.

139. These plantations are progressing more favorably. They cannot however yet be considered as a success, if the outlay on them is taken into account. A different system of planting has been introduced, by which it is expected a considerable saving will be effected.

Wellington Firewood Plantations.

140. The result of the working of the Annamalai forests has not been satisfactory during the year under report. This has been owing in part to the illness of the officer in charge, and to the want of branch roads in these forests. Steps have been taken to remedy the defects in the working, and it is anticipated that the Revenue will be restored to its former amount, which was a lac of Rupees.

Annamalai Forests.

141. The receipts from the Cuddapah Forests exceed the cost of Conservancy, but are still short of what they should be; and owing to the misconduct of the assistant in charge, who has since been dismissed, much of the Conservancy work has been delayed.

Cuddapah Forests.

142. During the year 50,000 Saplings have been cut, which will tend greatly to relieve the plantations which were suffering from overcrowding. There was great scarcity of labor at the time of felling, and the work of thinning was so emergent, that only thirty acres were planted instead of one hundred, as had been intended.

Nellumbore Teak Plantations.

The thinnings last year realized 4 Annas each all round. This year they will probably sell at the rate of 5 Annas each—the trees being somewhat larger; some old teak to the extent of 7,500 cubic feet has been cut, which, with thinnings will realize about 20,000 Rupees.

143. The death of the assistant in charge in October last has been injurious to the Conservancy of these forests. Another assistant has been appointed, and a thorough system of working the Sandal-wood forests has been introduced.

Salem Forests.

144. There has been an improvement in the revenue derived from these forests. It is intended to explore and bring under working the Cumbum valley, and the Palatoor Sandal-wood jungles. The demand for Vengay and other woods is considerable, and there is every prospect of a further increase of Revenue.

Madura Forests.

145. Success continues to attend the experiments made to introduce valuable varieties of the Quinine yielding plants on the Neilgherry Hills. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Cross approves of the sites selected at Ootacamund, more especially as he is the only practical man who has examined these sites and those on the Andes, where the best varieties of Cinchona grow. An excellent propagating house has been built by Mr. McIvor on the newest system, and from this and a lower house some 12,000 plants are turned out monthly. The success obtained in propagating

Cinchona Experiments.

the plants has been very remarkable. The lower glass houses are full of plants in all stages, from the delicate seedling to the large plants brought by Mr. Cross, two of which will probably seed next year. There are altogether 1,200 large plants, from which small plants are constantly being propagated, the rest consist of seedlings and rooted cuttings.

PUBLIC WORKS.

146. The amount of expenditure provided for in the Budget of 1861-62 was seventy lacs of Rupees, including six lacs on account of doubtful items, but in the review thereof by the Supreme Government, under date 27th April 1861, No. 1,322, the outlay on Public Works of all descriptions was limited to sixty-four lacs of Rupees, of which seventeen lacs were for Establishments and Contingencies.

147. Subsequently this assignment was increased by the following grants, viz., one and a half lacs of Rupees for opening out facilities for the Cotton and general export trade of the country, three lacs for the Upper Godavery works, and Rupees 89,000 for Police buildings. The latter sum, however, was authorized so late in the season that not more than Rupees 9,085 were available, and that amount therefore should only be included in the total allotment, the aggregate amount of which, is as follows:—

	RS.
New Works and Repairs entered in the Budget.....	39,53,570
Reserved Fund	5,46,430
Upper Godavery Works	5,00,000
Cotton Roads, &c.	1,50,000
Police Buildings	9,085
Total Rupees ...	<u>51,59,085</u>

148. To this amount should be added a sum of Rupees 8,406 received from the Rajah of Vizianagram for the construction of roads leading to the Jeypore territory, while on the other hand there should be deducted therefrom the unexpended balance of North Canara allotment, Rupees 95,256, made over to the Bombay Government on the transfer to them of the District in January last. There will then remain Rupees* 50,72,235 as shown in the following statement, which has been prepared with reference to the various transfers made from one district to another, during the year under review.

	RS.
Sanctioned allotment	51,59,085
Amount received from the Rajah of Vizianagram.....	<u>8,406</u>
	51,67,491
Deduct amount transferred to the Bombay Presidency	<u>95,256</u>
Balance.....	<u>50,72,235</u>

DISTRICTS.	Revised amount allotted for 1861-62.	Total Expenditure in 1861-62.	Total Expenditure in 1860-61.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,52,393	1,50,418	92,142
Vizagapatam	90,142	89,980	47,376
Upper Godavery	5,00,000	3,57,260	77,976
Godavery	4,95,248	5,01,436	3,16,366
Kistna	3,17,411	2,92,435	2,54,409
Nellore	2,63,068	2,21,506	3,20,930
Cuddapah	2,39,057	2,35,971	1,82,012
Bellary	2,74,893	2,57,503	2,31,679
Kurnool	92,853	85,438	80,824
Madras	2,69,658	2,72,119	2,39,622
North Arcot	2,09,229	1,95,442	1,61,376
South Arcot	1,84,035	1,83,989	1,50,484
Tanjore	2,19,270	1,95,968	2,88,347
Trichinopoly	2,17,848	2,14,357	1,72,958
Madura	1,57,862	1,44,484	79,514
Tinnevely	1,55,017	1,49,436	75,313
Coimbatore	1,57,352	1,57,918	1,45,281
Salem	1,52,895	1,58,850	1,87,339
North Canara	1,34,540	1,34,540	1,25,891
South Canara	51,367	51,353	36,674
Malabar	1,73,177	1,75,209	1,61,465
Presidency	3,34,658	3,21,130	4,15,883
Bangalore	1,62,990	1,37,893	1,83,417
Wellington	42,875	43,590	1,53,313
Municipal Commissioners	24,397	24,397	24,397
Total	50,72,235	47,55,622	42,04,988

149. From this statement it will be seen that the difference between the sanctioned allotment of Funds for Public Works in 1861-62, and the expenditure thereon is Rupees 3,16,613. In explanation of this difference, it may be stated that about two lacs of the amount have been laid out in advances for building materials supplied on contract or purchased for issue to works in progress, while the greater portion of the remainder will be required under the Orders of Government, No. 851, dated 28th April 1862, to meet payments on account of certain charges incurred for works carried out prior to the close of the year under review, but which are not yet paid for.

150. The expenditure therefore in 1861-62, amounting to Rupees 5,50,634 in excess of that in the preceding year, and when all the outstanding claims are cleared off, to very nearly the full allotment, must be considered as satisfactory, the more so, as rather more than the whole of the above excess is for new works, the outlay on which has been Rupees 25,23,866 against Rupees 19,34,883 in 1860-61, while that on Repairs has been diminished by Rupees 15,442.

151. Besides the above expenditure of Rupees 47,55,622, there has been a large outlay from local funds. The whole of the returns have not yet been received from the several Districts, but the total amount thereof may be roughly estimated at Rupees 2,50,000.

152. The amount of expenditure incurred on establishments and contingencies from the allotment of 17 lacs of Rupees cannot, for want of the requisite statements from the local Authorities, be included in this report, but it will be embodied in the "Annual Report of Progress and Expenditure" submitted for the Government of India.

153. Subjoined are the usual tabular statements of expenditure upon "New Works" and "Repairs, from Imperial Funds, and following the same is a detailed account of the operations of the Department in each District during the year under review.

Expenditure upon New Works during the year 1861-62.

DISTRICTS.	Irrigation Works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.					Total.	
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.		Marine.
Ganjam.....	16,752	68,783	..	..	..	3,115	4,550	840	3,577	..	..	94,502
Vizagapatam	15,955	22,826	..	..	..	..	5	577	4,274	4,235	..	50,987
Upper Godavery.....	..	3,57,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,57,260
Godavery.....	99,285	7,286	..	*	..	762	..	..	258	..	..	1,80,230
Kistna.....	1,29,678	31,785	17,261	55,378	..	..	..	4,959	4,194	1,320	..	1,71,936
Nellore.....	94,504	33,795	..	..	..	..	..	1,968	380	..	12	1,30,936
Cuddapah.....	23,533	1,16,690	..	..	..	..	277	168	..	..	..	1,40,391
Bellary.....	8,991	7,318	..	..	1,00,563	..	804	171	..	..	..	1,17,847
Kurnool.....	..	26,957	..	..	307	..	10,135	..	..	2,518	..	39,917
Madras.....	24,629	725	6,674	..	..	37,624	9,779	3,470	175	3,124	2,984	89,184
North Arcot	50,532	50,189	..	..	43	..	114	440	1,101	393	..	1,02,812
South Arcot	37,239	30,786	..	..	..	..	..	559	..	..	..	68,384
Tanjore.....	4,562	13,442	..	..	..	..	..	661	..	74	298	20,100
Trichinopoly	27,142	76,876	..	..	..	2,309	..	3,948	117	..	..	1,10,392
Madura.....	3,602	76,640	10,262	..	..	..	261	2,239	702	..	..	93,706
Tinnevely.....	5,473	44,776	..	..	..	..	3,067	953	..	..	..	54,269
Coimbatore.....	1,288	17,470	..	..	..	..	26	633	27,710	..	..	46,927
Salem.....	1,159	18,033	..	..	..	..	5,964	2,171	22,636	..	..	50,963
North Canara .....	..	52,462	..	15,105	..	..	1,002	120	528	..	..	69,217
South Canara .....	..	9,312	..	..	..	1,736	4,971	507	536	..	..	17,262
Malabar.....	..	108,023	3,015	..	..	10,525	..	1,627	3,693	357	..	1,27,240
Presidency.....	332	63,766	..	2,757	..	69,869	4,345	85,482	10,543	7,020	..	2,44,117
Bangalore.....	..	349	..	..	..	..	1,23,975	389	..	..	..	1,24,713
Wellington.....	..	..	..	..	..	17,762	..	..	..	2,812	..	20,574
Total.....	5,45,656	12,35,549	37,212	73,240	2,44,615	1,70,338	1,11,682	80,427	21,853	3,294	..	25,23,866

* Inclusive of Rupees 22,000 expended on the Faumben Steam Tug.

Expenditure upon Repairs during the year 1861-62.

(49)

[Madras.]

DISTRICTS.	Irrigation works.	COMMUNICATIONS.					BUILDINGS.						Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Kerry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	11,808	35,631	214	..	95	194	7,173	262	154	...	335	...	55,916
Vizagapatam	6,906	23,018	...	..	40	3,559	1,868	370	486	...	12	2,000	38,993
Upper Godavery	2,29,089	17,398	65,758	...	1,028	2,222	2,290	2,354	923	...	106	...	3,21,206
Godavery	92,852	19,576	...	...	...	248	6,141	1,092	245	102	243	...	1,20,499
Kistna	39,993	48,757	621	...	9	...	457	180	365	115	43	...	90,570
Nellore	24,606	63,318	...	...	...	190	1,658	3,211	1,897	700	...	...	95,580
Cuddapah	48,659	77,600	...	...	...	8,216	2,921	1,590	463	207	...	...	1,39,656
Bellary	17,221	26,723	...	...	...	291	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	45,521
Kurnool	37,503	1,06,206	19,627	89	...	12,151	200	5,103	1,602	454	...	...	1,82,935
Madras	40,630	45,018	...	...	...	5,070	383	707	788	34	...	...	92,630
North Arcot	56,697	56,305	...	...	...	...	...	2,603	...	...	...	...	1,15,605
South Arcot	1,14,286	43,678	313	1,604	52	85	13,960	390	1,500	...	...	...	1,75,868
Tanjore	62,853	34,677	...	...	7	4,620	244	1,272	293	...	...	...	1,03,966
Trichinopoly	32,501	12,960	1,924	...	...	...	1,752	1,096	545	...	...	...	50,778
Madura	49,373	43,190	...	...	...	286	622	158	515	1,023	...	...	95,167
Tinnevely	36,461	72,044	...	...	...	155	1,368	683	119	161	...	...	1,10,991
Coimbatore	28,431	77,650	...	...	...	333	348	968	145	12	...	...	1,07,887
Salem	...	60,520	...	...	...	...	4,765	...	...	37	1	...	65,323
North Canara...	...	28,898	...	...	...	552	1,576	2,172	428	165	...	...	34,091
South Canara	6,651	21,429	300	402	...	8,494	3,479	5,194	1,374	271	375	...	47,969
Malabar	874	13,728	...	...	...	27,304	1,869	24,547	5,844	2,741	106	...	77,013
Presidency	...	5,320	...	...	...	7,792	48	...	...	20	...	...	13,180
Bangalore	...	6,084	...	...	...	16,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,016
Wellington	...	27,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,397
Municipal Commissioners..	9,37,394	9,67,175	88,757	2,095	1,231	98,694	54,738	53,952	17,686	6,820	1,215	2,000	22,31,757

GANJAM.

154. The expenditure in this District during 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 1,50,418, Summary of expenditure. under the following heads :—

	<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	16,752	11,808
Communications.....	68,783	35,990
Buildings.....	8,967	8,118
Total...	94,502	55,916

155. The only new works of Irrigation requiring notice are the Boary reservoir and channels in Gumsúr, and the construction of a regulating sluice and new head to the Julnoor channel.

156. The first work was completed in February last at a total cost of Rupees 9,499, of which Rupees 7,824 were expended during the past year. The Progress made with work of Irrigation. reservoir is considered to be a perfect success, and already pays 11½ per cent. on the outlay ; while the channel leading therefrom secures irrigation to a large tract of country and cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the Ryots.

157. On the second work, which has also been completed, Progress made with works of Irrigation. the expenditure amounts to Rupees 4,266.

158. Of minor new works of Irrigation, fourteen calingulahs and Minor new works. twenty-eight tank sluices have been built at a cost of Rupees 4,485.

159. Under the head of Communications the following new New works of Communication. works have been completed :—

1. Improvements to road from Chicacole to Calingapatam,	RS.
16 miles in length.....	4,919
2. Trunk Road No. 6 from Casceboogah to Dendagedda near Itchapoor, 28½ miles.....	30,346
3. Road from Mojagadah to SunkeraCole, 8 miles finished, 14 miles in progress.....	8,828
4. Clearing road traces in the Gumsúr jungle, 22 miles in length.....	2,199
5. Do. in connection with proposed new road from Aska viâ Bulleapudra and Bellagoonta to Russelcondah, with branches to Kurcholy and Jugganathpersad.....	1,695

160. There has also been an outlay of Rupees 18,721 on Trunk Road No. 6 from Outlay on Trunk Road No. 6. Nowpadah to Casceboogah, 18 miles in length.

Principal new buildings. The principal new buildings in hand were the following :—

	RS.
Thasildar's Kacheri at Chicacole.....	4,260
Police Kacheri at Aska.....	1,779
Police Station House at Teckally.....	898
Do. do. Sompetta.....	900

161. These works have all been finished, and Rupees 840 have also been laid out in the Progress made with new construction of Chuttrums on the Gumsúr Maliahs. buildings.

162. With regard to repairs, Rupees 11,808 were expended on 145 tanks and channels, and fifteen miles of river embankment, and for Rupees 35,990, two hundred and sixty miles of road have been maintained generally in good order, notwithstanding the long continuance of the last monsoon.

Repairs to Irrigation Works and Communications.

163. The full value of the improved communications is felt in this District. Wherever roads exist, the Salt trade is now carried on all through the monsoon, and during the past year there was an increase of upwards of a lac of Rupees in the Salt revenue, as compared with the preceding year.

Value of improved Communications.

164. Public buildings of various kinds, as well as numerous Salt pans with their channels, bunds and platforms, have been repaired at a cost of Rupees 8,118.

Repairs to public buildings, &c.

165. The cost of labor and material continues to be moderate, and a good feeling prevails throughout the District towards the Department.

Prices of labor and material.

166. At present the country is in a very prosperous condition. Last year the revenue derived therefrom was 21 lacs; this year it is expected to rise to 23 lacs.

Prosperous condition of country.

167. The Public Works in the Kimerdy Zemindary have, as usual, been conducted under the control of the District Engineer. The expenditure for the year amounts to Rupees 40,894. A special report regarding this outlay will be furnished to the Court of Wards at the end of the current Fasli; but it may be well to mention here, that the works carried out have had a most beneficial effect, and that the revenue of the Zemindary has largely increased.

Public Works in Kimerdy.

Progress made with proposed road from SunkeraCole to Sonapore.

168. Besides the ordinary works of the District, the District Engineer's attention has also been directed to the trace and survey of the proposed new road from SunkeraCole to Sonapore in the Bengal territory.

169. Owing to the lateness of the rains, and the unhealthiness of the season, the progress made by the Company of Sappers and Miners employed on this work has been less favorable than was anticipated. After surveying the line and cutting a good portion of the new trace through the Komackole ghaut, the Company were compelled in consequence of frequent attacks of fever to return to Russelcondah. The sum expended on the work amounted to Rupees 4,120.

Unhealthiness of season.

VIZAGAPATAM.

170. The total expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year 1861-62 has been Rupees 89,980, viz. :—

Expenditure.

	New Works. Repairs.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.....	15,955	6,906
Communications.....	22,826	23,058
Buildings....	12,206	9,029
Total.....	<u>50,987</u>	<u>38,993</u>

Irrigation new works.

171. Of Irrigation new works the principal have been those in connection with the Gubbada River, and the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda.

172. The Gubbada works, which consist of an anicut head and surplus sluices with supplying channel therefrom, are sufficiently advanced to allow of the water being admitted for Irrigation as far as Neelampett two miles by the new channel, and thence to Nursipatam through the old channels. The expenditure in the year amounts to Rupees 10,674, for which sum the anicut has been nearly completed, and the other masonry works fully so.

Dam across the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda.

173. Of the dam across the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda, Rupees 1,505 have been expended in completing the foundations.

Outlay on minor new works.

174. The other works of Irrigation undertaken were of minor importance and comprise small calingulahs, sluices, &c., costing in the aggregate Rupees 3,615.

Outlay on Salt Pans.

175. On the Salt pans of the District there has been an expenditure of Rupees 1,350.

Communications, new works.

176. Under the head of Communications, the following were the principal new works executed.

RS.

1. Improving road from Ankapillay on Trunk Road No. 6 to the Ferry landing place near Vizagapatam..... 5,363
2. Do. branch road between Vizagapatam and Vamlavalsa. ... 3,370
3. Do. road from Kotur to the Harris Valley at Galipurvatum. 728
4. Constructing road from Vizianagrum to Jeypore..... 4,564

Progress made with new works.

177. The first three works have been completed, but further improvements are required to place them in good order.

Progress made with new works.

178. As respects the fourth work, it is observed that there are two roads which go under the name of the "Jeypore road," viz., one from Vizagapatam and the other from Vizianagrum, both of which will meet at Bodara, and from thence form one line to Jeypore. The first mentioned line has been cleared to its full width of ten yards for a distance of $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or a mile beyond Bodara, so as to admit of its being used for traffic. His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagrum has liberally contributed Rupees 9,000 towards this work, of which Rupees 5,790 have been laid out on it; besides this amount a sum of Rupees 246 has been expended from the Discretionary allowance for roads in the preliminary operations of surveying and tracing, making Rupees 6,036 in all. For marking out the line between Kotur and Jeypore, Rupees 377 have been spent out of a grant by Government of Rupees 1,000.

179. A sum of Rupees 816 has also been expended from funds given by the Rajah of Vizianagrum on repairs and improvements to the road between Kotur and Gali Kondah. His Highness has also most liberally offered Rupees 50,000 towards the construction of a road from Vizianagrum to Jeypore via Rayavalsah, to meet the Vizagapatam road at Bodara, an offer which has been accepted by the Government, and the work will be carried out during the current official year.

Outlay on repairs, &c., to road between Kotur and Gali Kondah.

Liberality of His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagrum.

180. All the roads in the District for which there are maintenance allowances have been repaired. Good roads are said to be much required to the
Repairs of District Roads. several Salt Pans, which being necessarily situated in the lowest parts of the District, are very difficult of access during the monsoon, and for some months after it.

181. The principal works in progress under the head of Build-
Buildings, principal new works. ings were the following, all of which have been completed : —

	RS.
1. Converting a building at Vizagapatam into a Police Kacheri...	2,414
2. Constructing a new Burial-ground at Waltair.....	2,907
3. Additions, &c., to the Arsenal at Vizagapatam.....	1,166
4. Erecting standards in the Grand Magazine at Vizagapatam...	796
5. Repairs to Sebundy Barracks at Nursapatam.....	794
6. do. to Sebundy Hospital at do.	643
7. Enlarging the Cemetery at Vizianagrum.....	735

182. The prices of labor and materials remain about the same as last year. Good bricks
Cost of labor and materials. are seldom procurable ; and it is considered that stone, which is abundant in most parts of the District, might be substituted with great advantage to the works, both as regards durability and economy.

UPPER GODAVERY.

183. The actual expenditure incurred during the past year for the works on the Upper
Amount of expenditure. Godavery amounts to Rupees 3,57,260 exclusive of advances.

184. The principal object of the operations of the past year has been the formation of a
Principal object of the operations of the past year. connected line of land and river transit between the Coast and the Nagpore Districts, by means of tram roads round the Barriers, and steamers in the navigable reaches between them. It was hoped at the commencement of the year that the line would be completed and opened by June ; but in consequence of the constant prevalence of fever among the work people, this hope will be but partially realized.

185. The first thing done was to place steamers in the reach above each Barrier ; by
Steamers placed above each Barrier. taking advantage of a succession of unusually high floods, the Steamer " May Flower " was warped over 30 miles of rock to the top of the 3rd Barrier by the 4th of September last. She then proceeded to Hinginghat, and subsequently returned to the Barrier, where she now remains awaiting the first freshes of this year.

186. While the " May Flower " was ascending the 3rd Barrier, the " Queen," a steamer
Result of Steamer taken over the 3rd Barrier. of greater power, was taken over the 2nd Barrier, and after sundry exploratory trips was finally moored off Sironcha during the dry weather.

187. Above the 1st Barrier it was intended to station the " Arthur Cotton " Steamer, but owing to an accident which she met with after passing the
Accident to the "Arthur Cotton" Steamer. Barrier, it was found necessary to send her to Dowlaishwaram, where she remains in readiness for the operations of the next season.

188. During the year, two new steamers, one of 200 I. H. P. and a speed of 10 miles, the other of 60 I. H. P., drawing only 14 inches and, when worked to full power, a speed over 9 miles, have been launched for navigating the river during the low water season.

Two new Steamers launched during the year.

189. The preliminary surveys of the three lines of tram-road were commenced during the monsoon, and in November and December, ground was broken at the 1st and 2nd Barriers. In October there were, at one time at the 1st Barrier, 1,200 coolies, besides skilled workmen ; and in December 1,000 at the 2nd Barrier, but with the cessation of the heavy rains, fever broke out all along the river, and in one week 600 of the men employed at the 1st Barrier fled to their villages. Almost every European was also attacked, and several, besides East Indians, were compelled to leave the District.

Progress made with work at the 1st Barrier.

190. At the 2nd Barrier, a great portion of the coolies from the surrounding country, and every subordinate, both European and Native, suffered from fever ; but owing to the determined devotion to his duty of Mr. McGregor, the Sub-Engineer in charge, better progress was made with the works than had been accomplished at the 1st Barrier.

Do. 2nd Barrier.

191. At the 3rd Barrier, but little was done, Lieutenant Roberts with his Assistant and work people having been prostrated by fever.

Do. 3rd Barrier.

192. As above remarked the fever which has continued up to the present time, has proved to be the one great difficulty of the year. It has nullified many of the calculations, greatly added to the expense of the operations, and prevented the accomplishment of more than one-half of what might otherwise have been performed.

Fever has been the great difficulty during the year.

Particulars of progress made at the three Barriers.

193. The actual progress made at the three Barriers has been as follows :—

1st Barrier, earthwork of eight miles completed. Sleepers laid down on six miles of road. Rails (wooden) on one mile.

2nd Barrier, earthwork of about 13 miles finished. Sleepers laid down on 9 miles of road. Rails on 2½ miles.

3rd Barrier, earthwork of six miles completed.

Blasting operations between the 1st and 2nd Barriers.

194. Blasting operations have also been carried on about half way between the 1st and 2nd Barriers, and a small quantity of rolling stock has been got ready for working the lines when completed.

195. Besides the above, the construction of an anicut and lock at the 1st Barrier has been undertaken during the year ; but as only such surplus labor as could not be used on the tram-roads was employed on these works, the progress made has, on this account, as well as in consequence of fever as abovementioned, been on the whole but trifling.

Anicut and Lock at the 1st Barrier.

Progress made with the Anicut.

196. About 600 cubic yards only of rubble have been built in the "shoot" of the anicut, and a little of the cut-stone coping laid. The stone facing to the bank of island next the anicut has been commenced.

- Progress made with the Lock.** 197. About 500 tons of stone have been quarried for the anicut lock, and a tram-road completed for depositing it at the site of the work.
- Work done to river bank.** 198. About three-quarters of a mile of river bank on the island, and one mile on the main land has been completed.
- Efficient state of Workshops.** 199. The Workshops have been brought into a more efficient state by the present Superintendent Mr. Vanstavern.
- 200. On the canal round the 1st Barrier, the only work done, besides sundry preliminaries, has been the excavation of about 100,000 cubic yards of earth, which has been thrown up to form the bank over which the tram-road passes for a length of two miles, half way between Dumagúdiem and Budrachellum.**
- Little progress made with works for the improvement of the river.** 201. The works for the improvement of the river have made but little progress, owing to the Officer entrusted therewith having been detached during the monsoon months to conduct the exploration of the Wurdah and Wyne Gunga rivers.
- Success attending the exploring expedition.** 202. The exploring expedition was very successful. Besides examining the Wurdah up to Hinginghat, the Kanhan and Wyne Gunga rivers were explored from Kamptee to the junction with the Wurdah, and the general result of those investigations is, that the *Wurdah* is found to be well adapted for navigation, but that the bed of the Wyne Gunga abounds in rocks to such a degree as to make it doubtful whether it can ever be turned to account for the purposes of commerce.
- Groynes at Rudramcota, &c.,** 203. At Rudramcota a groyne commenced last year is being lengthened to 800 yards. A second groyne has also been commenced four miles lower down the river, and the removal of detached rocks in the bed of the river at that part is in progress. The same is the case at Albaca, half way between the 1st and 2nd Barriers.
- Work done by Sappers stationed at Rudramcota.** 204. A Company of Sappers has been stationed at Rudramcota, but as they only arrived in January, they have not done much beyond hutting themselves.
- Price of labor, &c., and cost of work performed.** 205. The earthwork done chiefly by daily labor, has been very expensive, having cost from 3 to 3½ Annas per cubic yard; but latterly the cost has been more moderate, and Captain Haig considers that 2 Annas per cubic yard is likely to be the rate at which a large part of the canal earthwork will be executed.
- Cost of work performed at the Anicut.** 206. The work performed at the anicut has also proved expensive, owing to the heavy charge which attended the carting of lime for a distance of seventeen miles.
- Effect of the levy of taxes.** 207. The levy of taxes has affected the cost of all jungle produce, particularly that of timber, which has risen nearly 100 per cent. since November last.
- Line between Chandah and the Coast.** 208. Preparations are making for working the line between Chandah, or Hinginghat, and the Coast, as soon as there is a possibility of opening the line for traffic, which it is hoped may be done by the end of June next.

GODAVERY.

209. The expenditure in this important District during the past year amounts to Rupees 5,01,436 (inclusive of Rupees 45,956 on the Kistna portion of the high level canal to Ellore) under the following heads:—

	<i>New works</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	99,285	2,29,089
Roads and Bridges.....	7,286	17,398
Canals.....	17,261	65,758
Ports and Harbours.....	33,378	...
Fitting up Paumben steam Tug.	22,000	.....
Ferry Boats.....	.....	1,028
Buildings.....	1,080	7,933
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	1,80,230	3,21,206

210. The principal new works of Irrigation and Navigation combined, undertaken, was the high level canal to Ellore from the Wyairoo on the one side, and the village of Perikeed in the Kistna District on the other. On the first portion, the masonry works have been pushed on as rapidly as possible, and all are expected to be shortly completed. On the second portion, a lock 150 by 20, and its adjacent Weir 60 feet long at Ellore, with several tunnels, have been nearly finished, and are expected to be completely so by the end of May; but owing to the scarcity of labor available, the population of this part of the country being but scanty, the progress of the excavation of the canal has been retarded. Efforts are, however, being made to procure more labor, and every exertion will be used to have the Canal re-opened for traffic as far as the river Tamelairoo, before the next heavy rains set in.

211. The excavations for the foundations of an aqueduct, which is to carry the canal over that river, are in a forward state, 500 persons being engaged thereon, and the construction of the work will probably commence in the course of another month. The total sum expended on both portions of the canal was Rupees 63,926.

212. The next works in point of importance undertaken, have been the completion of the main line of Irrigation and Navigation in the central Delta and the Amlapur Canal. On these Rupees 14,888 have been expended chiefly in various masonry works, consisting of an aqueduct, locks, calingulabs, &c. Rupees 5,979 have also been laid out on the extension of the Amlapur canal itself, from Nadipudi to the head of the Bendamoor Lunka canal. On the completion of this junction before the setting in of the monsoon, one of the richest tracts in the whole Delta will have the benefit of cheap water communication with the rest of the Delta and with the ports.

213. The other works of Irrigation in progress were of minor importance, and do not require to be particularized.

214. Under the head of Communications in progress may be noticed the towing path of the Nagarum aqueduct, and the bridge at its head. The total expenditure on this work was Rupees 22,000, of which

Rupees 7,286 were spent in the year under review, and the whole work has been finished with the exception of the iron railing to the towing path, which has yet to be fixed in position.

215. The junction canal from Samulcottah to Cocanada is another important communication, on which Rupees 8,428 have been expended in the construction of three calingulahs in connection with locks.

Junction Canal from Samul-
cottah to Cocanada.

216. The last new work under the head of Communications which calls for notice is the improvement of the head of the Rally Main Channel. On this work the expenditure has been Rupees 5,837, and it is expected to be completed within three months.

Head of the Rally Main
Channel.

217. The most important point under the abovementioned head of Communications, is the successful manner in which the shoals in the river between Dowlaiswaram and the entrance to the Hills have been managed. There has been no interruption to the passage of the steamers "Hope," "Arthur Cotton," "Little Neil," and "Pioneer," the whole of which have been employed throughout the season in towing stone Boats from the Poorabatputnam Quarry, a distance of 25 miles. The outlay has been 3,018 Rupees, or about Rupees 120 per mile.

Shoals in the river between
Dowlaiswaram and the
entrance to the Hills.

218. Under the head of Ports and Harbours, Rupees 33,377 have been expended in the construction of a Light House, the erection of a Flagstaff, and on improvements to the river at Cocanada. In carrying out the latter work, one of the Sea Dredges sent to the District has been constantly employed, together with one of Blythe & Co.'s Steam Tugs. This vessel in addition to towing the spare boats, was turned to good account in February last in recovering from the wreck of a French Ship, cast on the shore, property to the value of Rupees 30,000, and again in March following in towing out of imminent danger another French vessel with a cargo on board worth Rupees 70,000.

Outlay under the head of
Ports and Harbours.

219. The Workshops have this year been actively employed, the total value of work performed in them amounting to Rupees 1,76,092, or Rupees 18,191 in excess of the previous year. Two steamers the "Prince" and "Hope" have been turned out, and a third nearly put together for use at the Paumben passage. Four Canal Dredges, sixteen Iron Punts, one large Iron Boat, and a great deal of work for the Upper Godavery have also been executed.

Value of work performed in
the Workshops.

220. In the quarries, 74,868 tons of stone were excavated at a cost of Rupees 35,860. Five Channel Steam Dredges have also been employed from time to time, the work of which amounted to 46,381 cubic yards, at a cost of Rupees 10,423.

Quantity of stone quarried.

221. Owing to violent storms and floods in July and September last, the outlay on account of repairs has been large. On Irrigation works alone it amounted to Rupees 2,29,089, or about 6½ per cent. on the Land Revenue, and of this sum Rupees 46,457, or about 5 per cent. on its first cost, were expended on the anicut and head works damaged during the freshes of last year; that of July 1861 being nine feet higher than the average of any July fresh, and six feet higher than that of any September fresh for ten years previous.

Expenditure on repairs to
Irrigation works.

222. The anicut has been thoroughly examined and repaired and is in good order. The river embankments have also been repaired, strengthened, and raised, so as to be at least half a yard above the highest flood.

Condition of anicut.

223. Towards improving the Trunk Road from Toonee to Ellore, Rupees 9,065 have been expended in collecting materials.

224. The value of traffic passing through the head locks during the past year has not been so great as it was in the previous year, owing to the length of time communication was suspended in all the Deltas, but particularly in the western, by the effects of the floods on the canals.

225. The season was unfavorable generally for the Delta Taluqs on account of the unusually heavy floods and rains, the amount of the latter being 44.4 inches.

226. The collection of the revenue within the year does not therefore show so favorably as that in 1860-61, having fallen short by 2,71,470 Rupees. Of this however Rupees 54,439 have since been paid, and of the remainder Rupees 55,315 is due to the abolition of the Moturpha duties, 50,242 to diminished Sea Customs dues owing to smaller exports, 12,500 to the cessation of Export of seeds through the French territory of Yanam, and Rupees 30,023 to smaller sales of Salt owing probably to the enhanced duty.

227. Owing to the high prices of grain, the exports of Rice and Paddy have been much less, and the total exports fall short of those of the previous year by 10,85,513, while the imports have increased by 66,064, the relative amounts being Rupees 31,29,232 and Rupees 7,07,573 in both cases, exclusive of Treasure, the imports of which have been Rupees 11,16,031 and the exports 1,36,850.

228. The customs dues for exports are less by Rupees 55,000, while those from imports have increased from 2,796 to 8,559.

229. Out of the local Funds, Rupees 4,600 have been expended in the construction of a good road for carts between Gunnearum and Ambojeeptt in the Amlapur Taluq, and from Kotipillay towards Cocanada in the Ramachendarapooram Taluq.

KISTNA.

230. Although the usual delays and inconvenience occasioned by a deficiency of labor have been experienced, the progress made during the past year, in this District, with the execution of Public Works is, on the whole, satisfactory.

231. The expenditure exclusive of local Funds, amounts to Rupees 2,92,435, viz :—

	<i>New Works. Repairs.</i>	
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	1,29,678	92,852
Communications.....	31,785	19,576
Buildings.....	10,473	8,071
Total....	1,71,936	1,20,499

Irrigation new works.

232. The principal Irrigation works undertaken were—

	RS.
1st. The high level Canal from Bezoarah to Perikeed.....	7,471
2nd. Two Channels in the Eastern Delta, or Captain Ryves' Channels.	33,385
3rd. The Masulipatam Canal.....	35,753
4th. The main Channels for 4 miles from Seetanagrum	12,288
5th. The Nizampatam Canal.....	26,243

233. The portion of the first work within the limits of the Kistna District has been opened during the year, but in consequence of non-completion of the subsidiary works required to regulate the height of water, there has been but little traffic on it. Another masonry work is required across the canal, where the slope of the bed changes from four inches to half an inch per mile; and this important communication will then be effective throughout its whole length in the Kistna District.

234. Water was admitted into "Ryves," Channels late in October, though they were incomplete; but owing to the fall of rain in November, the effect was not so great as it would have been in an ordinary season. The works are now well advanced, and will come into full operation during the ensuing season.

235. On the Masulipatam canal, a lock has been built at Aukumurru, and another (a tidal lock) commenced immediately eastward of the Fort ditch. A small irrigation sluice has also been built, and Rupees 5,752 laid out in excavations.

236. The main Channels from Seetanagrum situated in the Guntoor Delta, have been much improved; and on the Nizampatam canal, the lock at Kutchipudy has been completed, and a second lock, for which a large quantity of materials has been collected, is now in progress at Yintur.

237. Of the sum expended on repairs to Irrigation works, Rupees 12,262 were spent on the anicut and head works. During the year a considerable quantity of the rough stone-work of the anicut was removed by the violent action of the river; but the portion so injured is being repaired, and will be strengthened by the addition of party walls which have been found to answer well at other points where they have been constructed.

238. The remainder of the outlay on Irrigation repairs was on account of various works, both in the Delta and in the Taluqs, not affected by the anicut.

239. The principal work under the head of Communications has been the restoration of the road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier, which has been opened the whole of the way for traffic. The expenditure thereon amounts to Rupees 16,481, and there is a fair prospect of the work being completed this year. A continuation of the same line from Ibrampatam to Bezoarah, and from the latter place to Masulipatam, has also been improved, and several other roads have had attention paid to them.

240. Two large and three small bridges have been nearly completed. The expenditure on the former description of works amounted to Rupees 18,436, and on the latter to Rupees 13,135.

241. The minor communications of the District have also been improved to a considerable extent, with the aid of the local Funds, the disbursements from which source amount to Rupees 31,647.

242. Under the head of Military Buildings, two Soldiers' rest-houses have been built at Bezoarah and Shair Mahomed Pettah, at a cost of Rupees 2,724.

243. Rupees 3,232 have also been laid out in the purchase of materials for the new Police buildings sanctioned for the District.

244. The traffic through the head locks at Bezoarah and Seetanagram has fallen off to a considerable extent, the high state of the river in the months of July, August and September, together with the force of the stream and the unfavorable direction of the wind having rendered it difficult for Dhonies to ascend the river above the anicut. At the same time a comparison of the returns of traffic at the first locks below Bezoarah on the Masulipatam and Ellore canals, with those which passed the lock at Bezoarah, shows a large excess in favor of the former.

245. The opening of the canal to Masulipatam has already had a beneficial effect on the trade of that port, and the traffic at Nizampatam is also increasing.

246. The season has been a most favorable one for the Delta Taluqs, and in these the harvest has been an unusually fine one; but in the non-Delta Taluqs the rice crops under some of the tanks withered for want of a sufficient supply of water.

247. The revenue realized during the past year from wet and dry lands irrigated from the Kistna channels, amounted to Rupees 4,70,431, or Rupees 63,286 in excess of the preceding year, and is an increase of Rupees 3,34,749 over the annual average, prior to the construction of the anicut.

NELLORE.

248. The amount expended on Public Works in this District during the past year was Rupees 2,21,506 under the following heads:—

	<i>New works. Repairs.</i>	
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	94,504	39,993
Communications... ..	33,795	49,387
Buildings	2,637	1,190
Total...	1,30,936	90,570

249. The principal new work of Irrigation was the Pennár anicut, which, with the exception of the levelling of a few square yards of the apron at the northern end, has been completed. The expenditure during the

year amounts to Rupees 34,794, and the work performed consisted of the construction of additional under-sluices at the north end, and increasing the width of the apron from 40 to 80 yards.

250. On the channels connected with the anicut, the outlay was Rupees 32,658. The work done will have an important effect on the Irrigation of the present year. During the past year, the lands at present under the influence of the anicut were sufficiently watered, notwithstanding unusually scanty freshes, and a generally deficient monsoon, and the benefit derived from that work is reported to have been a saving in actual revenue, of from one-third to one-half of the cost of its construction on the revised section.

251. Considerable improvement has been effected in the bed of the river above the anicut, by the construction of two stone groynes at a cost of Rupees 3,652.

252. On two important main channels, which have their heads at Sungum twenty miles west of Nellore, regulating sluices have been built, one, at the head of the Duvur tank supplying channel, at a cost of Rupees 2,968, and one at the head of the Gundavaram channel, at a cost of Rupees 4,362.

253. At the Kalavoy tank, one of the most important reservoirs of the District, Rupees 3,353 were expended in restoring the revetment of the inner face of the bund, destroyed by the cyclone of 1857.

254. Of minor new works, twenty-six calingulahs and ten sluices have been completed during the year at a cost of Rupees 6,215; and on sixteen calingulahs yet in progress, Rupees 3,676 were expended.

255. The annual maintenance of the minor tanks has cost Rupees 39,993. Most of these works are now in servicable order, but a considerable outlay is yet required to secure them from a recurrence of the damage effected by the storms of 1856 and 1857, and the floods of 1859.

256. Of roads and bridges, the following are the most important on which expenditure has been incurred.

	RS.
1st. The Kota and Dugurazapatam road	16,509
2nd. Trunk Road No. 6.....	1,393
3rd. Nellore and Dorenal road.....	5,208
4th. Cotton road from Cumbum to Kotapatam, viâ Ongole.	9,386

257. On the first road, the length of which is about twenty miles, sixteen miles have been nearly completed.

258. On the second road a bridge and a few small tunnels and road dams were constructed.

259. The third road was commenced in December last, and up to the end of April two miles of road have been metalled; a road dam of 150 yards in length with a small culvert built, and materials prepared for other masonry works. The ghât over the Sungum Hill has also been much improved.

260. On the fourth road, the first eight miles east of Ongole have been repaired, and on the portion west of that station, two small masonry works have been built, and materials for others collected.

Progress made with roads and bridges.

261. The maintenance of the completed portions of the main roads of the District has been well attended to, and their condition is represented to be good. Where incomplete, provision was made for such repairs as tended to facilitate traffic. Hitherto but little benefit has resulted from the outlay of former years on these lines of communication, owing to their liability to be closed to traffic at any moment for want of bridges and metalling, but efforts are being made to remedy this evil, and if sufficient funds are forthcoming, it is expected that in the course of three years their condition will be greatly improved.

Maintenance of main road of the District.

262. The value of work executed from the local Funds amounts to Rupees 15,219, for which sum several small masonry works have been constructed and the minor communications of the District improved.

Value of work performed from local Funds.

263. The rates of labor and prices of material have increased considerably in all parts of the District, particularly in the eastern Taluqs, owing chiefly to the greater demand for labor caused by the extension of cultivation and to the rise which has taken place in the price of food.

Rates of labor and material.

264. The monsoon of the year under review was decidedly unfavorable. The supply of rain was insufficient for the requirements of the District, and in the North-west Division the monsoon lasted only one day, the rain which fell during that time, having reached the hitherto unprecedented amount of 15 inches, causing floods which breached Trunk Roads Nos. 6 and 7 for a distance of about twelve miles and several important tanks.

Monsoon unfavorable, supply of rain deficient.

CUDDAPAH.

265. In this District the total expenditure during the past year amounted to Rupees 2,35,971, viz:—

Expenditure.

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	23,533	24,606
Communications ..	1,16,690	63,318
Buildings.....	168	7,656
Total...	1,40,391	95,580

266. The principal new works of Irrigation have been the restoration of the Chinna Orampaud, Mutialcherru and Anantaraz tanks. On the first work the expenditure has been Rupees 1,966; on the second, Rupees 9,028; and on the third, Rupees 11,251; and every exertion is being made to complete the works as soon as possible.

New works of Irrigation.

267. On new roads the outlay has been Rupees 1,16,690, and the progress made is reported to be very satisfactory, and to have been attended with immense benefit to the community.

Outlay on new roads.

268. The greatest outlay, amounting to Rupees 23,944, was made on the road from Royachoti over the Sanapoy ghât to the Railway station at Rajampett. This road, though not yet completed, the trace over the ghât being as yet only four yards broad, was opened for traffic in November last, and is already very much used. When finished it will prove an important feeder to the North-west Railway, for it is the only road passable for wheeled conveyances over the range of Hills extending from Cuddapah to Kirkumbady, a distance of seventy miles.

New line from Royachoti to Punganoor.

269. Much has been done on the new line from Royachoti via Gurrampkonda and Mudnapilli to Punganoor, by an expenditure of Rupees 21,144.

270. Formerly this road was the worst in the District, but now it is in tolerable good order, and is largely used by carts proceeding to Bangalore with cotton.

New line from Royachoti to Punganoor.

271. The road from Cuddapah via Kazipett to the Kurnool frontier has been very much improved at a cost of Rupees 15,000; but a large expenditure is still required to render it passable at all seasons of the year.

Road from Cuddapah to the Kurnool frontier.

272. The line from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier, along which a great quantity of cotton is sent, has been improved at a cost of Rupees 10,831. Although it runs parallel to the North-west Railway, it will be of the greatest use for some years to come, as it will be long before the rail to Bellary can be opened.

Road from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier.

273. The continuation of this road south of Cuddapah towards Madras has also been put in good order by the expenditure thereon of Rupees 22,099.

Road from Cuddapah towards Madras.

274. On Trunk Road No. XI, the great line of communication between Cuddapah and Vellore, Arcot and Madras, bearing a very heavy traffic, several bridges and tunnels have been in progress. The expenditure during the year amounts to Rupees 14,645.

Trunk Road No. XI.

275. And on the road from Cuddapah via Budwail to the Nellore frontier, Rupees 4,829 have been expended, chiefly between Budwail and the top of the Dorenal Pass, a distance of nine miles; a new road has also been made between Yenagundlacotta and to the Railway station at Kodur.

Road from Cuddapah to the Nellore frontier.

276. The made portions of existing lines of communications have been kept in good order, and metalling laid down as far as the sanctioned sum would admit, at a cost of Rupees 62,985; but a great deal more remains to be done, as there is not one road in the District metalled throughout. The principal outlay was on the following lines:—

Condition of existing lines of communications.

	RS.
1. Road from Cuddapah via Balpalli towards Madras.....	6,949
2. Road from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier.....	10,600
3. Road from Cuddapah via Budwail to the Nellore frontier ...	5,265
4. Trunk Road No. XI from Cuddapah to Kullur ...	14,000

Outlay on minor District roads.

277. The minor District roads have been improved at a cost of Rupees 9,846.

* 278. The expenditure under the head of Buildings was chiefly on account of repairs which do not call for special notice.

279. The outlay, Rupees 24,606, on repairs to works of Irrigation, scattered over an area of about 8,700 square miles, has been very much less than in preceding years owing to both monsoons being very light, and also, to the great attention paid to them by the Department since 1857. Upwards of sixty-six tanks, five channels, six dykes and four head sluices have been repaired or improved during the past year. The large tanks and anicuts are reported to be all in very good order and ought not to need repair for the next ten years. The repairs to those tanks which were injured by the storm of November 1859 have been completed.

280. Nurseries are kept in the compound attached to the Overseer's bungalows in each Taluq, and every endeavor is made, as far as the funds will allow, to plant avenues. The young trees, however, are often pulled up by travellers and villagers for firewood or destroyed by cattle.

281. The monsoons of 1861-62 were a total failure; dry crops were grown under many of the large tanks, and in some villages there is a great scarcity of water, though much relief has been experienced by the great number of new wells sunk during the last five years. The prices of grain are higher than in the famine years of 1853-54 and 1854-55; but there is not much distress among the people, owing to the large expenditure on the North-western Railway, and also on Public Works.

282. From various causes the rates of labor and materials have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. during the past year. The lately imposed tax on wood has affected the price of bricks and chunamp, whilst the great demand for Wudders, for new wells and tanks, has raised the rates of stone, while the works connected with the North-west Railway and Irrigation Company's Canals have created a demand for skilled labor which cannot be supplied.

BELLARY.

283. The expenditure in this District during the past year has been Rupees 2,57,503 under the following heads :—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	8,991	48,659
Communications.....	7,318	77,600
Buildings.....	1,01,538	13,397
Tota...	1,1,17,847	1,39,656

284. The principal new Irrigation work in progress has been the improvements and extension of the Sirgoopah channel from the Toongabudra river ; operations were commenced in December last, and since then

the old channel has been widened and fair progress made with the extension. The expenditure on the work amounts to Rupees 4,905.

285. With regard to communications the chief outlay has been Rupees 21,852 on the road from Bellary to the Cuddapah frontier. This line is being laid down as rapidly as possible, but the work is of necessity very slow and expensive. Several parts have, however, been reformed and improved, and it is anticipated that the amount, Rupees 28,500, sanctioned for the line, will be all laid out within another three months.

286. A bridge of three arches has also been constructed across the Yettenhully at a cost of Rupees 7,318. The parapets and approaches alone remain to be completed.

287. Military buildings in this District have, as in 1860-61, and the preceding year, absorbed a large portion of the funds placed at the District Engineer's disposal.

288. The most important works in progress under this head were the following :—

	RS.
1. New European Hospital at Bellary	1,413
2. Married Men's Quarters at do.	50,061
3. Out-offices to the new European Hospital at Bellary	7,076
4. Temporary Artillery Barracks do.	36,268.
5. Improvements to the old Hospital do.	3,068

289. The first and fifth works have been completed at an aggregate cost of Rupees 99,615, and 12,301 respectively, and the former was made over to the Military authorities for occupation on the 1st August 1861.

290. Three ranges of the married Men's Quarters, giving accommodation to forty-eight families, have been completed. Of these two are occupied, and the third will be given over immediately.

291. The out-offices of the new European Hospital have also been finished.

292. At the temporary Artillery Barracks good progress has been made. Two ranges with out-houses, &c., have been completed, and are now occupied. The third range is being roofed.

293. The tanks in this District are reported to be generally in good repair and very little damage was done in the last monsoon. The total number repaired has been 125 at a cost of Rupees 27,738. Twenty-nine channels and four anicuts have also been put in good order, the chief of which were the Toongabudra and Raupoor channels and the Walabapoor and Toombiganoor anicuts.

294. The outlay on repairs to roads is rather large. The Trunk Road from the Mysore frontier near Heerial to the Dharwar frontier is in excellent order, but the last forty miles of it are unbridged.

295. Of the other principal lines some portions are in tolerably good condition, but Condition of other lines. others again are said to be very bad, and to require bridging.

296. The expenditure under the head of repairs to buildings, &c., for the accommodation of the Military, has been Rupees 8,216, and consists of Repairs to buildings. sinking wells, annual white-washing of Barracks, and other trifling works, too numerous to mention.

Repairs to Civil buildings. 297. The repairs to Civil buildings call for no particular remark.

298. The prices of labor and material are the same as in 1860-61; but some difficulty Prices of labor and material. is experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of the former in the Hospet Taluq. As respects timber the Department has a large quantity on hand, and there is not likely to be a want of that material for some time to come.

299. The District roads have been kept in order and improved by the local Funds, of Expenditure from local Funds. which Rupees 13,254 have been expended on four different lines.

KURNOOL.

300. The expenditure in this District during the year 1860-61 amounts to Rupees 85,438; The prevalence of sickness and consequent changes and Expenditure. removals among the Officers and Subordinates, and the great drain on the labor market, caused by the operations of the Irrigation and Canal Company, prevented any greater outlay.

Summary of expenditure. 301. The sum abovementioned was distributed in the following manner:—

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	...	17,221
Communications.....	26,957	26,723
Buildings.....	12,960	1,577
Total...	39,917	45,521

302. The greatest expenditure has taken place on the Nundy Canama ghât, on which Expenditure on the Nundy Canama ghât. Rupees 8,170 were laid out in completing the western face. The whole of the new trace has now been made passable for carts with the exception of about half a mile above the principal viaduct, and this portion is expected to be completed within the next working season, if efficient superintendence be made available. The traffic at present averages 2,737 carts and 4,700 cattle monthly.

303. The next greatest outlay has been in the Kunderu bridge. This work, which was suspended in 1857, is now progressing very satisfactorily. The Kunderu bridge. expenditure thereon during the past year amounts to Rupees 7,014.

304. At the Manteral Kanama ghât or Dorenal pass the whole distance from Bairlutty to Mantrallama has been made passable for bandies. Until lately Progress made at the Dorenal Pass. the ghât has only been used by Lambadi traders, who take grain and salt from the Guntoor District on the backs of cattle, but in

future it will be available for cart traffic from Kurnool towards the coast. At the close of the season, carts employed in bringing up supplies crossed the ghát from Venkata-puram, on the western side, to Dorenal at the eastern foot of the pass.

305. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rupees 5,930. The extreme unhealthiness of the locality prevents any great number of laborers from being collected and so necessarily limits the amount of progress, and as long as the Irrigation Company's operation affords employment on the plains there will be difficulty in obtaining labor for this ghát.

306. The next work which may be noticed, is the new road from Dorenal to Dapadu, intended to facilitate the approach to the Manteral Kanama pass from the Guntoor District. On this Rupees 4,549 have been expended during the year in opening out, levelling, and draining 17 miles in length.

307. Of buildings, the chief work in progress has been the new Church at Kurnool, on which the outlay amounts to Rupees 2,190. The work was commenced in November 1861, and will probably be completed in the course of six or eight months.

308. A new school-room has also been built at Kurnool by means of private subscriptions. The expenditure on it during the year was 436 Rupees.

309. On repairs to Irrigation works the expenditure was Rupees 16,915. The largest amount was at the channels of the Cumbum tank and at the Nandial and Panic Row tanks.

310. The repairs to the supply channel of the Owk tank, mentioned in the last Administration Report, have been completed, and the revenue greatly benefited thereby. In all 83 tanks and 90 channels were repaired during the year.

311. On repairs to roads Rupees 26,723 have been expended in keeping 256 miles of District roads and 7 miles of branch roads in repair, the whole of which are reported to be generally in fair order.

312. The great project of the Irrigation and Canal Company for a canal through the centre of the District has attracted to itself all the available labor within 60 to 70 miles of Kurnool, and has, besides affecting the operations of the Department in other ways, caused the prices of labor and carriage to rise greatly, and will probably continue to do so for some time.

MADRAS.

Amount of expenditure. 313. During the year 1860-61 the expenditure on Public Works in this District has been Rupees 2,72,119, viz.:—

	New works. Repairs.	
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	24,629	37,503
Communications.....	7,399	1,25,922
Buildings.....	57,156	19,510
Total...	89,184	1,82,935

314. Under the head of Irrigation the largest outlay has been Rupees 19,802 on the channels connected with the Palar Anicut project. Very fair progress has latterly been made with these works, and every effort is being used to hasten on their completion.

315. The next work of importance in progress was the extension of the Coast canal from Sadras to the Palar river. The allotment for the year was Rupees 17,000, but owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining possession of the land through which the cuttings are to be taken, the progress has not been very great, the expenditure not being more than Rs. 6,674.

316. Of Communications, the chief work during the year has been the re-metalling of Trunk Road No. 6, on which Rupees 18,237 have been laid out from an estimate of Rupees 32,200.

317. Under the head of Buildings a sum of Rupees 23,626 has been expended in completing the eastern range of the Artillery Depôt at Saint Thomas' Mount.

318. The Army School at the same station which was commenced in April 1859, has been finished at a total expense of Rupees 21,108, of which Rupees 7,576 were spent during the year under review.

319. The stables at Guindy Park have also been improved at a cost of Rupees 3,335.

320. The extensive repairs and alterations sanctioned to an extent of Rupees 11,600 to the Chingleput jail have been commenced, but as yet only Rupees 1,602 have been expended thereon.

321. Rupees 8,104 have been laid out in constructing salt platforms at the Depôt near the Collector's Cutcherry in Homes' Gardens, and in completing the following buildings in connection therewith :—

	RS.
Salt Cutcherry at Homes' Gardens.....	2,367
Constructing Record-room at do.	460

PULICAT.

At Pulicat quarters for the Superintendent of the

Light House have been erected at a cost of..... 2,947

322. The Irrigation works of the District are reported to be not in such good condition as could be wished. During the past year Rupees 37,513 have been laid out in repairs to 175 tanks and channels.

323. Under the head of Communications, Rupees 1,06,206 have been spent on repairs to 225 miles of road, and 98 miles of Coast canal have been maintained at a cost of Rupees 19,716.

324. The outlay on repairs to buildings was distributed in the following manner :—

	RS.
Military Buildings.....	12,456
Civil do.	6,610
None of these call for special remark.	

NORTH ARCOT.

325. The outlay in this District during the past year has amounted to Rupees 1,95,442, under the following heads :—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	50,532	40,630
Communications.....	50,189	45,018
Buildings.....	2,091	6,982
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total...	1,02,812	92,630

Principal new works in progress. 326. The projects connected with the Palar and Poinay anicuts have been the principal new works in progress.

327. At the former, the outlay on the left or north bank of the river was Rupees 36,178, with which sum the Mahindravady channel, and the calingulahs at the north and south ends of the tank of the same name have been nearly completed.

328. On the south bank sixteen small channels have been cut from tank to tank in connection with the Doosy Mamundoor main channel on an expenditure of Rupees 14,250.

329. The tanks connected with this project have received considerable attention, more particularly the Caverypauk tank, the rough stone revetment of which is under thorough repair. In order to take as much advantage as possible of the early freshes, a small embankment has been formed on the top of the anicut, the entire length across the river. The completion of the bridge over the anicut will shortly be commenced, materials for the purpose having been collected.

330. On the Poinay project, the western channel has been partly opened as far as Verantangle, four miles from the anicut ; two surplus calingulahs have also been built at a total cost of Rupees 1,001. The eastern channel has also been improved.

331. The anicut itself is in very good order, and a small bank has been raised over it, similar to that on the Palar anicut.

332. Of communications, the following new works may be noticed :—

	RS.
1. Road from Arnee to Conjevaram... ..	9,998
2. Do. Tiruttany to Arcot cuppum... ..	4,315
3. Do. Ramakistnapuram to Tiruttany... ..	5,688
4. Do. from the Puttur station to Nagalapuram...	4,000
5. Do. from Vellore to Arnee... ..	7,004

333. The first three works were completed in April last, and will be of great benefit to the District.

Progress made with new works.

334. On the road from the Puttur station to Nagalapuram, upwards of eight miles of earthwork have been finished, and all the masonry works on the road from Vellore to Arnee are nearly completed.

335. On the road from Tirupatty to Kalastry, Rupees 14,658 have been laid out in improvements, and the road from Nagary to Balapully has been repaired as far as Mamundur at a cost of Rupees 2,396.

336. The approaches of the Palar Bridge at Vellore have also been widened and completed. The expenditure thereon during the year was Rupees 2,130.

337. Of Buildings the principal work undertaken was the repairs and improvements to the roof of the lower Barracks at Raneepett. This work was completed in January last at a total cost of Rupees 7,943, of which Rupees 2,976 were expended during the year.

338. The other new works in progress under the head of Buildings were the Police Ameen's kacheri at Vencatagherry Cottah, the Cutwall's Choultry at Wallajahpett, and a few Military buildings, &c., at Raneepett, which do not require special notice.

339. Under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works, Rupees 40,630 were expended on 160 tanks and channels; for the outlay, Rupees 45,018, on roads, the following lines received the principal attention :—

	RS.
1. Trunk Road, No. 1... ..	7,759
2. Do. No. 10 from Raneepett to the Mysore frontier beyond Palmanair... ..	12,746
3. Do. No. 11, from Chittoor to Kullur...	6,403
4. Do. No. 7, from Poothulput to Kircumbady... ..	3,850

340. The whole of these roads are represented to be in fair order, though in some instances the maintenance allowance has been considerably reduced. On Road No. 10 the traffic has continued to be very considerable.

341. There has been little or no change in the prices of material and labor during the past year.

342. The expenditure from the local Funds amounts to Rupees 35,256, for which sum 165 miles of new District roads have been made, and 365 miles of the same description of road repaired.

SOUTH ARCOT.

343. The expenditure in this District has been Rupees 1,83,989, of which the following is a summary :—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation... ..	37,239	56,697
Communications... ..	30,586	56,305
Buildings... ..	559	2,603
Total.....	68,384	1,15,605

344. No new Irrigation work of importance has been commenced during the year, but the Ponniam Anicut commenced in the previous year is now almost completed, the coping of the body of the anicut alone remaining to be built. The expenditure for the year has been Rupees 27,902.

Progress made with the Ponniam Anicut.

345. Under the head of Communications, the works most deserving of notice are the following:—First, the road from Porto Novo to Shatia Tope on Trunk Road No. 9, on which Rupees 13,083 have been expended in gravelling $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in raising, and covering the remainder with sand. Second, a bridge of four arches of thirty-six feet span on the road from Oolundoorpett to the Western Frontier. This work which was commenced previous to the restrictive orders, has been completed at a cost of Rupees 4,500, and will be of great convenience to the traffic passing over the road. Third, two bridges of 24 feet span each, one of 10 feet span and 7 tunnels. These have also been completed and a considerable quantity of material has been collected for work to be done in the present year at a cost of Rupees 7,414-7-0.

Works under the head of Communications
Road from Porto Novo to Shatia Tope.
Bridge of four arches on the road from Oolundoorpett to the Western Frontier.

346. The principal roads in the district have been put in as good order as the allowance sanctioned for their maintenance will admit. The traffic on some of these lines is very heavy, and an increased maintenance allowance is reported to be necessary.

Principal roads have been improved.

347. The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works amounted to Rupees 56,697, inclusive of the cost of "Minor new works;" for this sum many works of utility have been executed, of which the following are the principal:—

Repairs to Irrigation works.

	RS.
1. Repairs to the Vellaur anicut, apron and channel.....	1,235
2. Do. Mana Voikal bank	1,499
3. Two Vaganies in the Coleroon river.....	1,817
4. Repairs to the Davangudi Channel.....	1,851
5. Do. Veranum tank bank... ..	1,999
6. Clearing the main supplying channel of the Manambatham tank.....	2,878

348. A small anicut has also been built across the Mullataur at a cost of Rupees 550, which it is expected will nearly pay for itself by the increase of revenue in the present year.

Anicut across the Mullataur.

349. On repairs to Salt platforms Rupees 1,278 have been expended.

Repairs to Salt platforms.

350. The work in the district has, wherever practicable, been carried out on the same system as during the year 1860-61. Contracts were entered into, but no advances were given except in a few instances, and those were for very trifling amounts. Very little assistance has been given by the ryots in repairing the works in which they are interested.

Performance of work on contract.

Repairs to buildings.

351. The repairs to buildings were of the ordinary description and call for no remark.

352. The expenditure from the local funds amounted to Rupees 54,582, for which sum 200½ miles of road have been repaired, 84 miles covered with sand, and 24½ miles gravelled. Ninety-nine small bridges and tunnels have also been built, and the traffic has been much facilitated by these improvements.

353. The rates prevailing in the District are much the same as those of the preceding year, with the exception that at Cuddalore and in the vicinity of the larger coast towns, the rates for building materials have still a tendency to rise.

354. The season has not been very favorable. On the whole the south-western Taluqs have received perhaps the best supply of water.

TANJORE.

355. In this district, as respects new works, there is but little to record, the works of importance carried out during the past year, being few in number. The expenditure, exclusive of advances, amounts to Rupees 1,95,968, viz. :—

	<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	4,562	1,14,286
Communications.....	13,442	45,647
Buildings.....	2,096	15,935
Total.....	20,100	1,75,868

356. The principal new Irrigation work in progress, was the revetment to the Yengen Coroomboo below the Valayar head sluice, the expenditure on which has been Rupees 1,909, and the work is nearly completed.

357. Rupees 1,534 have also been spent during the year in completing the project sanctioned in 1855 for improving the Irrigation and drainage connected with the Tulnoyer Cotagum, a work which had been in progress since April 1855, and has cost in the aggregate Rupees 35,003.

358. Of the outlay on Communications the greater portion was on account of the following works :—

	RS.
1. Re-constructing bridge across the new Munnyar, on Road No. 2.....	2,536
2. Do. do. over the Codamurutti, on Road No. 36.....	3,816
3. Do. do. across the Nasoommiaur, on Road No. 15.....	1,922
4. Do. do. do. on Road No. 8 from Tanjore to Puttucottah.....	1,104
5. Do. do. do. on do.	2,815
6. Do. do. do. on Road No. 19 from Manargudy to Arunthangy.....	988

359. The first two works, commenced in the previous year, were completed a little before the setting in of the north-east monsoon. At Nos. 3 and 6 *Progress made with improve- ments to communications.* works, the arches are in a forward state, and at the other two, Nos. 4 and 5, the superstructure has been built up to the springing line of the arches.

360. The only building that need be mentioned is the Custom House at Negapatam. *Sea Custom House at Nega- patam.* The expenditure to the 30th April 1862 was Rupees 9,902 7-10, on an estimate of Rupees 13,319. The whole of the brickwork except that of the verandah had been finished, and the flooring and roofing only remained to be done.

361. The expenditure on repairs to Irrigation works during the past year amounted *Repairs to Irrigation works.* to Rupees 1,14,286, or Rupees 25,815 less than that of the preceding year. There were no very heavy freshes in the rivers, and as the embankments were greatly strengthened in 1859 and 1860 they have not since sustained much damage. Groynes and nanal plantation have lately been substituted for modussils for their protection, and it is hoped that the annual cost of their repair will in future be much reduced.

362. Although the embankments have not been injured, the southern branch of the *Injury effected to the lower Coleroon anicut.* lower Coleroon anicut has been seriously damaged. In December last several portions were undermined, and five were so much injured that it was necessary to remove them. Since January the repairs to the work have been actively carried on, and it is expected that the anicut will be restored to its former condition before the early freshes come down the Coleroon, but it is doubtful whether all the arches will have been re-built within that time.

363. Owing partly to the high price of grain, which enables the Merassidars to give *Increase in price of materials, &c.* constant employment to their coolies, and partly to the great demand for labor at the Railway, there has been a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of men for the Government works. Prices also have risen, and in one Taluk the cost of earth and masonry work has increased from 10 to 12½ per cent. on the rates of the preceding year.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Expenditure. 364. The total expenditure during the year amounts to Rupees 2,14,358, viz.:—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	27,142	62,853
Communications.....	76,876	34,684
Buildings.....	6,374	6,429
Total.....	1,10,392	1,03,966

New works of Irrigation. 365. The principal new works of Irrigation have been

	RS.
1st. The Peravally Channel improvements.....	10,398
2nd. The re-construction of the Nat Voikal head sluice.....	2,414
3rd. Ponnairry Project works.....	9,329
4th. Sluices in the Rutnagudi Anicut.....	4,987

366. At the first work good progress has been made; the second has been completed, with the exception of a small portion of the rear revetment, and the fourth work has been finished.

Progress made, with Irrigation.

367. On the Ponnairry project the under tunnel was completed, and the main and branch channels so far advanced that water was admitted into them, but immediately afterwards a very high flood caused by local rains seriously injured the tunnel, breached the embankments, and silted up a portion of the channel. The repairs of the tunnel are now in progress, and efforts are being made for the early completion of the work.

Ponnairry Project.

368. Under the head of communications, the chief expenditure has been on the road from Trichinopoly to Salem, 40 miles in length, which has been improved and gravelled at a cost of Rupees 23,945.

Road from Trichinopoly to Salem.

369. The first 7 miles of Trunk Road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras have also been metalled, and a large quantity of material collected for the remaining portion of the road. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 10,190.

Trunk road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras.

370. On the Coimbatore line Rupees 11,652 were laid out in gravelling 18 miles of road, and the whole of the improvements, on which there has been an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 48,869, since their commencement in March 1859, are fast approaching to completion.

Coimbatore line.

371. Rapid progress has also been made with the repairs to the road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul on which the expenditure during the year amounts to Rupees 7,234.

Road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul.

372. Besides the above improvements the re-construction of three bridges has been in progress, viz :—

Bridges in progress.

Rupees.

The Codamurutty Bridge..... 9,278

Arches all turned and uncentred.

The Iyar Bridge..... 7,426

Four arches turned.

The Koolyar Bridge..... 5,352

Completed.

373. Under the head of the buildings, the District Engineer's Office and Store-yard was the principal work in progress. The main buildings have been completed, and the Artificers' sheds only remain to be built. The expenditure in the year was Rupees 3,545.

Buildings in progress.

374. The following works have also been completed :—

Rupees.

1. Wall to the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow at Trichinopoly..... 599

2. Wash-house for the Artillery Barracks..... 922

3. Improvements to the Drainage of the Infantry Barracks..... 1,386

Buildings in progress.

Repairs to Irrigation Works. 375. The expenditure on repairs to Irrigation works was distributed in the following manner :—

	Rupees.
Channels.....	28,006
Tanks.....	12,874
Embankments.....	21,973

Total Rupees... 62,853

with this sum the channels and tanks have been kept in good order, and the river embankments well strengthened and improved.

Repairs to buildings. 376. The repairs to buildings call for no special remark.

Condition of main lines of communication. 377. The main lines of communications have been kept in fair order at a cost of Rupees 34,684. The work extended over 253 miles of road, or 53 miles in excess of the preceding year.

Rates of labor and prices of material. 378. The rates of labor and prices of material have been about the same as in 1860-61, and all the earth work repairs, as well as the digging and carting of gravel for roads, were readily taken up on contract, and executed without advances by the several villagers interested in the work. The only rise has been in the rate of bandy hire which has increased upwards of 30 per cent. on the prices formerly given.

Sickness among the Subordinates. 379. During the year there were several cases of cholera among the members of the Department, and one of their number, Mr. Supervisor Dick died. Notwithstanding the reduced strength of the Department caused by Mr. Dick's death, and the temporary absence of Lieutenant Mead on duty in Madura, the expenditure has been Rupees 41,400 in excess of the year 1860-61, and many works of importance have been executed.

Expenditure from local Funds. 380. The expenditure from the local Funds amounted to Rupees 2,584, chiefly in removing walls round the Nabob's Palace, and repairing roads in the Fort at Trichinopoly.

MADURA.

Expenditure. 381. The outlay in this District during the past year has been Rupees 1,44,484, under the following heads :—

	<i>New works. Repairs.</i>	
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	3,602	32,501
Communications.....	76,640	12,960
Canals.....	10,262	1,924
Buildings.....	3,202	3,393
Total...	93,706	50,778

Formation of Road No. 4, from Trichinopoly to Madura. 382. Of new works, it will be observed, that the chief outlay has been on communications and canals. Under the first head the principal work undertaken was the formation of Road No. 4, the high Military and Commercial road leading from Trichinopoly to Madura, and thence

to Tinnevely and Travancore. The expenditure on this line has been Rupees 31,542 and of the length of road estimated for, viz., 60 miles, 48 miles, including seventeen bridges and tunnels, have been completed, and thirteen other masonry works nearly finished.

383. The next work that may be noticed is the bridge of nine arches of 40 feet span over the Ambravutty river on the road from Dindigul to Paulghat and the Western Coast. The expenditure thereon during the year has been Rupees 8,891. From various causes the construction of this work was long delayed, but latterly its progress has been expedited, and its early completion may be expected.

384. On Road No. 25, Rupees 5,264 have been spent in completing the portion between Tiroomangalum and Oosalamputty, and this line only wants metal-ling for three-quarters of a mile to complete it.

385. Upon Road No. 15, between Dindigul and Madura, Rupees 3,614 have been laid out in improvements, and Rupees 1,904 in completing what remained to be done to Road No. 1, between Dindigul and Trichinopoly, on an estimate of Rupees 6,800.

386. Of the other roads in progress, and which are still under execution, the following are the most important :—

	Amount expended in 1861-62.
	RS.
1. Road from Madura to Paulghat.....	2,745
2. Do. from Tondi via Davacottah and Tripattoor to Dindigul.....	2,179
3. Do. No. 16 from Camoothi to Soylegoody.....	2,065
4. Do. between Cariaputty and Arooppocottah...	2,004
5. Do. from Palkanooth to Aummanaickenoor.....	4,469
6. Do. between Chuttraputty and Pulkanooth.....	2,716
7. Do. between Madura and Paraputty.....	2,383

387. Eight salt roads have been also improved at a cost of Rupees 987, and the other roads in the District are being rapidly brought into order.

388. The new works carried out under the head of Buildings hardly call for notice, but the following may be mentioned :—

	RS.
Constructing Moonsiff's Court House at Dindigul.....	364
Store Room at Paumben.....	956
Travellers' Bungalow at do.	1,270

The two first works have been completed, and the second nearly so.

389. The expenditure on repairs to the several Irrigation works in the District was distributed in the following manner :—

	RS.	A.	P.
116 Tanks.....	19,868	4	9
20 Channels.....	2,445	10	7
19 Sluices.....	574	3	1
37 Calingulahs and Weirs.....	9,613	1	5

390. At Paumben the out-turn of work done by the Steam Dredge has not been so great as was desired, owing to the continued illness of the Mechanical Engineer, and to the Dredge itself having been under repair for upwards of six months.

Work performed at Paumben.

391. The hand Dredge was, however, very useful at the Sand bank channel for some time, and afterwards it was removed to the Reef channel where it did good service until April last, when the wind and current became too strong for it to work there any longer.

Usefulness of the hand Dredge at Paumben.

Work executed at the Sand bank channel.

392. At the Sand bank channel the expenditure has been Rupees 933, and its depth throughout is at present 11 feet at low water neap tides.

Work executed on the Reef channel.

393. The expenditure in removing the inner angle of the Reef channel was Rupees 2,483, for which sum 48,580 cubic feet of stone and debris were removed therefrom.

Reef channel.

394. The Reef channel has been kept at a uniform depth of 12 feet at low water neap tides.

Number of vessels passing through the Paumben channel.

395. During the year, 2,123 vessels passed through the channel, and 555 others were warped through it. One of the former, the "Sir James Melville" was 213 feet long, with 64 feet beam.

396. The cost of the repairs to the Steam Dredge has amounted to Rupees 2,963, and a further sum of Rupees 3,883 was spent in constructing the mud lighters sanctioned for the channel; of the four sanctioned, two have been completed, and a third is under progress.

Cost of repairs to Steam Dredge.

Great use of the new Lantern exhibited in the Light House.

397. The new Lantern on the Catadioptric principle of Monsieur Tresnell exhibited in the Light House at Paumben is a most excellent one, and is duly appreciated.

398. The system of excavating works on contract has not worked well in this District; in several cases much inconvenience and delay has been occasioned by the failure of the Contractors, and as a rule it has been found much better to carry out works by means of the Subordinates of the Department.

Failure of carrying out works on contract.

399. The District has suffered severely during the past year from want of rain and an insufficient supply of water in the principal river, the Vigay.

Insufficient supply of rain.

TINNEVELLY.

400. No works of any magnitude have been executed in this District during the past year, and owing to the difficulty met with in procuring sufficient labor, the expenditure has fallen short of the amount sanctioned in the Budget, though it is nearly double the sum spent in 1860-61.

Difficulty of obtaining sufficient labor has prevented greater outlay.

Actual outlay.

401. The actual outlay was as follows:—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	5,473	49,373
Communications.....	44,776	48,190
Buildings.....	4,020	2,604
Total...	54,269	95,167

402. Of the amount laid out upon new irrigation works, Rupees 3,759 have been expended in completing a new anicut across the Vurruttaur, which is now in full working operation, and has been reported upon in satisfactory terms.

Anicut across the Vurruttaur.

403. The balance has been expended in the construction of several petty calingulahs and sluices for the improvement of different tanks, &c.

Minor works of irrigation.

Work performed on Trunk Road No. 4.

404. Under the head of "new Roads" Rupees 15,842 have been expended in forming portions of the main Trunk Road No. 4, leading from Madras to the Travancore frontier.

Work performed on Cotton Road leading into Tuticorin.

405. Rupees 15,259 have also been laid out on the Cotton road to Tuticorin. In accordance with the desire of Government, the chief portion of this work was given to a Contractor to execute, but in consequence of the interruption caused by the operations of the Pearl Fishery, its progress has been much retarded. The fishery has, however, now ceased, and there is every hope that a large quantity of work will be completed by the end of June.

406. The Salt Pan roads under construction in this District have progressed but slowly. The sum expended upon them during the year amounts to Rupees 9,669.

Salt Pan Roads.

New buildings.

407. The new buildings executed have been chiefly small works connected with the Salt Pans.

408. The expenditure on repairs to irrigation works has preserved in a state of efficiency numerous tanks and channels with their subsidiary works, and the more important channels have been carefully looked to, their beds cleared of deposit, and banks strengthened and raised where most needed. During the year under notice a great many cases of wilful injury to irrigation works have been brought to notice, but the punishments awarded are so trivial, that they do not deter others from committing similar offences.

Repairs to irrigation works.

409. The expenditure on repairs to roads has had the effect of placing in good order, many previously impracticable portions. On Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5, Rupees 20,975 have been spent in improvements, and the balance of the outlay under the head of Communications was expended in judicious repairs to several of the most important lines in the District.

Outlay on repairs to roads.

Repairs to Protestant Church at Tuticorin.

410. The chief item in building repairs has been Rupees 950 in putting the roof of the old Protestant Church at Tuticorin into good order.

411. The principal works executed from local Funds have been a Bandy Pettah and line of Bazars in the town of Tinnevely, and repairs to the road connecting that town with Palamcottah. On the former work the expenditure has been Rupees 3,750, and at the latter Rupees 752.

Works executed from local Funds.

412. The necessities of life in this District are considerably dearer than they were a few years back, and the price of labor has been much affected by the change. Wood work, owing to the restrictions now in force, upon cutting timber, is nearly 100 per cent. dearer than it was seven years ago; and building materials of all kinds have risen so considerably in price,

Prices of labor and material.

as to necessitate a corresponding increase being made in existing rates for labor and materials, in those cases where large improvements have to be carried out.

COIMBATORE.

Expenditure.

413. The expenditure in this District has been as follows :—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	1,288	36,461
Communications.....	17,470	72,044
Buildings.....	28,169	2,486
Total...	46,927	1,10,991

414. The only new works of "Irrigation" in progress were the Arrakankottah and Thadapillay channels on which an expenditure of not more than Rupees 1,288 has taken place, owing to a suspension of work pending the submission of revised estimates.

Arrakankottah and Thadapillay channels.

415. The principal new works of "Communications" were the following :—

Principal new works of Communication.

	RS.
First Class Road from the Railway station to connect Trunk Road No. 5 and the town of Coimbatore....	3,983
Do. from the Railway station at Shoranoor to Trunk Road No. 5 near Karoomathamputty.....	2,203
Do. do. from Perudarry to the Railway station ...	2,869

Railway feeders.

416. These lines, intended to serve as Railway feeders, have been completed and are now open for traffic.

417. Of new buildings the principal in progress was the Jail at Ootacamund, the expenditure on which has been Rupees 27,138. The work was completed during the past year under the immediate superintendence of the Inspector General of Jails, at a total cost of Rupees 73,448-12-8, and twenty-nine prisoners sent from Calcutta, have since arrived and been lodged in the building.

Jail at Ootacamund.

Irrigation works.

418. The Irrigation works of the District have been kept in order for a sum of Rupees 36,461, the usual current repairs having been the special object of attention with the Department.

419. As respects communications, the ordinary maintenance allowance has been in one or two cases increased, and the usual repairs to all the roads have been executed at an aggregate cost of Rupees 67,189. It is found, however, that owing to the increased wear and tear attendant upon the wheel traffic from and to the Railway, the traffic on one road being five times as great as formerly, the repairs hitherto sufficient to maintain the communications in good order will not be sufficient for the future, and the subject of increasing the annual maintenance allowance is now under consideration.

Repairs to Communications.

Travellers' Bungalows at
Neddivattam and Sisparah.

420. In addition to the ordinary repairs to buildings, the Travellers' Bungalows at Neddivattam and Sisparah have received special attention, and an expenditure made on them of Rupees 1,700 and Rupees 930 respectively.

Want of rain has affected the
prices of labor and ma-
terials.

421. Want of rain and consequent failure of crops have enhanced the price of labor and materials in every part of the District, except in the Collegal range, where they remain the same as in 1860-61.

422. Cholera has also been very prevalent, and towards the close of the past official year, Government, in consequence of the wretched condition of the poorer classes, granted a special sum of Rupees 30,000 for expenditure upon Public Works under the joint direction of the Collector and District Engineer; of this sum the Collector has expended Rupees 10,874-15-1.

Expenditure from local
Funds.

423. In regard to local Funds, the whole amount available, viz., Rupees 32,905, has been expended chiefly on District roads and chuttrums.

Expenditure inclusive of
local Funds.

424. The expenditure, inclusive of local Funds, amounted to Rupees 1,90,823, and the whole District has, during the past year, received a proper share of attention.

SALEM.

Expenditure.

425. In this District the expenditure upon Public Works has been Rupees 1,58,850, as follows :—

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	2,159	28,431
Communications.....	18,033	77,650
Buildings.....	30,771	1,806
Total...	50,963	1,07,887

Principal works carried out
under the head of Com-
munications.

426. There were no large new works of Irrigation in progress during the year. Of those carried out under the head of Communications, the following may be noted :—

	RS.
1. Constructing a metalled road from Rajipur to Senkajiri- droog.....	2,232
2. Making a Cart track between Suramungalum, Railway station, and the town of Nangavally.....	2,031
3. Improving the road from Dharampuri to Morapur....	4,885
4. Constructing road from Adamankotta to the Railway station at Mallapuram.....	2,743
5. Constructing road between the town of Dharampuri, and the Railway station at Morapur.....	2,287

427. These roads have, with the exception of No. 2, which is yet under progress, been completed during the year, and the four last will be very important feeders to the South-West Railway, to which they are likely to bring considerable traffic from the interior of the District.

428. The principal buildings in hand were the following, all of which have been completed :—

	RS.
1. Jail at Salem.....	5,249
2. Court Houses at do.....	15,919
3. District Engineer's office, &c. at do.	1,917
4. Moonsiff's Court House at Senkajiridroog..	1,445
5. Stables at Oosoor	1,405

429. The total cost of the first two works amounts to Rupees 35,770 and Rupees 85,830 respectively, while that of the third is Rupees 5,500.

430. On the Salem and Trichinopoly road, two bridges have been commenced between Namad and Valyapatty, and on Trunk Road No. 1, another bridge has been built near Oosoor at a cost of Rupees 3,611.

431. Of Irrigation works, ninety-three tanks, sixteen channels and twenty-nine weirs have been repaired at a cost of Rupees 28,431, and the general condition of all those yielding a revenue of Rupees 500 and upwards is reported to be satisfactory.

432. On roads, Rupees 77,650 have been laid out in keeping 650 miles in repair.

433. The repairs executed to buildings were of the ordinary description.

434. The expenditure from local Funds was Rupees 31,532, viz., Rupees 7,394 on the formation of about nineteen miles of new road, and Rupees 24,138 on repairs and improvements to 357 miles, of which fifty were made in the previous year.

435. Nearly all work of importance was done by contract, and although rates of labor and prices of material continued very high, yet the general working of the Department in this District, is represented to have been satisfactory during the past year.

NORTH CANARA.

436. The principal event of the year has been the transfer of the District from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency, carried out as regards the Public Works Department on the 1st February 1862, up to which date the expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,34,540, viz. :—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	52,462	60,520
Ports and Harbours.....	15,105	.....
Buildings.....	1,650	4,803
Total...	69,217	65,323

437. With the exception of the Kyga ghat among new works, and the Dharwar and Coompta road among repairs, the expenditure has not been so great as was desired, owing chiefly to the want of adequate and efficient superintendence, but also to the scarcity of labor caused by the unhealthiness of the season, and the demand for coolies in the Coffee Estates of Mysore and Coorg.

438. The total outlay on the Kyga ghat has been Rupees 43,003 on an estimate of Rupees 1,05,330, of which Rupees 28,007 were spent during the past year by this department prior to the work being handed over to the Bombay Government. Commencing at Iddagoonjee, six miles from Yellapoor on the Arbyle road, sixteen miles of approach to the head of the ghat have been opened to a width of 12 feet and rendered passable for carts in the dry whether. Of the ghat itself seven and a half miles were similarly opened, except at a few places where rocky obstructions had to be removed. The trace of the remaining twenty-five miles from the foot of the ghat to Beitkul is of various widths, from that of a bridle-path to 18 feet, near the harbour.

439. Another work of importance in progress was the road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river by the Unshy ghat. On this line the expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 21,743, for which the portion from Hullial to half-way down the ghat has been made practicable for carts in dry weather. One bridge at Kaysaroly has also been nearly completed, and fair progress made with two others at Birchy Nulla, and Kaysaroly respectively.

440. The junction roads from Moondagode and Palla towards Bunkapoor have also been marked out, and operations commenced, and materials are being collected for bridges on the Gairsoppa ghat. The expenditure on these roads was Rupees 542, and on the bridges Rupees 2,070.

441. At the proposed new Port of Beitkul near the village of that name, Rupees 15,006 have been expended, chiefly on account of plant and machinery, beyond the obtaining of which little else had been done but to mark out the intended work.

442. Owing to the unsettled feeling which existed for some time regarding the transfer of the District to the Bombay Presidency, and to the unhealthiness of the season which, according to the District Engineer's report, has been unprecedented for the last sixteen years, there was a general rise in the rates of labor; enhanced rates were therefore allowed wherever it was an object to mass labor, as on the Kyga ghat and its approaches from the interior, and up to the date embraced by this report, the arrangements made for the purpose secured a fair supply of work-people to the ghat.

443. The distribution of small coins over the District has been particularly attended to by the Department, and every effort was made during the past two seasons to carry out effectively the intentions of Government on the subject.

SOUTH CANARA.

444. Want of labor, caused by the prevalence of sickness, and the preference shown by coolies for employment on the Coffee estates, has prevented the full allotment of funds from being expended in this District.

445. The total amount of outlay was Rupees 51,353, classified in the following manner :—

	<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	9,512	28,898
Buildings.....	7,750	5,193
	<u>17,262</u>	<u>34,091</u>

Sumpajee Ghat. 446. Under the head of Communications Rupees 2,791-10-2 have been expended in metalling nearly two miles of the Sumpajee ghat.

447. Rupees 3,678-2-5 have also been laid out on the construction of the Kautyar bridge on Trunk Road No. 2. This work is completed, and is a great improvement to the road.

448. The Maury bridges on Trunk Road No. 3 have been completed at a total expense of Rupees 8,058, of which Rupees 831 were spent last year.

449. Materials were also collected at a cost of Rupees 2,208 for the re-construction of two bridges on the same Trunk Road. At one of these works a portion of the foundations of one of the Piers has been laid, but at the other nothing can be done until after the monsoon.

450. On buildings, the chief outlay has been on the Collector's Cutcherry at Mangalore, where it amounted to Rupees 4,086-1-10.

451. The following works have also been in progress :—

	RS.
Moonsiff's Court at Karakal, (roof remaining to be put on).	448
Sea Custom House at Angarkotta, (completed).	548
Taluq Cutcherry at Upinangudi, (materials being collected).	466

452. Under the head of "Repairs to Communications," Trunk Road No. 2 or Sumpajee ghat road leading from Mysore to Mangalore, has been efficiently maintained at an outlay of Rupees 6,369-12-4, on the portion in Canara, and Rupees 3,925-2-4 on that in the Coorg territories, and the whole line within these limits is reported to be in good order.

453. Rupees 9,776-2-1 have been expended from the Hallaydy road circuit estimate, on improvements to the roads from Agumba to Mudbidry, Someshwar to Hallaydy, Someshwar to Mulpy, and on the re-construction of a bridge at Billbyle. On all these lines the gradients have been lessened, the road widened, and bridges repaired.

454. From the discretionary allowance Rupees 5,425-8-8 have been spent chiefly on the Charmady road, where several new bridges have been nearly completed, and other improvements effected.

Other lines of communication.

455. Other lines of communication have been repaired and improved out of the discretionary allowance.

Repairs to buildings.

456. The repairs to buildings call for no further notice than that all have been maintained in good condition.

457. The prices in this District are high and still increasing, owing to the large extent of Coffee cultivation in Coorg and North Astagram in Mysore, and to the establishment of Coffee works at Mangalore. Difficulty is

Increase in rates of labor and material.

also experienced in obtaining artificers, such as carpenters, sawyers, &c., and with a view to remedying it, sepoys from the 8th Regiment Native Infantry have been lately employed on buildings in the town of Mangalore, though owing to their being new to the work, the cost is not much reduced, notwithstanding that the rates of wages given to them are less than those asked for and paid to the ordinary work people.

458. The amount expended from the local Funds is Rupees 7,976-14-0, viz., on communications (new works) Rs. 6,124-13-1, and on repairs Rupees 1,852-0-11.

Amount expended from local Funds.

Irrigation works.

459. There are no Irrigation works in this District.

MALABAR.

460. The season of 1861-62 has been more healthy than that of 1860-61, and consequently more favorable during the hot months for the prosecution

Progress of works retarded by heavy rain.

of works, but the lateness of the south-west monsoon and heavy rain in November last, seriously retarded the progress of several bridges under construction.

Comparison of outlay with expenditure of three preceding years.

461. The outlay, amounting to Rupees 1,75,209, exclusive of Rupees 24,978 from local Funds, has, however, exceeded that of the preceding three years, and many important works have been carried out under the following heads:—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	...	6,651
Communications.....	1,11,038	21,729
Buildings.....	16,202	19,589
Total...	1,27,240	47,969

Largest outlay on roads and bridges.

462. The largest expenditure on new works, as is always the case in this District, has been on roads and bridges.

Wynad communications.

463. The chief works in progress were the Wynad communications, the outlay thereon amounting to Rupees 29,668.

With this sum the road from Luckadi to Manantoddy, viâ Terriote, has been (with the exception of two miles) opened for Bullock Traffic, twenty-nine miles in length. The roads from Manantoddy to Bahally on the Mysore frontier, and from Manantoddy towards the Periah ghat, as far as eight miles, have also been repaired, bridged, and rendered practicable for carts, and the line to the Neilgherries from Manantoddy, viâ Gudaloor has been repaired, as also the road from Manantoddy to Pannamanum and on to Kulputti and Luckadi.

Roads from Manantoddy to Bahally, &c.

464. The next largest outlay has been incurred on the important bridge of 7 arches of 50 feet span at Kalputti, across the Ponany river near Palghat, connecting that town with the Railway station. All the arches had been turned, and five of them uncentered at an expenditure during the year of Rupees 19,842, and fair progress has been made towards the completion of the work.

465. Another very important work in progress was the opening of a bullock trace from Karkur to Nadkany, at the head of the Karkur pass. The expenditure thereon was Rupees 15,442-4-8, and the trace has been carefully formed with an easy gradient of 1 in 19 for a distance of fourteen and a half miles from Karkur to Ambala Vailoo, a village five miles from Nadkany. In a few places precipitous rock and large boulders are met with on the line, but with these exceptions a good trace eight feet wide has been made.

466. The following important lines have also been partly completed or improved :—

	RS.
1. Road from Calicut to Palghat (opened as far as Manaar.)... ..	14,994
2. Perambady Ghat and Road No. 4 (whole line of Ghat retalled and Road repaired throughout.)... ..	10,235
3. Tambrachari new Ghat (its completion expected at the end of 1862-63.)... ..	9,439

Roads from Calicut to Palghat.

467. The road from Calicut to Palghat is now practicable for carts the whole way, and traffic has in consequence commenced. The minor works along it will be completed this season.

468. The Perambady Ghat has been thoroughly re-metalled and the road from the top to the boundary, or twenty miles in length, has been gravelled. The Trunk Road itself has been repaired, where required, and the whole line is in excellent order and sustaining a great traffic.

469. The progress in the Tambrachary Ghat has been retarded owing to the quantity of rock met with. During the year a large bridge at its foot, consisting of five bays of 20 feet each, has been constructed for a sum of Rupees 1,200.

470. On Canals Rupees 3,015 were laid out in deepening the line from Ponany to Chetwye, and from Cannanore to Cawoi.

471. As respects repairs, the expenditure incurred under the head of Irrigation, Rupees 6,651 was for the Yennamakal and Veatit dams, and the chief outlay under the head of Communications was on account of Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5, both of which are now in better order than heretofore.

472. The repairs to buildings, amounting to Rupees 10,692, have principally consisted of petty works costing less than 50 Rupees, and are too numerous to particularize.

473. The price of every commodity of life has steadily increased in the District, and the prices of materials and labor for Public Works have been affected in the same way. The old rates prevailing in Malabar were low, and the construction of the Railway in the immediate vicinity of some of the District Engineers' most important operations, has tended to raise the rates and to render necessary in some cases the revision of estimates sanctioned for the execution of work.

474. The expenditure from local Funds amounted to Rupees 24,978; of this sum Rupees 4,232-11-8 were spent in constructing new, and in repairing old bridges; Rupees 17,591 on roads, and the remainder on canals and extra establishments.

PRESIDENCY.

475. The expenditure in this District during 1861-62 has been Rupees 3,21,130, viz :

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>- Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	332	874
Communications... ..	66,523	13,728
Buildings.... ..	1,77,262	62,411
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total...	2,44,117	77,013
	<hr/>	<hr/>

476. The outlay under the head of Communications has taken place chiefly on several long desired works which have been carried out either by the Municipal Commissioners, or by the District Engineer, and of which the following are the principal :—

	RS.
1. Formation of new road east of the Madras Club House...	43,000
2. Do. along the east side of the Canal north of the General Hospital.....	4,044
3. Improvements to the eastern portion of Royapuram...	5,000

477. Besides these works a portion of the drainage of Black Town has also been improved at a cost of Rupees 10,580, all which, though only partial in effect, will conduce greatly to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the localities in which the works are situated.

478. The principal buildings in progress were the alterations and repairs to the fortifications of Fort Saint George, and the construction of a new wing to the General Hospital. At the former, the expenditure during the year has been Rupees 43,467, and at the latter Rupees 31,216.

Other works in progress.

479. The following works may also be mentioned :—

First.—MILITARY.

	RS.
1. Improvements to the Drainage of Fort Saint George.	3,585
2. Re-building Public Latrines in do.	4,742
3. Laying down a new line of water Pipes from the Seven Wells to the Fort... ..	2,742
4. Building for a Nasmyth's Hammer at the Gun Carriage Manufactory... ..	1,007
5. Buildings for the Drying Apparatus obtained for the Gunpowder Manufactory.....	10,190

180. The first and fifth works are still under progress, the second is nearly finished, and the third and fourth have been completed at a total cost respectively, of Rupees 38,622 and Rupees 6,372.

Particulars of works in progress.

Second.—CIVIL.

1. Constructing a Bandstand on the South Beach completed July 1861.	rs. 3,485
2. Upper story to the Central Office, Chempauk, completed in October 1861, at an aggregate cost of Rupees 15,442... ..	2,026
3. Arrack Distillery at Tondiarpett, completed in April 1862. Total cost Rupees 22,200... ..	2,698
4. Additional accommodation for the Paper Currency Department at the Mint, under execution by the Mint Master... ..	7,700

481. Several works have also been carried out at the People's Park under the supervision of the Honorary Secretary to the Committee at an expense of Rupees 17,517, and Rupees 2,175 have been laid out in the collection of materials for the construction of the approaches to the Madras Pier.

Work performed at the People's Park.

482. The repairs to buildings do not call for special remark.

Repairs to Buildings.

483. The supply of materials generally has been equal to the requirements of the works in progress, but much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining well seasoned teak timber.

Supply of materials.

484. As respects bricks it is hoped that by the introduction of liberal rates a better description will be furnished than formerly. Last year an attempt was made by a private individual to manufacture a superior article by machinery, but within a short time after commencing operations he failed for want of funds, and the machinery has been taken over by a Company, which, with a larger capital at its command, may probably be more successful.

Efforts made to introduce gravel bricks.

485. The price of timber has, notwithstanding its inferiority, increased nearly 50 per cent., and the cost of other materials has also risen, excepting that of chunam, which procured from the shell quarries on the Pulicat Lake, and manufactured under the immediate control of the District Engineer is supplied at 25 per cent. less than the market prices. The rates of labor remain the same as in 1860-61.

BANGALORE.

486. The actual expenditure on Public Works executed at this station, exclusive of Rupees 25,096 advanced for materials, amounts to Rupees 1,37,893, of which by far the greater amount has been on account of Military buildings as will be seen from the following statement :—

	New Works. Repairs.	
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	349	5,320
Buildings.....	1,24,364	7,860
Total...	1,24,713	13,180

Principal Military buildings. 487. Of Military buildings the following may be noticed :—

	RS.
1. New Dragoon Barracks on the Race Course.....	94,401
2. Married men's quarters at the old Dragoon Barracks...	10,924
3. Do. do. at the Horse Artillery Lines...	8,165

488. The first work is represented to be progressing favorably. Four ranges have been so far completed as to be ready for occupation. A fifth range is in an advanced state and requires little more than the flooring to be finished, and the remaining three ranges with their out-houses will, it is expected, be completed within another six months.

489. It is intended that the water from the roofs of these buildings shall be stored, and with this object in view Rupees 9,800 have been sanctioned for the necessary works, of which Rupees 1,225 have been expended during the year in the construction of a reservoir.

490. Of the married men's quarters at the old Dragoon Barracks, twenty-four have been completed, and altogether there are now eighty-four quarters ready for occupation.

Married Men's Quarters.
Old Dragoon Barracks.

491. The married men's quarters at the Horse Artillery Lines, sixteen in number, have also been finished.

Married Men's Quarters.
Horse Artillery Lines.

492. All the Public buildings in the Cantonment have been kept in proper repair, and the roads maintained in an efficient condition.

Public buildings in the
Cantonment.

493. The buildings at the Military Stations in the Mysore Territories have as usual been attended to by the Executive Officer at Bangalore, and are reported to be all in good order.

Buildings at the Military
Stations in the Mysore
Territories.

494. Prices of material and labor have gradually risen. The cost of timber has in particular increased, and large scantling can only be obtained from the Madras market.

Prices of material and labor.

495. Materials to the value of Rupees 54,282-11-5 were prepared and issued from the Engineer's work-yard during the year 1861-62, and a sum of Rupees 711 has been expended from local funds on improvements to the Cantonment roads and nurseries.

WELLINGTON.

Following the practice of the last three years, the following separate report on the operations at Wellington is furnished, though, as explained in the Administration Report of 1860-61, the works have been placed under the general control of the District Engineer.

Expenditure. 496. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 43,590, viz :—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	...	6,084
Buildings.....	20,574	16,932
Total...	20,574	23,016

497. The remaining work of the married men's quarters, consisting chiefly of granite flooring to the verandahs, and plastering the basements has been completed; but the upper story flooring of six rooms remains to be fitted up for use as Solitary Cells.

498. The furniture of the School and Library has been completed and handed over to the Barrack Department.

499. The granite drains and discharge culvert of the Hospital square has also been finished, and about one-half of the stonework for the drains of the Barrack square is ready.

500. The asphalte flooring of the upper story of the Staff quarters has been removed and re-placed with teakwood.

501. The condemned portion of the reservoir has been removed. The body of the work has also been thoroughly repaired, and the whole of the water service appears to be answering well.

502. Other new works have also been undertaken and finished, but none of them need special mention.

503. The Forest road and the Coonoor ghât has been kept in thorough repair. On the Forest road and Coonoor ghât. the latter the traffic has greatly increased during the year.

504. Many trees have been planted, and a nursery established for the plantation; but owing to the unusual dryness of the season, several trees have died. Those, however, obtained from the nursery and planted on the sides of the Cantonment roads have thriven well.

505. The road to the Peat Bog has been repaired, and a small sum has also been expended on the Cantonment roads, but owing to the original sum sanctioned for the latter having been disallowed, they are not in such good order as they ought to be.

506. All the Military buildings have been repaired where necessary, and are in good order.

507. Besides the buildings at Wellington, the whole of the Public Works on the

Public Works on the Neilgherries. Neilgherries and the ghâts leading thereto have been placed under the charge of the Executive Officer, who, in addition to his special duties, has prepared eighty estimates, many of extensive projects requiring much personal consideration. The following testimony is borne by the late Collector, Mr. Thomas, to Captain Farewell's exertions. "I should do you less than justice if I failed to say that in fourteen years of duty here I have never seen the roads and ghâts and works generally in such good order, as since they have been in your charge."

Rates of labor, &c.

508. The rates of labor have remained unchanged during the year. Laborers also and Artificers have been easily obtained when required.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNT AND AUDIT DEPARTMENTS.

509. In December 1861, it was determined that a special Officer should be appointed to secure an independent Audit in the Public Works Department, and simultaneously therefore with the appointment of the Chief Engineer as Secretary to Government, and in order that no extra expense might be incurred, the Assistant to the Chief Engineer was placed in charge of the Audit Department, and subsequently Lieutenant Colonel Rundall, Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, assumed charge of the Office.

510. The following Statement exhibits the work performed in the Bill branch in 1861-62, as contrasted with that of the previous year.

	Bills received during the year.		Disposed of.		Remaining on hand on the 30th April 1862.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1860-61.....	12,386	66,39,195	12,388	71,43,190	212	83,58 3
1861-62.....	8,611	59,12,258	8,822	59,95,823	1	18

511. The difference in the number of Bills received in 1861-62 is due to the greater portion of the arrears in Tanjore having been worked out in 1860-61. Thus while in the latter year the number of Bills disposed of relating to that District was 4,229 for Rupees 16,01,364, in 1861-62 it was 1,802 for Rupees 3,90,053. The number of Bills objected to in 1861-62 have been less than in the previous year, evidencing that greater care has been exercised by District Engineers and their Subordinate Officers in their preparation.

512. During the year under review 7,635 Bills have been received for works below 1,000 Rupees, and 1,187 Bills for works above that amount.

513. A portion of the permanent establishment of the Audit Department has been engaged on the adjustment of the expenditure of the years 1855-56, 1856-57 and 1857-58. That work which has been attended with some difficulty is almost completed, and the

services of a temporary establishment employed to supply the places of those of the permanent establishment above adverted to, will shortly be dispensed with.

514. The Bill Registers for the year 1860-61 are almost all closed. Bills, however, to the extent of Rupees 2,04,187-6-0, relating to the expenditure of that year, have been returned for explanation of doubtful items.

515. The aggregate sum accounted for in Bills disposed of during the past year is Rupees 59,95,823, an amount much in excess of the average yearly expenditure, inasmuch as it includes that incurred in previous years. There are no current arrears in the Department.

516. Travelling, &c., allowances to Officers of the Engineering Department, and to Executive Agents in charge of Ranges have also been passed; out of 1,607 bills, amounting to Rupees 1,18,290-10-3, submitted for audit, Rupees 6,570-13-1 were retrenched, or about 5½ per cent. on the whole amount.

517. Contingent Bills to the amount of Rupees 5,637-15-10 have also been passed for the conveyance of Office Records, tents, &c., as well as Bills amounting to Rupees 86,987-0-10, for setting up steam Tugs, Dredges.

Punts and Machinery.

518. The work done in the Account branch consisted of the compilation of accounts and Financial Statements for the Accountant General, and for Government, and does not call for special notice.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

519. In the last Administration Report it was notified that Government had authorized the resumption of active operations, and had on the 31st May 1861 sanctioned Estimates for Rupees 4,60,000 for the first 17 miles of the Main Canal, from the village of Soonkasala, on the Tumbuddra, to the town of Kurnool.

520. During the year, the following Estimates have also been sanctioned:—

Estimates sanctioned during the year. Rupees 1,25,000 for an Anicut across the Tumbuddra at Soonkasala, with head works to the Canal.

Rupees 1,45,000 for an Aqueduct of 14 arches, 40 feet span, with a waterway of 94 feet across the River Hindri, capable of discharging upwards of 4,00,000 cubic yards per hour.

Rupees 7,22,500 for the Main Canal from the 18th to the 43rd mile, with the attendant masonry works.

Rupees 5,19,830 for the Main Canal from the 44th to the 72nd mile. This latter includes the cutting through the water-shed which separates the River Kundar, a tributary of the Pennar, from the valley of the Tumbuddra and of the Mountain stream Bowanassy.

Rupees 5,520 have also been sanctioned for distributing Sluices in the first 17 miles.

Besides the above, Rupees 13,488 have been sanctioned for various buildings connected with the works; making a total of Rupees 19,91,338 sanctioned for Estimates submitted during the year.

The above arrangement to be considered purely temporary pending the completion of the Survey and Settlement operations.

and they were not prepared to allow of a higher charge at present in Kurnool. This arrangement however is to be considered as a purely temporary one, adopted solely because the consolidated assessment cannot be carried out until further progress had been made in the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments, who have been desired to push on their work as rapidly as possible, so as to admit of its early introduction.

RAIL ROADS.

540. During the official year 1861-62, the Engineers of the Madras Railway have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the South-west and North-west lines, and the Bangalore branch, and the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway have proceeded with the construction of the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly.

541. The average quantities of earthwork, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the progress Reports from the 1st May 1861 to the latest date up to which the returns have been received, have been—

	Madras Railway Company.			Great Southern of India Railway.
	S. W. Line.	N. W. Line.	Bangalore branch.	
	C. yards.			
Earthwork.....	26,073	99,648	86,310	86,023
Masonry.....	1,004	2,829	10,095	2,204
Ballasting.....	35,103	8,799	1,843	...
Permanent way.....	11,604 s. yds.	2,673	...	3,408
Fencing.....	11,067	2,914	6,557	8,476

542. On the 1st May, the Western Division of the Madras South-west line was extended $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Tiroor to Cootipooram, and, on the 23rd September 1861, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles more from the Cootipooram to the Puttamby Station. On the 1st December, a portion of the Eastern section, 24 miles in length, between Salem and Senkerri-droog, was opened to the public. On the 14th April 1862, the opened portion of the Western Division of the South-west line was extended from Puttamby to Coimbatore, a distance of $64\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

543. On the 8th December 1861, the opened portion of the North-west line was extended from Naggery to Poottoor, a distance of $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

544. The total length of the open portion of the Madras Railway on the 30th April was 362 miles; of which $335\frac{1}{4}$ miles belonged to the South-west line, and $26\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the North-west line.

Per Passenger.

Per ton of Goods.

	1st				2nd				3rd				Special				1st				2nd				3rd			
	Class.				Class.				Class.				Class.				Class.				Class.				Class.			
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.				
From the 1st May 1861 to 15th September 1861.....	1	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	10	1	0														
From the 15th September 1861 to 30th April 1862.....	0	8	0	4	0	2	0	8	0	9	0	11	1	1														

Number of Passengers carried
and Revenue therefrom.

545. The number of Passengers, and the quantities of goods carried, and the Revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows :—

SOUTH-WEST LINE.

Passengers.

	No.	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class...	7,359.....	18,592	0	4
2nd do. ...	39,599.....	42,816	5	4
3rd do. ...	10,97,27.....	4,58,311	1	10

Goods.

	Maunds.	RS.	A.	P.
Special Class...	3,18,595.....	37,117	6	2
1st do. ...	14,54,462.....	2,55,406	2	6
2nd do. ...	12,12,390.....	2,72,755	15	9
3rd do. ...	1,51,977.....	39,653	4	7

NORTH-WEST LINE.

Passengers.

	No.	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class...	300.....	257	14	4
2nd do. ...	3,598.....	1,331	0	0
3rd do. ...	1,29,585.....	19,055	3	2

Goods.

	Maunds.	RS.	A.	P.
Special Class...	56,857.....	1,643	5	0
1st do. ...	1,58,472.....	4,664	15	5
2nd do. ...	1,75,766.....	7,777	13	3
3rd do. ...	17,761.....	929	6	11

1st May 1861 were—

Principal Officers employed
on Madras Railway.

- 1 Agent and Manager.
- 1 Chief Engineer.
- 1 Traffic Manager.
- 1 Assistant do.
- 1 Chief Accountant.
- 1 Deputy do.
- 1 Locomotive Superintendent.
- 1 Assistant do.
- 5 First Class Engineers.
- 11 Second do. do.
- 19 Third do. do.
- 2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.
- 1 General Storekeeper.
- 1 Accountant in the Engineer Department.

Advances to the Madras Rail-
way Company.

547. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were—

For Construction.....	35,11,000
„ Stores.....	6,85,000
„ Sleepers.....	7,80,000
„ Rolling Stock... ..	1,50,500

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment.....	79,914	10	0
Engineer and Telegraph Departments....	4,72,231	1	8
Locomotive do. ...	95,171	15	0
Contingencies.....	30,895	15	0

548. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement
Total expenditure sanctioned. in March 1853 up to 31st December 1861, amounts to Rupees
3,49,94,166-1-10.

549. The Great Southern of India Railway line has been opened in Sections as follows:—

Sections of the Great South-
ern of India Railway opened.

From Negapatam to Trivallore 14 miles, on the 15th July 1861.
Do. Trivallore to Tanjore... 35 do. 2nd Dec. „
Do. Tanjore to Trichinopoly 30 do. 11th March „

550. The principal Officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India
Railway Company on the 1st May 1861 were—

Principal Officers employed
on the G.S. of India Railway.

- 1 Agent.
- 1 Chief Engineer.
- 1 First Class do.
- 2 Second do. Engineers.
- 2 Third do. do.
- 1 Accountant.
- 1 General Storekeeper.

551. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway Company were—

Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway.	For Construction.....	7,10,000	0	0
	„ Stores.....	1,45,000	0	0
	Agency Contingencies.....	2,723	11	5
	Rolling Stock.....	30,000	0	0

For Salaries.

Agency.....	49,273	2	0
Engineer and Telegraph Departments...	1,13,904	5	0
Locomotive Department	13,224	11	0

552. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works in October 1858 up to 31st December 1861, amounts to Rupees 28,85,336-4-11.

Expenditure sanctioned by Government.

MARINE.

553. The transport of Troops by sea from Madras has considerably diminished during the past two years. The forces in Burmah have been reduced from eleven Native Regiments to three. The China war has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and, with a view to economy, no movements either by sea or by land have been made, except such as were imperatively called for. The consequence of this has been shown in a less expenditure of Coal, and the ability to dispense with the services of the “Dalhousie,” which vessel was sent to Bombay in November last, as being no longer required for service in this Presidency. The “Coromandel,” having been built expressly for Madras, has been retained; although she is a component part of the Indian Navy, and is in commission.

Transport of Troops less frequent.

554. The Marine Acts that have been passed during the year, having reference to this Presidency, are three : Act XXVIII of 1861, and Acts I and II of 1862.

Marine Acts.

555. The first authorizes all Courts having Admiralty Jurisdiction in India, and the principal Court of Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction at every port having no Court of Admiralty Jurisdiction, to make inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of any Master or Mate, as contemplated by Section 242 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Section 82 of the Indian Merchant Seaman's Act I of 1859.

Act XXVIII of 1861.

556. The next, which is the first Act passed by the Local Legislative Council, legalizes the levy of port dues at the port of Ganjam, at the rate of one Anna per ton on square rigged vessels, and half that sum on Native craft employed solely in coasting voyages.

Act I of 1862.

557. The last extends the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, for preventing the overcrowding of Native passenger ships in the Bay of Bengal, to vessels leaving Ceylon for India.

Act II of 1862.

558. The Pier Act and a new Boat Act have likewise been passed ; but they have not yet been promulgated pending the assent of the Governor-General of India.

Boat and Pier Acts.

559. There are now eighteen ports under the Port Conservancy Act, which seems to work well and to give general satisfaction. Occasionally on the Malabar

Conservancy Ports under Act XXII of 1855.

	Maximum.	Actual.
	Annas.	
Ganjam. ...	1	1
Monsoorootah ...	1	1
Calingapatam ...	1	1
Bimlipatam ...	1	1
Vizagapatam ...	1	1
Ocanada and Coringa ...	3	2
Masulipatam ...	1	1
Madras ...	3	3
Cuddalore ...	1	1
Tranquebar ...	1	1
Negapatam ...	1	1
Paumben ...	0	0
Tuticoria ...	3	3
Cochin ...	2	2
Calicut ...	1	1
Tellicherry ...	1	1
Cannanore ...	1	1
Mangalore ...	1	1

Coast, where sometimes a passenger has been landed from a ship without anchoring, under the impression that dues were not thereby incurred, dissatisfaction has been expressed when the due has been demanded and payment enforced ; but the legal authorities at Madras and Calcutta having decided on the liability, no late attempts to evade the payment have been made. The figures against the ports in the margin represent the maxima of dues, per ton, allowed by law to be levied, and the actual dues now charged.

560. In many of the ports the duties of the Conservator are undertaken by the Superintendent or Manager of Sea Customs, and up to the present time these duties have been performed without remuneration.

Revision of Establishments at Out-ports and Light-houses.

In the course of the year under review, Mr. C. R. Pelly, Member of the Board of Revenue, was directed by Government to revise, in communication with the Superintendent of Marine, the Marine Establishments at the out-ports and at the light-houses. Some places had increased in importance since the establishments were fixed ; and at nearly all, wages had risen so considerably, that efficient servants could not be procured at the original rates. It was also thought expedient that those local Sea Custom Officers, upon whom, from there being no Marine Officer at the port, devolve the duties of Conservator, should receive a moderate remuneration for the services thus rendered. The alterations recommended by Mr. Pelly, and approved by the Government, have raised the cost of the Marine Establishments from 8,555-12-0 per annum to 9,617 Rupees, and this increased expenditure has received the sanction of the Supreme Government.

561. In Appendix A will be found the receipts and disbursements in connection with the Port Funds at each port ; the principle being, although there are exceptional cases differing from this rule, that two-thirds of the Marine Establishments and expenses shall be borne by the Port Fund, and one-third by the Government ; the former, however, bearing the entire expense of the port light-houses.

Port Funds.

The usual statement of the trade of the ports follows in Appendix B.

562. Several vessels have been fined at Cochin for infringing the provisions of Act XXI of 1858. It must, however, be admitted that in some cases they appear to have been led into error by the authorities at the ports whence they took their departure.

Pilgrim ships.

563. The Floating Police continues to be of service in checking depredations in boats and no change is contemplated.

Floating Police.

564. In consequence of the frequency of wrecks on the Coromandel Coast, a coast presenting few dangers, and these avoidable with ordinary skill and care, inquiries under Section 100 of Act I of 1859 have been instituted regarding the loss of three ; namely, the " Albion," wrecked

WRECKS.

Loss of " Albion," " Hersilia" and " Alert."

near Nursapoor in May ; the "Hersilia" wrecked near Poondy in June ; and the "Alert" near Cuddalore in October. The first two were proved to be cases of gross carelessness ; the latter appeared to be more an act of wilfulness. The reports of the Committees ordered to investigate the circumstances were sent to the Board of Trade.

In Appendix C will be found a brief statement of the wrecks that have occurred.

565. Few Masters and Mates have offered themselves for examination during the past year. The numbers passed since the Board of Examination was established are as follows :—

7	Masters.....	Competency.	} Foreign Trade.
3	do.	Service.	
8	Mates.....	Competency.	
4	do.	Service.	} Home Trade.
1	do.	Competency.	

566. Several instances have been brought to light of evasions of this Act by vessels clearing out at Negapatam and Nagore for the Straits and Burmah, and then touching at Karikal, and there receiving more passengers than could have been legally embarked at our own ports. Endeavours have been made to convict the offenders at the ports of discharge, but in some cases the surplus passengers had been disposed of before a scrutiny could take place ; and in others the Magistrate, before whom the parties were arraigned, did not view the proceeding as an infraction of the law.

567. At present there are fourteen vessels prohibited from engaging in this trade, consequent on their having been found committing glaring breaches of the Act.

568. No surveys have been in progress during the past year ; all having been completed with the exception of that part of the Coromandel Coast extending from the Santapillay rocks to the north extreme of the Ganjam District.

569. The Charts of the Coast from Ennore to Point Calimere, the survey of which was completed by Lieutenant Sweny, Indian Navy, in September 1860, have not yet been furnished.

570. The line of Mail Steamers between Madras, the Northern ports and Rangoon, which was commenced in January 1861, was continued till March 1862, the Steamer Rangoon having left Madras for the last contract trip on the 11th February. With the reduced number of Regiments in Burmah, it was found that the advantages of the line were not commensurate with the expense incurred ; and moreover, the arrangements as well in respect to Government passengers as to the general public, were not of a character to merit confidence and encouragement. Complaints were constant ; and, except latterly, generally unattended to ; and on one occasion it became necessary to fine the Contractors for their vessel leaving Cocanada without waiting the specified time, and before the Mails could be put on board.

571. Mr. J. Mackinnon, the managing partner of the Bay of Bengal Steam Navigation Company, came out in the beginning of the year, with the view of organizing a com-

prehensive system of Steam communication along the Indian Shores. That portion which most affects this Presidency is a monthly line between Calcutta and Bombay *viâ* Paumben; the vessels to touch at fixed dates at all the intermediate ports. The offer has not yet been accepted; but as the subsidy asked is moderate (7,500 Rupees per trip) it will probably soon come into operation.

572. Our communication with Burmah will be kept up by an occasional direct trip of a Government Steamer, and *viâ* Calcutta by either the P. and O. or the Coast Steamers abovementioned, and the Burmah Steamers from Bengal, of which there will now be three every month, one of which will proceed on to the Straits.

573. The movement of Troops by sea having been, as before stated, reduced to a minimum, no transports have been engaged during the past year, although it was necessary to embark a certain number of men on each trip of the Contract Mail Steamer, to avoid having to pay forfeit, as Government guaranteed public freight and passage to the extent of Rupees 7,500 on each trip.

In Appendix D will be found a statement of the dates of departure and return of each vessel, the numbers carried, and the amount paid by Government, in addition to the subsidy of 4,500 Rupees as freight and passage money.

The Regiments moved by sea are :—

20th N. I. which had left Madras for the Straits in April 1861.

31st N. I. which had left Moulmein for Calingapatam about the same time, and arrived there on 13th of May.

22nd N. I. from the Straits to Madras in May.

32nd N. I. from Moulmein to Masulipatam in October.

42nd N. I. from Rangoon to Masulipatam in October.

43rd H. M.'s from Madras to Calcutta; one Wing in October the other in February.

33rd N. I. from Rangoon to Madras in December and January.

60th H. M.'s from Madras to Rangoon by Wings, in January and February.

69th H. M.'s from Rangoon to Madras by Wings, in February and March.

28th N. I. from Cocanada to Rangoon in March.

52nd N. I. from Rangoon to Madras in April.

STEAMERS.

Arracan, Dalhousie,

Tabal cain, Sydney.

SAILING TRANSPORT.

Sesostri.

574. The Government vessels employed are stated in the margin.

575. The number of Troops, Invalids, &c., arrived from and embarked for England is shown in Appendix E which likewise exhibits the rates paid.

Inconvenience and expense having occurred from troops landing in the Thames, who were destined for some other part of the United Kingdom, instructions were sent out to arrange for all vessels taking Home Regiments to touch at Falmouth, there to receive orders at what port to land them. But as this would manifestly increase the cost of passage very considerably, the modified course has been sanctioned, of requiring such vessels to call at Falmouth, and to land the troops at any port in the English Channel as may then be ordered.

Another slight alteration has been introduced in respect to invalids. Vessels having such passengers are to touch at Spithead, to enable the authorities to remove at once to Netley Hospital any men they may wish to place there.

576 No further supplies of Coals have been received from Home during the year, except in completion of previous demands. The contract price has been £2-9-6 per ton delivered into store. One or two small parcels have been purchased at Cochin and Cocanada, at prices varying from 18 to 20 Rupees alongside. Appendix F shows the quantity on hand at the various depôts on the 1st May 1861, the receipts and expenditure during the year and the balance carried forward for 1862-63.

WEATHER.

577. The weather has generally been fine, and the surf less than usual, having been even in the N. E. monsoon exceedingly moderate. Two cyclones have been experienced; one in the lower part of the Bay, from the 26th December to the 2nd January; the other in the centre of the Bay, from 22nd to 24th March. Neither of them reached as far as Madras, although the weather here on each occasion was very exceptional, showing that a disturbance was taking place at some distance.

The actual disbursements during the year under Report 1861-62, on account of the Marine Department, are as follows:—

	RS.
Marine Superintendent's Office.....	24,912
Master Attendant's Department.....	49,805
Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship...	600
Shipping Master's Establishment.....	3,960
Marine Establishment at Out-ports	26,708
Light Houses.....	17,080
Miscellaneous.....	2,60,550
Abatement.....	24,000
Total Rupees.....	3,01,229

The ports and lights will now be noticed in the order previously observed.

GANJAM.

578. This port has been brought under the operation of Act XXII of 1855. It was found that the trade was considerably increasing, and that much difficulty was experienced from there being no sufficient local controlling authority. A Superintendent of Sea Customs has therefore been appointed.

MONSOORCOTTAH, SONAPORE, BARWAH POONDY, BAPANAPAUDO, AND CALINGAPATAM.

No material alterations have taken place, nor is there any thing calling for notice in any of these ports.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT HOUSE.

579. A small store-godown is about to be constructed here, at an estimated expense of Rupees 132, in consequence of one previously in use having been blocked up by a masonry shaft, rendered necessary for the support of the lantern.

Santapillay Light House.

591. The Diving bell is in good working order, but as there have been no gales of late, its services have not been called in to play.

Ports in South Arcot.

Cuddalore, Porto Novo.

Nothing new to report.

Tranquebar.

Ports in Tanjore.

592. The new Flagstaff has been erected here.

Nagore, Negapatan, Point Calimere Beacon.

Nothing of consequence to note.

Paumben.

593. The operations for deepening the Paumben Channels have not resulted in any great accession of depth over that which had been attained at the end of last year, for it is found that the southern passage, which is through sand, silts up fast; a contingency which was formerly pronounced to be improbable, if not impossible. Labor has been employed in keeping this clear, and in cutting away an elbow in the north Channel, which offers a serious impediment in that part of the passage. The District Engineer considers that about 18 or 24 months, according to weather, will be required to complete the whole of the passage to 13 feet depth at low water, neap tides, with a breadth of 150 feet: that the cost will be 70,000 to 80,000 Rupees; and that it will require an annual expenditure of about 3,500 to 4,000 Rupees to keep it open.

At present the depth may be safely stated at 11 feet low water throughout.

A new flagstaff was to have been put up, but it has now been determined to fix a small staff for this purpose on the Light-House, which will answer equally well and entail only about a fifth of the intended outlay.

The steam tug for towing vessels through the Pass is still under construction at Cocanada, and will be launched in August next.

The Pilot fees have been raised 25 per cent. from the 1st of May 1862. *vide* Appendix G, and the Pilots share reduced, from that date, from one-fourth to one-fifth, which leaves their emoluments as they were before. The usual statements of the tonnage that has passed through during the year, and of the pilotage levied, are to be found in Appendices H, and I. The returns show a decrease on last year, but this is to be accounted for by the general depression of trade caused by two dry seasons.

KEELAKARRY.

Madura District.

594. Nothing new to report.

The total Pilotage levied during the year between Paumben and Keelakarry was Rupees 3,737, of which 2,987 Rupees were the Pilot's share, and Rupees 750 were credited to Government.

Tuticorin.

595. Nothing to report, except that a successful Pearl fishery has been held, particulars of which will appear in the Revenue report.

Tinnevely District.

ALIPÉE.

596. This port is in the territory of the Rajah of Travancore, but it will not be out of place to record here that a brilliant revolving light has been displayed from a column at this port since the 28th March last, the elevation being 131 feet above the mean sea level, and the flashes appearing once a minute, visible about 18 miles off.

COCHIN.

597. In the last year's report mention was made of an arrangement whereby the pilotage fees were to be divided between the Government and the licensed Pilot, in the proportion of three-fifths to the latter, and two-fifths to the former, to be appropriated towards the expense of keeping up the buoys and other facilities for entering the port. If the Pilot's share fell short of 1,800 Rupees during the year, or 150 Rupees a month, the amount was to be made up to this at the end of the year. The system came in force on the 1st November 1860, since which, up to the 30th April 1862, 5,510 Rupees were collected, 2,204 Rupees being the Government or Port Fund share, and 3,306 Rupees that of the Pilot, who has consequently averaged a monthly income of nearly 184 Rupees.

Consequent on the accession of these fees, on the increase in the port due, and on the trade having been drawn from Alipée, owing to the late change in the Sea Custom tariff, the Port Fund, which before barely paid the expenses, shows a surplus of Rupees 5,660.

Ship building is on the decline, occasioned, as the Master Attendant states, by the scarcity and dearness of teak timber, and the facilities offered to Native British subjects for obtaining British Registers for foreign ships.

The flagstaff is in need of repair; but the boats, buoys, and the lantern are reported to be in good order.

During the past year it was brought to notice by the Master Attendant that a mud bank, similar to the well-known one at Alipée, existed about five miles north of Cochin. He was directed therefore to watch it during the south-west monsoon; and the result is that during the heaviest weather of the monsoon, which however was of a moderate character, the water on the bank as far as five fathoms was perfectly smooth, and not a ripple was found on the shore. This is owing to the ocean undulations stirring up the soft mud, of which the bank is composed, and thus deadening the force of the sea. The bank commences about five miles north of Cochin, and continues for three or four miles northwards, extending to sea to about five fathoms; and as it affords excellent anchoring ground during the south-west monsoon, when the rest of the Coast, with the exception of Alipée, is dangerous, a flagstaff is about to be erected there for the guidance of shipping when seeking shelter.

The usual tables will be found in Appendices J, K, L, showing the vessels built at Cochin and the neighbouring ports, and the pilotage fees and tonnage.

CALICUT.—Nothing to report.

TELLICHERRY.

598. A new flagstaff is in course of erection, from which, as formerly, a high light as well as a low one, will be exhibited.

CANNANORE.—Nothing to report.

MANGALORE.

South Canara. 599. A new flagstaff has been sanctioned for this port.

COOMPTA, TUDDRI, SEDASHEGUR.

600. Two beacon buoys and moorings were sent round to Tuddri in October last by the "Dalhousie," for the purpose of marking off the channel into the port; and by the same vessel a large quantity of stores was sent to Sedashegur to be used in the improvements about to be undertaken at that port. North Canara was however transferred to the Presidency of Bombay on the 16th April last, and as these three ports are included in the District, they have passed from the control of the Madras Government.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

601. REVIEW OF ACTUAL RESULTS OF 1861-62, COMPARED WITH THE ACTUALS OF 1860-61.

The present Financial Review is not, as in previous years, confined to a comparison of the Actual results of the preceding official year with the Estimated results of the year which has just closed, but a comparison of the Actuals of 1860-61 with the Actuals of 1861-62, with the exception of the Interest on Local Loans and Donations and Contributions from Government to Service Funds and other Charitable Institutions, the former amounting to about five, the latter to about 13½ lacs of Rupees, which have been necessarily estimated, as full returns have not been as yet received. The difference of exchange on transactions with the Home Government is also an estimate. The above improvement is owing to the new system of accounts and the more punctual submission of returns than hitherto.

602. LAND REVENUE.—The amount of Revenue actually realized in 1861-62 from Land,

* Current..... Rs.	3,91,21,430	was Rupees 4,08,19,670.*	The Actual Collections of
Arrears..... ,,	13,98,240		the previous year were Rupees 3,99,86,680,† being an
	<u>4,08,19,670</u>		increase of about 8½ lacs in the Collections of the past
			year, or rather more than 2 per cent. above the Collec-
† Current..... Rs.	3,88,69,590		tions of 1860-61. This result is ascribable to the
Arrears..... ,,	11,17,090		season having been more favorable in the last than in
	<u>3,99,86,680</u>		the previous year.

603. SALT REVENUE.—The next considerable source of revenue is Salt. The actual

Actual of 1861-62..... Rs.	86,52,620	Receipts in 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 86,52,620.
Do. of 1860-61..... ,,	70,67,890	This, as compared with the Receipts of the preceding
	<u>15,84,730</u>	year, viz., 70,67,890, shows an increase of Rupees
		15,84,730, or 22¼ per cent. above the realization of the
		previous year. This increase is partly due to the price of Salt having been raised during
		the past official year, from Rupees 1-6 to 1-8 per Indian maund.

Rajah of Mysore..... Rs.	24,50,000
„ of Travancore..... ,,	7,83,110
„ of Cochin..... ,,	2,00,000
„ of Travancore on ac-	
count of the late	
Nabob of the Car-	
natic..... ,,	<u>13,320</u>
	34,46,430

604. TRIBUTE.—The income from Tribute is fixed, and amounts annually to the sum of Rupees 34,46,430.

605. **ABKAREE.**—The Collections from this source amounted in 1860-61 to Rs. 31,54,840 and in 1861-62 to Rupees 33,33,930, being Rupees 1,79,090, or about 5½ per cent. above the Collections of the previous year. This favorable result is owing to the Abkaree farms having been leased out, in the year under review, at higher rents.

Actual of 1861-62.....Rs.	33,33,930
Do. of 1860-61.....,,	31,54,840
	<u>1,79,090</u>

606. **LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.**—The Receipts from these sources amounted in 1860-61 to Rupees 29,53,880.

Actual of 1860-61.....Rs.	29,53,880
Do. of 1861-62.....,,	23,79,140
	<u>5,74,740</u>

and in 1861-62 to Rupees 23,79,140, being nearly 5½ per cent. below the Actual of the preceding year. This

* In 1858-59.....Rs.	13,31,636	
„ 1859-60.....,,	22,97,836	72½
„ 1860-61.....,,	26,01,344	13½
„ 1861-62.....,,	20,92,746	19½

Per centage Increase.

Decrease.

Import Duties.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.	Percentage of the net Increase and Decrease of the one previous year.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits and Wines.....	1,54,913	1,72,502	1,55,442	.....	9½
Cotton Twist and Yarn.....	1,51,053	3,10,777	1,40,592	.....	54½
Cotton Piece Goods.....	2,28,804	3,07,546	2,37,476	.....	22½
Malt Liquor.....	81,886	66,115	41,785	.....	36½
Coral.....	14,119	15,306	9,597	.....	37½
Metal.....	1,36,266	1,48,190	1,69,265	14½	.....
Gold and Silver lace and thread.....	.....	22,533	31,578	40	.....
Woollens.....	.....	17,158	18,942	10½	.....
Total of the above Import Duties.....	7,67,041	10,60,127	8,04,677	.....	21
Export Duties.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.	Actual of 1861-62.		
				Increase.	Decrease.
Indigo.....	80,580	47,558	77,618	63½	.....
Cotton Piece goods.....	16,103	19,780	23,375	18½	.....
Hides and Skins.....	29,832	33,346	29,465	.....	11½
Rice.....	22,839	3,752	2,584	.....	31
Seeds.....	1,433	1,891	2,651	40½	.....
Coffee.....	2,927	Free under the present Act.	.....	.....	.....
Saltpetre.....	1,487	12,033	26,848	123	.....
Total of Export.....	1,55,201	1,18,360	1,62,541	37½	.....
Grand Total of above Import and Export duties.....	9,22,242	11,78,487	9,67,218	.....	18

falling off is ascribed to the high rates of duty on Staples, which it is believed has checked speculation. The actual Collections for the past four years from Sea Customs alone, are entered in the margin.* A table is also given in the margin, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the port of Madras during the past three years.

607. **MOTURPHA AND DUTY ON ARTS, TRADES, &c.**—The Receipts under these heads

Actual in 1860-61.. Rs.	10,06,390
Do. 1861-62.. ,,	3,49,500
	<u>6,56,890</u>

have considerably fallen, owing partly to the operations of the Income tax, whereby parties in the receipt of Incomes of Rupees 200 and upwards per annum, became liable to the latter tax, and were exempted from the Moturpha, and partly

to the abolition in February 1862 of the Duty on Arts, Trades, &c. The Collections in 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 3,49,500, while in 1860-61 they amounted to Rupees 10,06,390, exhibiting a decrease of Rupees 6,56,890 or 65½ per cent.

608. INCOME TAX.—The Actual Receipts from this Tax amounted in 1860-61 to Rupees 10,14,270, and in 1861-62 to Rupees 24,94,920, being nearly 15 lacs or 145½ per cent. above the collections in the previous year. It must be remembered, however, that the Receipts for 1860-61 embraced a period of only nine months.

Actual of 1861-62 .. Rs.	24,94,920
Do. 1860-61 .. „	10,14,270
	<hr/> 14,80,650
Actual of 1861-62 .. Rs.	31,18,830
Do. of 1860-61 .. „	15,25,650
	<hr/> 15,93,180

609. STAMPS.—The Revenue from this source amounted in 1860-61 to Rupees 15,25,650, and in 1861-62 to Rupees 31,18,830, being nearly 16 lacs or 104½ per cent. above the Actuals of the previous year. The increase during the last five years is shown in the margin.*

* In 1857-58	Rs. 7,55,435
„ 1858-59	„ 8,06,169
„ 1859-60	„ 9,30,409
„ 1860-61	„ 15,25,650
„ 1861-62	„ 31,18,830

610. POSTAL COLLECTIONS.—Under orders from the Government of India, the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department have been exhibited, as Imperial Revenue and Expenditure, and have therefore been excluded from this Report.

611. SAYER OR EXTRA REVENUE.—The Revenue from this source in previous years having been small, the receipts were classed under Miscellaneous. Recently, however, several items of revenue hitherto considered as appertaining to Land Revenue, such as Forest Revenue, Revenue derived from the sale of Amendevi Coir, Tolls levied at the Canal known as “Cochrane’s Canal,” &c., have been, under instructions from the Auditor General of India, classed under Sayer or Extra Revenue. The Actual of 1861-62, amount to Rupees 7,36,330. The Receipts for 1860-61 being Rupees 6,26,850, that is Rupees 1,09,480, or 17½ per cent. above the Actual of 1860-61. The increase is owing principally to the Forest operations having been more extensive in 1861-62 than in previous years.

Law and Justice, (Fees, Fines, &c.)	3,51,240
Police (Fines, &c.)	32,340
Mint (Seigniorage and Gain on Copper Coinage)	6,81,320
Marine (Port Dues and Fees)	98,150
Public Works (Refunds of charges, Rent of buildings, &c.)	3,47,470
Miscellaneous (Difference of exchange on transactions with the Home Government, &c.)	6,74,000
Military Receipts—Sale proceeds of Provisions, and Commissariat Stores	8,68,302
Do. do. in the Eastern Settlements	1,46,513
Stoppages from Soldiers, &c., on account of Diet whilst in Hospital	49,654
Sale proceeds of Military Stores	1,74,839
Do. Clothing do.	44,570
Do. Medical do.	3,190
Do. Horses and Cattle	75,439
Retrenchments—Table money, &c., recoverable	2,62,143
Amount recovered by re-sale of Huts	61,406
Abkarry Collections	2,16,055
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,00,237
Recovery of unexpended portion of advances made for State purposes	3,083
	<hr/> 20,05,430
Interest (Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares)	19,500
	<hr/> Total Rupees... 41,84,450

612. MISCELLANEOUS.—The Receipts from Miscellaneous and minor sources are given in the margin. The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

AGGREGATE REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.—The total Receipts during 1861-62 under the several heads abovementioned, amounted to Rupees 6,95,15,820, being Rupees 36,79,420 above the Actual of the previous year, or equal to 5 per cent.

			Per centage of Increase.	Per centage of Decrease.	TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME FROM 1837-38 to 1861-62.— The Revenues and Receipts or Territorial Income for the past 25 years, is tabulated in the margin with the per centage of Increase and Decrease as compared in each case with the year preceding
			on the one previous year.		
1837-38	5,02,25,538	0	1½	
1838-39	5,12,20,809	.....	2	0
1839-40	5,07,80,914	.....	16½	0
1840-41	5,21,89,491	.....	0	12¾
1841-42	5,21,26,018	.....	0	½
1842-43	5,29,34,259	.....	1½	0
1843-44	5,39,71,608	.....	2	0
1844-45	5,22,93,525	.....	0	3
1845-46	5,31,68,089	.....	1¾	0
1846-47	5,35,12,884	.....	¾	0
1847-48	5,38,16,036	.....	¾	0
1848-49	5,32,18,618	.....	0	1½
1849-50	5,16,07,106	.....	0	3
1850-51	5,24,13,799	.....	1½	0
1851-52	5,39,15,001	.....	2¾	0
1852-53	5,48,69,598	.....	1¾	0
1853-54	5,09,83,383	.....	0	7
1854-55	5,11,56,415	.....	¼	0
1855-56	5,49,66,757	.....	7¼	0
1856-57	5,76,70,497	.....	5	0
1857-58	5,66,20,366	.....	0	2
1858-59	6,24,58,384	.....	10¼	0
1859-60	6,53,42,670	.....	4½	0
1860-61	6,62,30,668*	.....	1½	0
1861-62	6,95,15,820	.....	5	0

* Territorial Income for 1860-61 Rs. 6,58,36,400
Add—Post Office Collections taken as Territorial Income in 1860-61.... „ 8,91,616

6,67,28,016

Deduct—Amount on account of Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks shown as deductions from the Receipts in 1860-61..... Rs. 4,97,348

Actual of 1860-61 as shewn above:.. 6,62,30,668

ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS AND DRAWBACK.—Before the introduction of the Budget system, these charges were shown as deductions from Receipts. Under the present system they appear separately. The Actual charges for 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 2,51,240, being Rs. 2,55,020 or 50½ per cent. below the Actual of 1860-61, viz., Rupees 5,06,260. The decrease is owing to the refund in 1860-61 of mesne profits collected from the restored Zemindary of Noddadavole, while in the possession of Government.

REVENUE CHARGES.—The charges of the Revenue Department comprise the cost of the Board of Revenue, the Land Revenue Establishments in the Provinces and at the Presidency, the General Revenue Settlement and Survey, the Inam Commission, the Forest Conservancy, the Establishments in the Presidency and Provinces for the collection of Income

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tax, Stamp and Salt duty, and the Land and Sea Customs. The Actual for 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 64,26,830, while that for 1860-61 was Rs. 74,48,020. The result is a decrease of Rs. 10,22,090 as marginally indicated or 13½ per cent. below that of the preceding year. This decrease occurs chiefly in the items entered in the margin* and is principally owing to the reduction of the Revenue Establishments consequent on the introduction of the new Police, and to a comparatively small quantity of Salt having been manufactured in 1861-62.

HEADS.	Collections in 1861-62.	Cost of Col- lections in 1861-62.	Percentage of charge to the Collec- tions.	The percentage of charges of 1861-62 on the collections of that year under each source of Revenue, is noted in the margin.
Land Revenue.. ..	4,08 19,670	47,08,000	10½	
Sayer.. ..	7 36,330			
Abkarry.. ..	3333,930	10,89,080	12½	
Salt.. ..	86,52,620			
Stamps.. ..	31,18,830	1,14,720	3½	
Income Tax.....	24,94 920	1,21,940	4	
Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.	3,19,500			
Land and Sea Customs..	23,79,140	1,59,740	6½	

606. ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.—These charges have hitherto been included under General Charges, but are this year shown separately with reference to the Budget classification.

They amounted to Rs. 33,58,480 in 1861-62, and Rs. 50,32,080 in 1860-61. There is therefore a decrease of Rs. 16,73,600, or 33½ per cent. below last year's Actual. This improvement is attributed to the stipends and extra allowances to the families of the late Hyder

Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan paid in Bengal, having been exhibited in 1861-62 as adjusted Charges of the Madras Presidency in the accounts of the Government of India; while in 1860-61 the adjustment of these charges were made in the accounts of this Presidency. In addition to this, the arrears of stipends to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, were paid to a less extent in 1861-62 than in 1860-61, and the commutation of Tanjore Pensions have been restricted under orders of Government.

607. MILITARY.—The actual expenditure in 1861-62 was Rs. 2,98,60,020, showing a

decrease of Rupees 71,65,130 or 19½ per cent. below the actual of 1860-61. This decrease is owing to reductions made in the Army, in the Commissariat Charges, and in the Indents for supply of Stores from England.

608. PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the Budget classification, both the Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure on account of Public Works have been taken together in 1861-62, whereas in the previous year they were shown separately. This head comprises the charges on account of repairs and construction of buildings for State purposes, of works of internal improvement and public convenience, and the cost of the permanent

Actual of 1861-62.....	Rs. 70,31,710
Do. of 1860-61.....	66,94,900
	<u>3,36,810</u>

Establishment of the Department. The Actual for 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 70,31,710 exceeding the Actual of 1860-61, viz., Rupees 66,94,900 by Rupees 3,36,810, or 5 per cent. This increase is ascribable to the extension of Godavery works and the construction of Cotton roads in certain Districts.

600. GENERAL CHARGES.—These charges comprise the Salaries, Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General, Educational, and Political Departments; the pensions granted to superannuated servants in the Civil Department, Donations and Contributions from Government to Service Funds and other local Charitable Institutions, and Miscellaneous payments. The Actual charges for 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 58,03,770, while those for 1860-61 were Rs. 66,55,480, being a decrease of Rs. 8,51,710 or 12½ per cent. below 1860-61. This is attributed to the recent change in the mode of exhibiting the value of Copper received for coinage. It now appears as a Cash remittance, whereas, prior to 1st May 1861, it was credited to Stores.

Actual of 1860-61.....	Rs. 66,55,480
Do. of 1861-62.....	58,03,770
	<u>8,51,710</u>

to Rupees 58,03,770, while those for 1860-61 were Rs. 66,55,480, being a decrease of Rs. 8,51,710 or 12½ per cent. below 1860-61. This is attributed to the recent

change in the mode of exhibiting the value of Copper received for coinage. It now appears as a Cash remittance, whereas, prior to 1st May 1861, it was credited to Stores.

610. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES AT THE PRESIDENCY AND IN THE PROVINCES. The Judicial and Magisterial charges at the Presidency have hitherto been shown separately from similar charges incurred in the Provinces, but are now exhibited together. The aggregate of these charges in 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 31,17,780, and for the year preceding, Rupees 31,57,480, showing a decrease of Rupees 39,700, or 1½ per cent. This is ascribed to the reduction of Revenue Establishments, one-fifth of which is debitable to this Department. — *Vide* explanation under "Revenue Charges."

Actual of 1860-61.....	Rs. 31,57,480
Do. of 1861-62.....	31,17,780
	<u>39,700</u>

separately from similar charges incurred in the Provinces, but are now exhibited together. The aggregate of these charges in 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 31,17,780, and for the year preceding, Rupees 31,57,480, showing

a decrease of Rupees 39,700, or 1½ per cent. This is ascribed to the reduction of Revenue Establishments, one-fifth of which is debitable to this Department. — *Vide* explanation under "Revenue Charges."

611. POLICE.—These charges have hitherto been included under the above head, but are now separately shown in consequence of the almost completed organization of the new Police in the Provinces. These charges amounted in 1861-62 to Rupees 33,44,440, or Rupees 9,99,390, or 42½ per cent. above the Actual of 1860-61, which was Rupees 23,45,050. This arises from the introduction of the new Police into almost all the Districts of this Presidency.

Actual of 1861-62.....	Rs. 33,44,440
Do. of 1860-61.....	23,45,050
	<u>9,99,390</u>

are now separately shown in consequence of the almost completed organization of the new Police in the Provinces. These charges amounted in 1861-62 to Rupees 33,44,440, or Rupees 9,99,390, or 42½ per cent. above

the Actual of 1860-61, which was Rupees 23,45,050. This arises from the introduction of the new Police into almost all the Districts of this Presidency.

612. MARINE.—These charges amounted in 1861-62 to Rupees 2,88,190, or Rupees 4,04,550, or 58½ per cent. below the Actual of 1860-61, which was Rupees 6,92,740. This diminution arises from a smaller quantity of Coal having been purchased and received from England in 1861-62 than in 1860-61, in consequence of a large stock having been indented for and received during the preceding year.

Actual of 1860-61.....	Rs. 6,92,740
Do. of 1861-62.....	2,88,190
	<u>4,04,550</u>

4,04,550, or 58½ per cent. below the Actual of 1860-61, which was Rupees 6,92,740. This diminution arises from a smaller quantity of Coal having been purchased and received from England in 1861-62 than in 1860-

61, in consequence of a large stock having been indented for and received during the preceding year.

613. INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS.—These charges hitherto included under General charges are estimated in 1861-62 to be Rupees 6,62,380, or Rupees 9,39,450, or 58½ per cent. below the Actual of 1860-61. This is owing to the Compound interest, viz. Rupees 10,90,000 allowed in 1860-61 to the Civil Service Annuity Fund on the deficiency of 10½ lacs in the unappropriated branch of that Fund, from 1846 to 1851.

Actual of 1860-61.....	Rs. 16,01,830
Do. of 1861-62.....	6,62,380
	<u>9,39,450</u>

charges are estimated in 1861-62 to be Rupees 6,62,380, or Rupees 9,39,450, or 58½ per cent. below the Actual of 1860-61. This is owing to the Compound interest, viz. Rupees 10,90,000 allowed in 1860-61 to the Civil

Service Annuity Fund on the deficiency of 10½ lacs in the unappropriated branch of that Fund, from 1846 to 1851.

614. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES.—The total Territorial charges, or charges proper

Actual of 1860-61.....	Ra. 7,11,59,899
Do. of 1861-62.....	„ 6,01,44,840
	<u>1,10,15,050</u>

of the State during 1861-62 under the several heads abovementioned, were Rupees 6,01,44,840, or less than the Actual of 1860-61 by Rupees 1,10,15,050, or 15½ per cent.

Percentage of Increase. Percentage of Decrease.

on the one previous year.

1837-38	4,59,40,578	.....	0	14
1838-39	4,74,30,024	.....	3½	0
1839-40	5,82,34,963	.....	22½	0
1840-41	5,11,18,359	.....	0	12½
1841-42	5,04,04,699	.....	0	1½
1842-43	5,13,27,381	.....	10½	0
1843-44	5,17,26,688	.....	¾	0
1844-45	5,28,96,849	.....	2½	0
1845-46	5,42,59,249	.....	2½	0
1846-47	5,20,20,519	.....	0	4½
1847-48	5,31,48,094	.....	2½	0
1848-49	5,04,86,208	.....	0	5½
1849-50	4,90,57,543	.....	0	2½
1850-51	4,87,50,388	.....	0	½
1851-52	4,92,81,543	.....	1	0
1852-53	5,06,33,053	.....	2½	0
1853-54	5,36,07,601	.....	5½	0
1854-55	5,66,78,712	.....	5½	0
1855-56	5,85,09,098	.....	3½	0
1856-57	5,66,54,248	.....	0	3½
1857-58	6,61,01,114	.....	16½	0
1858-59	7,49,72,479	.....	13½	0
1859-60	8,03,62,006	.....	7½	0
1860-61	7,19,86,689*	.....	0	10½
1861-62	6,01,44,840	.....	0	16½

615. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FROM 1837-38 TO 1861-62.—The Territorial charges for the past 25 years, are tabulated in the margin with the per centage of Increase and Decrease, as compared, in each case, with the year preceding.

* Territorial Charges for 1860-61.....	Ra. 7,11,59,890
Deduct—Amount on account of Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks deducted from the Receipts in 1860-61— <i>Vide</i> page 4 of this Report.....	„ 4,97,348
	<u>7,06,62,542</u>

ADD

Postal charges now taken as Imperial Expenditure.....	8,00,213
Adjustment of Postage on Official Letters and Packages ordered to be discontinued.....	4,05,970
Civil Service Deputation allowance now exhibited under Debt Account..	1,17,964
	<u>13,24,147</u>

Actual of 1860-61 as shown above.. 7,19,86,689

616. RESULT OF THE TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The total Actual Territorial

* Actual	Ra. 6,01,48,420	Income for 1861-62 has been shown to be Rupees
Estimate.....	3,67,400	6,95,15,820,* and the Actual Charges Rs. 5,74,82,440†
	<u>6,05,15,820</u>	Estimated Charges Rs. 26,62,400, or a total of Rupees
Actual Income of 1861-62. Ra. 6,95,15,820		6,01,44,840. The total Income above expenditure stands
Do. Charges of do. „ 6,01,44,840		therefore at Rupees 93,70,980 or 13½ per cent. Instead
Surplus....	93,70,980	of a deficit as was the case in 1860-61† and previous
Actual Charges of 1860-1. Ra. 7,19,86,689		years (<i>vide</i> Finance Statement accompanying this Re-
Do. Income of do. „ 6,62,30,668		port) there is a large surplus as shown above available
‡ Deficit.....	57,56,021	for Imperial and other purposes.

628. STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND CHARGES FOR 1861-62, SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS WHICH THE CHARGES OF EACH DEPARTMENT BEAR TO THE AGGREGATE INCOME.—The following statement exhibits in one view the Revenues and Charges of the different Departments of the Administration for the year ended 30th April 1862, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the Charges of each Department bear to the total Income.

STATEMENT.

INCOME.	Total Actual amount for 1861-62.	Percentage, i. e., the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	CHARGE.	Total Actual amount for 1861-62.	Percentage, i. e., proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.
Land Revenue	4,08,19,670	58½	Allowances, Refunds and Drawback...	2,51,240	½
Salt Revenue	86,52,620	12½	<i>Revenue Charges.</i>		
Tribute	34,46,430	5	Land Revenue	47,09,000	6½
Abkarry	33,33,930	4½	Assessed Taxes	1,21,930	½
			Customs	1,59,740	½
			Salt	10,89,080	1½
			Stamps	1,14,720	½
			Superannuations	1,53,430	½
			Miscellaneous	78,360	0
			Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	570	0
			A, Total Rupees 64,26,830 or 9½ per cent.		
			Allowances and Assignments under		
			Treaties and Engagements	30,97,400	4½
			Miscellaneous Payments	2,61,080	½
			B, Total Rupees 33,58,470 or 5 per cent.		
			Military	2,98,60,020	43
			Public Works	70,31,710	10
			<i>General Charges.</i>		
			Salaries and Expenses of Public De-		
			partments	25,11,210	3½
			Education, Science, and Art	6,42,860	½
			Political Agencies and other Foreign		
			Services	89,510	0
			Superannuation and Retired allowances		
			and Gratuities for Charitable and		
			other purposes	16,15,000	2½
			Miscellaneous	9,37,330	1½
			Civil Contingencies, Special and Tem-		
			porary	1,07,860	½
			C, Total Rs. 58,03,770 or 8½ per cent.		
			21½ lacs of which have been estimated.		
			Judicial and Magisterial Charges at		
			the Presidency and in the Provinces.	31,17,780	4½
			Police	33,44,440	4½
			Marine	2,88,190	½
			Interest, 5 lacs estimated	6,62,380	1
			Surplus	6,01,44,840	86
				93,70,980	13
Rupees	6,95,15,830	100	Rupees	6,95,15,820	100

The Actual Cash Balance on the 30th April 1862 (exclusive of the Cash Balances

rs.
* Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861... .. 2,11,70,060
Add—Value of Copper which remained on
the 1st May 1861, for Coinage... .. 4,27,740
Cash Balance of Coorg Treasury 2,41,988

Cash Balance on 30th April 1861... .. 2,18,39,788

of the Treasuries of Hyderabad, and East and West Berars, which were formed into a separate administration from 1st May 1862,) amounted to Rupees 2,92,87,870, exceeding the Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861, viz., Rupees 2,18,39,788 * by Rs. 74,48,082.

629. The following statement exhibits in one view the Actual Cash Balance in the several Treasuries at the beginning and termination of each official year, for the past five years.

Statement of Actual Balance of Cash.

Years.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Per-centage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year.
1857-58.....	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	.....	40,61,390	16½
1858-59.....	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	.....	3½
1859-60.....	2,52,04,890	2,42,46,953	.....	9,57,937	4
1860-61.....	2,42,46,953	2,18,39,788	.....	24,07,165	11
1861-62.....	2,18,39,788	2,92,87,870	74,48,082	.....	25½
Total of the five years..	12,39,50,755	12,48,78,368	83,54,105	74,26,492	
		Deduct—Total Decrease at the end of the year.....	74,26,492		
		Net Increase....	9,27,613		

It will be seen from the note in the margin that the sum of Rupees 33,01,546

rs.
Silver Bullion..... .. 7,50,410
Copper coins... .. 11,25,450
Copper for Coinage in the Mint 12,99,686
Remittance in transit to other Presidencies now included in the Cash Balance.. .. 1,26,000

83,01,546.
Available for general circulation... .. 2,59,86,324
2,92,87,870

Lacs.
† In the Bank of Madras... .. 54½
" Mint... .. 20½
" Transit... .. 20½
" The Provincial Treasuries 197

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included in Rupees 2,92,87,870, the Cash Balance on the 30th April 1862, is not available for immediate disbursement. This large balance of nearly 293 lacs is scattered over a number of Treasuries. In this Presidency there are nineteen Provincial Hoozoor or Collector's Head Treasuries, to each of which are attached several Taluq or Subordinate Treasuries. The note in the margin† exhibits the amount of Cash balance at the Presidency and in the Provinces, also the amount in transit.

	Amount sent to the Interior.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1855-56.....	4,05,500	84,300
„ 1856-57.....	8,38,300	1,68,450
„ 1857-58.....	8,19,500	2,60,000
„ 1858-59.....	6,17,000	3,48,600
„ 1859-60.....	4,53,000	2,31,700
„ 1860-61.....	11,11,000	2,61,000
„ 1861-62.....	2,61,000	3,36,390
	45,03,300	16,90,440
	Amount supplied to other Presidencies.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1855-56.....	.....	10,000
„ 1856-57.....	.....	.....
„ 1857-58.....	1,40,000	2,33,413
„ 1858-59.....	.....	1,06,805
„ 1859-60.....	1,00,000	8,00,000
„ 1860-61.....	.....	5,00,000
„ 1861-62.....	.....	3,00,000
	2,40,000	19,50,218

630. The amount of small Silver Coins sent to the Interior in the year under review is very limited compared with the previous six years. This is ascribable to an unprecedentedly large quantity of these Coins having been supplied to the Collectors in the previous year 1860-61, which diminished the demand in the year under report. There is, however, an increase of Rupees 75,390 in Copper Coins transmitted to the Interior.

CIVIL PAYMASTER.

631. The past year, 1861-62, has been one of importance as regards the constitution and working of the Civil Paymaster's Office.

632. With the introduction of the Budget system which came into operation on the 1st of May 1861, the duties and responsibility of the Civil Auditor, whose official designation was at the same time changed to that of Civil Paymaster, were very materially increased by the transfer to his control of the Bill and Resource Departments previously under the Accountant General, and by his being required to audit charges not only in accordance with the special orders and rules regulating the same, but also in accordance with the Budget grants.

633. The division of business into Department which obtained under the old system had, in a great measure, to be revised. Formerly, the charges other than those of the Presidency and Public Works Department) were divided into two branches, "Fixed and Contingent," and were passed in separate Departments; but as under the new system charges of both branches were estimated in the Budget under their respective heads

Change of official designation and transfer of Bill and Resource Departments to Civil Paymaster.

Change in the division of departmental business and breaking up of "Contingent Department."

appertaining to the head of Service entrusted to him, so that the Department termed "Contingent" was broken up, and the Auditors and Assistants forming it were incorporated with those of the "Fixed" Department, to assist in the increased work thrown upon the latter.

634. The Audit Registers which were formerly prepared according to Departments, and comprised charges from May to April of each year, were also re-cast, so as to agree in classification with the Budget heads of service, as well as with the year of estimate and account which represents salaries and allowances from April to March, inclusive.

Re-arrangement of Audit Registers.

635. The Office establishment was revised, and a fresh scale, amounting to Rupees 3,898 per month, (including the Bill and Resource Departments) sanctioned by the Government of India at a small increase of cost, Rupees 16 per month, over the former scale.

Revision of Office establishment.

636. On 1st February 1862 the Bill and Resource Departments were re-transferred with the establishments attached thereto, under instructions from the Government of India to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, it having been found upon trial that that Officer possessed better means of checking the Estimates and other Returns appertaining to those Departments than the Civil Paymaster.

Re-transfer of the Bill and Resource Departments to Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

637. The changes referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this report, viz., the incorporation of the Fixed and Contingent Departments, and the alteration in the mode of keeping the Audit Registers, have fully met the exigencies of the Department; and, on the whole, the result of the first year's working of the Budget system in this Office may be considered successful. The general working of the Office during the past year was also satisfactory, and much credit is due to the establishment for the willingness and perseverance with which the increased work consequent upon the change of system was undertaken and accomplished.

Result of the above changes, and general working of the Office.

Statement of increase and decrease of establishment.

638. Appendix VII is a statement of establishments, permanent and temporary, sanctioned and discontinued during the year.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

639. In the Report for the year 1860-61 the changes which were taking place in the Military Finance Department were briefly alluded to: they have been carried out in 1861-62, but the time has not yet arrived for the development of their full financial effects.

The constitution of the Military Finance Department.

The Department now consists of a

Controller,
Military Accountant,
Pay Examiner,
Ordnance Examiner,
Commissariat Examiner,
Medical Examiner,
Compiler Pay Department, and
Eight Divisional Paymasters.

640. Formerly it was the normal state of the Audit Department to be in arrears; but now the arrears have been cleared off, and the accounts of the different offices are current; within a month of the close of the official year (1861-62), they had all been audited and passed, much, it will thus be seen, has been accomplished, but much remains to be done before the new system can be pronounced to be either complete or perfect.

641. Many changes have taken place in the personnel of the Department during the year. It speaks well for the new system that these changes have been affected without retarding its working or impairing its efficiency. The designation of "Military Auditor General" has been altered to "Controller of Military Finance."

642. Changes have likewise been made in the organization and constitution of the Army during the year; but the time has not yet arrived for showing their full financial effects, although it may not be out of place to indicate briefly some of the more prominent of them.

643. The chief of these changes may be considered the institution of the newly organized Staff Corps, which has absorbed from the old Indian Army.

- 7 Lieutenant-Colonels,
- 90 Majors,
- 163 Captains,
- 81 Lieutenants,

at an additional cost to the State, as far as yet ascertained, of Rupees 2,28,960 per annum.

644. Under the amalgamation order, the Artillery has been re-organized, at an extra charge as regards the pay and allowances of the Officers, of Rupees 35,496 per annum.

645. The Corps of Engineers has also been re-organized at an annual additional cost of upwards of a lac of Rupees, of which sum, however, about a sixth only is debitable to the Military Department, as the Officers generally are employed on Civil duties.

646. About the middle of the year a Troop of Royal Artillery was withdrawn, causing an annual reduction in the Military expenditure of the Presidency of Rupees 1,07,580.

647. During the year a Regiment of European Infantry (H. M.'s 43rd) was transferred to the Bengal Presidency, causing an annual saving of about Rupees 3,15,000. It has been determined to make a further reduction of one European Regiment which will cause an additional saving of the like amount.

648. The numerical strength of Regiments (Cavalry and Infantry) is also under reduction, and when fully carried out, will affect a corresponding financial reduction of Rupees 27,92,355-4-0.

649. Consequent on the withdrawal of a large body of Native Troops from Pegu, the Departmental Establishments there have been considerably diminished, and in the Pay Department alone there has already been a saving of about Rupees 10,000 per annum.

Further reductions in the Pay Department are under consideration.

650. The Native Army has been reduced by eight Regiments of Infantry, causing a prospective saving in the cost of the effective portion of the Army of Rupees 7,92,232-12-0.

Reductions in the numbers of Regiments of Native Infantry.

651. There has not been time to receive Returns of the amount paid in gratuities, or the additional Pensions caused by the reduction of these eight Regiments, but they will be inconsiderable, compared with the saving to the State which will eventually follow.

Amount of Bounties and cost of increased number of Pensions.

Number of men who have volunteered for H. M.'s Service with amount of Bounties.

652. The number of men who volunteered for Her Majesty's Service on the amalgamation of the two Armies was 4,010 at a cost of Rupees 1,65,290.

653. During the year the system of payment by Cheque was introduced into the different Pay Offices; it has worked well except at Hyderabad, where the Civil Treasury is at an inconvenient distance from the Military Cantonment. Cash payments have in consequence been resumed.

Payment by Cheques.

654. Formerly the Pay proper, and the Regimental Pay and Allowances of Staff Officers, in whatever capacity they were serving, was debited to charges Regimental, but as a general rule the pay and allowances of such Officers are now debited to the Department, Civil or Military, with which they are serving, and thereby exhibiting the actual cost of each Department, and relieving the Army of a charge which did not properly belong to it.

Pay proper, and Pay and Allowances of Staff Officers.

Another important change has taken place in the course of the year, viz., that when any Civil or Military Department has occasion to employ the services of another Department or to indent on it, for Stores, or goods of any kind, the Department so applying has to provide the funds and pays for the services of stores; this system was partially in operation during the year 1861-62, but it will have full effect during the current year of 1862-63.

The retirement of

48 Lieutenant Colonels,

31 Majors,

16 Captains at the end of the year, on a bonus graduated according to standing and rank, relieved the cash requirement for the payment of the Army to the amount of Rupees 5,32,518-13-0 per annum, this decrease has of course caused an increase in the Home Expenditure for Pensions for the time being, but at no distant period the saving will be very considerable.

Budget Estimate for 1861-62.

655. The Budget Estimate for 1861-62 was Rupees 3,18,60,137, and this sum will not, as far as has been ascertained, have been exceeded.

MINT

656. The amount of Merchants' Silver Bullion received during the year 1861-62 was 44,64,999 standard Tolas, or 51,664 less than during the previous year, and that of uncurrent Coin and Public Bullion, transferred from the General Treasury and other Public Offices, being 2,13,967 standard Tolas, or 1,59,417 above the receipts of the former year, the total amount of Silver received for coinage during the year was 46,78,966 standard Tolas, of which 43,99,068-14-0 were coined and remitted. The denominations, numbers, and value of the respective pieces were:—

Silver receipts, 46,78,966
standard Tolas.
Value of coins remitted
43,99,068 Rupees.
Receipt of Bullion.

Of Single Rupees.....	39,77,440	39,77,440
Of Half do.	2,65,490	1,32,745
Of Quarter do.	4,94,024	1,23,506
Of Double Annas.....	13,23,023	1,65,377
Total...	60,59,977	43,99,068

657. The out-turn was very favorable, as the excess of Silver delivered above the amount with which the Mint was debited, was Rupees 8,655, or at the rate of 197 Rupees per lac, as shown in the following statement of receipts and remittances:—

The result of coinage operations favorable, gross excess 197 Rupees per lac.

To balance on hand on the 1st May 1861.....	4,66,127
„ Merchants' Silver Bullion purchased.....	44,64,999
„ Uncurrent coin and Public Bullion received.....	2,13,167
	51,45,093
By standard value of coin remitted.....	43,99,290
„ balance in the Mint.....	7,54,458
	51,53,748
Excess...	8,655

658. The supply of Copper slips from England having been very large, the coinage of that metal both from slips and re-melted scissel was steadily maintained; 4 tons of slips and 280 tons of scissel having been worked up.

659. The total out-turn of coin both of Silver and Copper was 7,70,09,737 pieces, in value 54,76,040 Rupees. The average out-turn of pieces per working day was therefore 2,70,000. The numbers of each denomination of coin and their values with the rates at which they were coined are shown below.

Single Rupees	39,77,440	39,77,440	at trifle above $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	35,336	8	1
Half do.	2,65,490	1,32,745	at	2 do.	2,654	14 4
Quarter do.	4,94,024	1,23,506	at	4 do.	4,940	3 10
Double Annas	13,23,023	1,65,377 $\frac{1}{2}$	at	5 do.	8,268	14 3
					51,200	8 6
Half Annas	141,96,480	4,43,640	at 313 Rupees per lac...	44,434	15	8
Quarter do.	324,01,920	5,06,280	at 191 do.	do.	61,887	10 8
Single Pies	243,51,360	1,26,830	at 119 do.	do.	28,978	1 10
					1,35,300	12 2
					1,86,501	4 8

660. The receipts of the Mint amounted to Rupees 6,74,784, and the expenses, including the Assay Office and other charges, with the loss on the sale of Copper scissel, were Rupees 2,49,609. There was therefore a clear profit of Rupees 4,25,175. The particulars are as follows:—

Receipts.

Seignorage and refining charges on Silver Bullion.	90,394	8	11	
Gain on Copper coin, after deducting value of the Copper	5,66,454	13	6	
Excess of Silver found in different Departments.....	8,655	7	2	
Amount of acids and unserviceable articles sold at the Mint.....	9,279	3	3	
				6,74,784 0 10

Disbursements.

Mint Master's salary.....	18,681	8	0	
Mint Establishment, including Paper Currency Department.....	42,043	11	10	
Contingent Servants.....	58,288	15	9	
Gram, Straw purchased, articles, &c.....	18,430	5	6	
Coal.....	21,000	0	0	
Coke.....	12,404	13	1	
Store articles.....	26,151	5	9	
Moulder and Pattern maker.....	8,440	0	0	
Total Assay Office Establishment.....	29,418	0	8	
Loss on Copper scissel.....	14,750	5	1	
				2,49,609 1 8

Net gain as exhibited by the Mint Books..... 4,25,174 15 2

Coinage of fifteen years shown.

661. The coinage of the past fifteen years is shown below.

Years.	SILVER.		COPPER.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.		
1847-48...	59,41,157	34,95,300	118,38,828	1,90,946	177,79,985	36,86,246
1848-49...	18,51,764	12,96,676	55,66,932	82,460	74,18,696	13,79,136
1849-50...	16,42,676	8,64,371	70,93,550	1,05,960	87,36,226	9,70,332
1850-51...	39,92,173	19,54,271	77,53,321	1,16,886	117,45,494	20,71,157
1851-52...	50,14,308	37,07,032	55,10,710	91,330	105,25,018	37,98,362
1852-53...	39,34,975	39,35,171	48,73,850	1,01,610	88,08,825	40,36,781
1853-54...	77,61,272	67,51,002	52,86,894	99,502	130,48,166	68,50,504
1854-55...	49,96,170	28,68,626	60,68,284	1,27,329	110,64,454	29,95,956
1855-56...	82,77,360	54,52,049	67,83,102	1,20,676	150,60,462	55,72,726
1856-57...	151,31,526	86,78,139	151,29,884	2,59,435	302,61,410	89,37,575
1857-58...	163,38,249	96,21,933	348,95,280	6,50,791	512,33,529	102,72,724
1858-59...	67,63,524	48,53,440	305,25,947	5,64,131	372,89,471	54,17,572
1859-60...	110,78,847	56,62,073	654,68,832	9,02,991	765,47,679	65,65,064
1860-61...	66,18,433	51,34,699	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62...	60,59,977	43,99,068	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,76,040

662. In the Machinery Department an excellent 30 Horse-Power non-condensing Engine, received from England in September 1861, was set up in the Silver Laminating room, and has added greatly to the power of the Mint; and two small non-condensing Engines of the aggregate power of about 30 horse were purchased on the spot to increase the laminating power of the Copper Department, and thereby provide the means of working up nearly all the scissel produced in the process of coining from slips, and of preventing the loss usually sustained on its sale.

663. The Foundry attached to the Mint was fully employed throughout the year, having turned out 149 tons of castings on Government account, and for private parties 8 tons of small articles.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The operations of this Department during the two months that have elapsed since its establishment under Act XIX of 1861, have been confined to the issuing of Notes to the Bank of Madras in exchange for current Silver coin, and to the custody of that coin. No applications have as yet been made for the issue of Notes at the Mint, and no investments of any part of the Cash received in exchange for Notes have been authorized by the Government of India.

664. A supply of 1,50,000 Notes, representing a value of 164½ lacs of Rupees, was received from England, and the issues have consisted of

5,000	Notes of	10	Rupees, in value	Rupees...	50,000
5,000	do. of	20	do. in do. do. ...		1,00,000
4,000	do. of	50	do. in do. do. ...		2,00,000
4,000	do. of	100	do. in do. do. ...		4,00,000
1,500	do. of	500	do. in do. do. ...		7,50,000
1,500	do. of	1,000	do. in do. do. ...		15,00,000
21,000					30,00,000

Of the Cash received in exchange, twenty-five lacs have been deposited in the old Treasury strong-room within the Fort, and five lacs in the vaults of the Mint.

The expenditure of the Department has been solely on the salaries of the Establishment, and has amounted to Rupees 1,381-8-3.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

665. The Administration Reports sent by the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin are for the Malabar year 1036 (1860-61) which closed on the 14th August 1861.

The period embraced by these Reports, and that which it will be desirable to notice with a view to bring the history of the Administration down to the 30th April 1862, (Finance excepted), had both elapsed before the present Resident entered on the duties of his office.

the late resident, Mr. T. Maltby, who has been compelled by ill-health to resign the appointment of Resident, has submitted a detailed report on the administration of the territories of Travancore and Cochin up to the 30th April 1869.

666. The state of things disclosed in this report is most satisfactory and encouraging.

Satisfactory administration of Travancore and Cochin. It shows that the able and zealous exertions of the Resident have been cordially seconded by the Rajahs and their Ministers, and that with scarcely an exception, the reforms which have so long been called for in the administration of these States are either already accomplished, or are in a fair way of being carried out. The Government of Cochin has been placed upon a satisfactory footing by the appointment of a Dewan, who possesses the confidence both of the Rajah and of the Resident. In both States, important improvements have been introduced in the administration of justice. The salaries of the Judges have been increased. In Travancore the proceedings in Criminal trials have been shortened and simplified by the amalgamation of the Sessions and Zillah Courts; the Penal Code of British India and the Code of Civil Procedure have been introduced, and the latter, when the Resident wrote, was about to be declared law in the Cochin State. In both States the respective duties of the Dewan and of the Courts of Appeal in Judicial matters have been properly defined and the position of these Courts has been raised; and in both, the Rajahs have consented to exercise their functions, as the source of justice to their people, by the appointment, from time to time, of a Commission, composed of the Dewan and other persons approved by the Resident, who will perform duties very similar to those performed by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council—the final decisions resting with the Rajah and being issued in his name. The proceedings of these Commissions will be conducted in a public and regular manner, and will supersede that system of arbitrary interference with the decisions of the higher Courts, which has heretofore brought so much discredit on the administration of justice in the two States. Small Cause Courts have been successfully established in Cochin; and speaking of the Courts generally, the Resident states, that "in promptness of decisions, as well as in the quality of the decisions, and in the public feeling regarding the administration of justice," a marked improvement has taken place.

Tobacco monopoly abolished in Cochin. 667. The Tobacco monopoly has been abolished in Cochin. In Travancore the financial condition of the State does not at present admit of this source of revenue being interfered with; but Mr. Maltby expresses his hope, that it will be gradually superseded by the introduction of a sounder fiscal system.

Dress of Shanar women. 668. The question of the dress of the Shanar women has of late been quiescent. Mr. Maltby views it as a political, rather than as a religious question, or one connected with female decency, inasmuch as it is the assumption of a dress similar to that worn by the Soodras and not the amount of covering worn that is objected to by the latter. The laws and customs of the country recognize the superiority of the Soodras, or Nairs, which the Shanars, many of whom are wealthy persons, returned Emigrants from Ceylon and Tinnevely, will not admit. As it is, the law is daily broken by thousands. The state of the country has out-

grown it, and it cannot long be maintained. Mr. Maltby, with all the circumstances he deprecates any pressure being put by the British Government on the Native State in this matter, has impressed strongly the views entertained by our Government in regard to such questions, both on the Rajah and on his Ministers, and has urged that the earliest favorable opportunity be taken for intimating that the Rajah will neither allow his Courts to be used for enforcing restrictions upon dress, nor allow private parties to take the law into their own hands.

669. Two important measures have been commenced towards breaking down caste distinctions, viz., the erection of suitable buildings for the Courts in which all castes may be admitted, and the adoption of forms of address adapted to the rank of the Court addressed, and not as, hitherto to the rank of the person addressing it, and in other ways the Rajah's Government has shown to all parties that it is desirous of affording actual and not only nominal toleration.

670. The public works in both States are progressing satisfactorily. The Shoranore Bridge, which is to connect the Madras Railway with the Trichoor road, is advancing rapidly, and the Tramway Company, it is stated, propose to make a Tramway from Shoranore to Trichoor. In Travancore the Victoria Canal is progressing; the southern road has been re-constructed and the road from Alleppy over the mountains to Madura is being rapidly pushed on. Two Coffee estates have been already opened on the Hills above Cottayam. On the same Hills a public garden has been commenced at the expense of the Rajah of Travancore. At Alleppy the Light-House has been completed, and a short Tramway, constructed eighteen months ago at a cost of Rupees 12,000, has already yielded a return of over Rupees 7,000.

671. The Government have recorded the high sense they entertain of the services rendered by Mr. Maltby, during the short period for which he held the office of British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and their regret that failing health has compelled Mr. Maltby to quit a post which he was filling with so much credit to himself, and to his Government, and with so much advantage to the two States to which he was accredited. Mr. Maltby's administrative ability and earnestness in the discharge of his duties, have long been recognized by the Madras Government, and he has fully supported his former reputation by his services in Travancore and Cochin.

672. The present Resident brings prominently to notice that during a period of great and general distress, amounting in the South to famine, heinous crime does not appear to have increased, though the total number of cases of which the Police took cognizance exceeded considerably those exhibited in the returns of the previous year.

By the liberality, and praiseworthy exertions of the Travancore Sirkar, much was done to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the famine stricken districts of the south.

673. Whilst Land Revenue to the extent of two and a half lacs of Rupees was remitted, one lac and thousand Rupees was expended on Public Works in that portion of the State. The charitable efforts of the Sirkar were seconded by those of private individuals, and assistance was also received from the Famine Relief Fund Committee.

674. It is gratifying moreover to learn that the supply of food was largely augmented by the measures respectively adopted by the British and Travancore Governments in suspending the levy of duty on grain exported from British Ports for consumption in Travancore.

675. The extraordinary number of deaths in the Trevandrum Jail from small-pox will be brought to the notice of the Dewan, with a view to ascertaining whether vaccination cannot be made compulsory on the admission of a Prisoner, if it is not so already.

676. The abolition of the Monopoly of Pepper and the substitution of an excise on that article is worthy of notice.

The quantity of Pepper on which duty has been levied, together with that sold on account of the Sirkar during that portion of the year, over which the Monopoly extended, seems to indicate that the excise was readily collected.

The reduction of taxation will prove not only of great and immediate advantage to the Ryot, but the stimulus given to the cultivation of Pepper by the relief afforded, will, it is hoped, gradually restore to the State the income now given up for the benefit of the people.

The labour of the Commission on the Tariff alluded to in the last Report has resulted in a revision which in many respects assimilates values to those of the British Indian Tariff, whilst the change is likely to increase the revenues of the State.

677. Educational measures have received careful attention.

The number of Students in the Free School of His Highness the Rajah at Trevandrum has increased very considerably.

The study of the vernacular, hitherto neglected, has been encouraged; and a class has been formed for training youths for service in the Department Public Works.

To the beneficial effects of the spread of knowledge in this highly favored kingdom, as respects the number and attainments of those through whom the blessings of education are becoming known to the people, the Dewan bears valuable testimony, when pointing to the increased powers of discerning between right and wrong which they exhibit.

678. As regards Travancore, the Financial results of a year, altogether exceptional in character, cannot of course contrast advantageously with those of the preceding year, when the latter was the most favorable on record. No ordinary difficulties moreover have been met and overcome; and notwithstanding

diminished revenue from causes beyond human control, and heavy demands of a nature not ordinary, though unavoidable, the outlay on Public Works has been large, and the present financial position of the State will compare favorably with any former period, that immediately preceding it excelled.

Travancore.		Rupees.
Total Revenue 1859-60.....	51,41,918	
1860-61.....	41,03,778	
Disbursements 1860-61.....	46,41,242	

679. In Cochin, the results of the year under report have been in every respect highly satisfactory. Permanent sources of revenue

Cochin.		Rupees.
Total Revenue 1859-60.....		9,26,945
1860-61.....		10,40,307
Disbursements 1860-61.....		8,81,167

exhibit great improvement ; and notwithstanding a larger outlay on Public Works, and the grant of more adequate salaries to the servants of the State, a far larger Cash balance is carried forward

to the next year's accounts than that exhibited at the close of the preceding year.

More detailed information will be found in the Reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin which are published in the Appendix.

TANJORE.

680. In last year's report it was shown that the Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore had completed its inquiries. The amount awarded was Rupees 1,86,332 of which Rupees 1,41,122 were awarded by the Commissioner, and Rupees 45,210 were added by Government.

The smaller claims under this award were paid by the Commissioner. The heavier claims amounting to 1,52,336 were referred for the sanction of the Government of India.

Several other questions connected with the affairs of the Tanjore Raj remained unsettled at the close of last year, being then under the consideration of the Government of India.

These questions have been decided, and it has been resolved that all the landed property of the late Rajah, not being a portion of the hereditary Raj, or their value, shall be made over to the family of the Rajah, in accordance with the provisions of the Hindu Law. Of the personal property the sum which was in the Treasury at the time of the Rajah's death, is made available for the payment of the Rajah's debts. The remaining personal property, not State property, is to be made over to the Rajah's family. The payment of the remainder of the Rajah's debts, and the pensions to the various members of his family and dependants, allotted by the Madras Government, were also sanctioned by the Government of India. It was also decided that a sum of 35,000 Rupees which had been advanced for the marriage of the Rajah's daughter, should not be reclaimed.

These orders are being carried out.

CARNATIC.

681. There is nothing of importance to report in connection with the affairs of the late Nabob of the Carnatic and the Carnatic Stipendiaries except the reception of an

Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur's claim on the Musnud finally rejected.

answer by the Secretary of State for India in reply to Prince Azeem Jah's Memorial, informing him that his claim to the Musnud of the Carnatic has been finally rejected.

Notice was given on the 15th January 1862, that no claims against the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic would be received after the 15th March 1862. Prior to this date 2,310 petitions were received. The claims therein contained are under investigation.

682. The total number of stipendiaries of the classes 1801 and 1855 in Madras on 1st May 1862 was 1,904, and at out-stations 330.

683. The actual payments made in Madras for the stipends, &c. of 1801 and 1855, including Jaghiredars, during the last official year, were Rupees 7,88,975.

Amount of stipends.

684. The lapses of stipends by death were ninety, amounting to Rupees 12,442 per annum, and the lapses by commutation were 133, amounting to Rupees 3,001 per annum.

Number of lapses.

POODOOCOTTAH.

The affairs of the Poodoocottah State continue to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the Political Agent.

685. The season of 1860-61, the last that was reported on, though generally healthy, was unfavorable for cultivation. The revenue from Land and Extra Sources, &c., amounted to Rupees 2,71,200, and showed a decrease below that of the preceding year of Rupees 20,264, which was owing mainly to a falling off in the cultivation. The total actual receipts, inclusive of the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rupees 7,47,868, and the disbursements for the year to Rupees 5,34,195, leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of Rupees 2,13,673.

Revenue Expenditure.

686. The Rajah continues to indulge in his former habits of extravagance which necessitated the interference of Government in his affairs. Though it does not appear he has contracted any fresh debts, he is reported to have drawn and appropriated to his own use the sum of Rupees 81,000 from the Devasthanum or Pagoda Funds, which, with an increase of Rupees 28,000 made to his allowance, and the expenses incurred for the preparations required for the Rajah's pilgrimage to Ramisswaram and Palney, made an aggregate expenditure in the course of the year of Rupees 1,56,947 in excess of the schedule that was sanctioned for him in 1854.

Conduct of the Rajah.

The Government have directed the Political Agent to express to the Rajah the great displeasure with which they have received intelligence of the mis-appropriation of a public Fund held in trust by him as the head of the State. The Dewan has been prohibited from making any payment from this Fund beyond the usual expenditure, without the sanction of the Political Agent.

The Rajah has again objected to the substitution of the procedure, laid down in Act VIII of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms now in use. The Political Agent has been directed to submit a special report on this subject.

687. WORKING OF THE CIVIL COURTS.—The working of the Civil Courts exhibits little or no improvement. The average number of Suits decreed on merits by the Civil Court was 12 per mensem as in last year; by the Sub-Court 59 against 55; and by Court of Small Causes 41 against 39. The Rajah disposed of only 35 cases on his Appeal file in the course of the year, or an average of 3 per mensem, and there was a balance of 44 cases awaiting disposal at the end of August 1861. Of 56 criminal cases, in which 71 persons were concerned, there were disposed of by the Criminal Court from August 1860 to July 1861, 54 cases, consisting of 67 persons, and there remained only 2 cases undecided.

MILITARY.

688. The event of the year has been the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, the order for which was republished by the Madras Government in the last day of the official year 1860-61, viz., 30th April.

Amalgamation of H. M's.
British and Indian Forces.

689. In the European portion of the Forces of this Presidency, out of an aggregate strength of 4,716 men (including Warrant and Staff Non-Commissioned Officers), 4,122 have volunteered for General Service.

690. The volunteering for General Service on the part of the Officers, has been to a very limited extent. In the three European Regiments, it was as follow :—

1st Madras Fusiliers.	2nd European L. I.	3rd European Regiment.
Colonels..... 0	..... 0	..... 0
Lieut.-Colonels 1	..... 0	..... 0
Majors..... 1	..... 0	..... 1
Captains..... 7	..... 5	..... 6
Lieutenants 19	..... 11	..... 11
Ensigns..... 3	..... 4	..... 0

In addition to the above, the following number of Officers of the Native Army volunteered for General Service :—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Colonels.....	0	1
Lieut.-Colonels ..	0	0
Majors	0	3
Captains... ..	7	3
Lieutenants.....	20	32
Cornets or Ensigns	1	72

691. The formation of the “ Madras Staff Corps” is one of the leading features in the Amalgamation scheme. The applicants for admission to this Staff Corps. Corps have been numerous, and it consists now of

7 Lieutenant-Colonels.
98 Majors.
184 Captains, and
93 Lieutenants.

Total..... 382

admitted from the date of its organization, viz., 18th February 1861.

692. In connection with the amalgamation of Her Majesty’s British and Indian Forces, and the formation of the “ Staff Corps,” Her Majesty’s Government has granted to Officers of the Indian Armies the privilege of transfer to Her Majesty’s Line Regiments on the occurrence of vacancies occasioned by Officers of those Regiments joining the Staff Corps. As yet there has been no practical result from this boon.

693. The amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Artilleries, and the formation of the new Brigades of Royal Artillery, has led to the reduction of the old 4th and 5th Battalions of the Madras Artillery. The remaining Native Troops of the old Horse Brigade are attached to the new 3rd Royal Horse Brigade, four of the Companies of the late 5th (Golundauze) Battalion are attached to the 20th and 23rd Brigades, and the Battery of Madras Artillery to the 17th Brigade. The other Companies of the Golundauze Battalion have been absorbed in the still existing four Companies.

European Force.

694. The future strength of the European Force for the Madras Presidency has been fixed at
 29 Batteries of Artillery.
 2 Regiments of Cavalry, and
 10 Regiments of Infantry.

Reductions.

695. As in the preceding official year, so in the one under report, there have been considerable reductions ordered in the Native portion of the Army.

696. The last Administration Report showed that the revised organization of the Regiments of Native Infantry had been so far carried out, that the effective strength had been reduced from 48,543 Combatants to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, leaving only 2,140 in excess of the Establishment.

In the year under review, this branch of the Army has been reduced by eight Regiments, viz., from the 45th to 52nd inclusive. Seven of these Corps were finally broken up from the 31st March 1862. The 52d Regiment having lately returned from Burmah, orders have been issued for its being broken up from 31st May. The total strength of the Infantry by the latest Returns is 33,244, which is 1,872 above the Establishment.

Sappers.

697. Consequent on the withdrawal of two Companies of Sappers and Miners from Pegu, this Regiment has been ordered to be reduced to that extent. The measure has been partially carried out, but the question is again under consideration.

Corps of Guides.

698. Owing to the altered circumstances of the Madras Army, the Corps of Guides has been reduced from 18 to 12 Privates.

Pegu Sapper Battalion.

699. The only remaining reduction in the Native Army to be noticed, is that of the Pegu Sapper Battalion, which Corps is to be allowed to die out; all recruiting for it has accordingly ceased.

700. An important point to be noticed in this Report, is the measure adopted by the Home Government to induce a number of the old Officers of the Indian Army (Cavalry and Infantry) to retire from the Service, offering them annuities according to their Regimental rank, varying from £550 to £150 in the grades of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, and £120 to Captains of 25 years' service.

This offer was taken advantage of in this Presidency, by

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonels.....	7	41
Majors.....	6	25
Captains.....	3	13

Ordnance, Commissariat, and other Establishments.

701. Consequent on the withdrawal from Pegu of a considerable portion of the Madras Troops serving in that Division, and the decrease in the Native Army of the Madras Presidency, extensive reductions have been, and are also in progress of being, effected in the expenditure of the Ordnance, Commissariat, Public Cattle, and other Establishments. With a view to further measures of economy, a Committee has been appointed to inquire into the state and working of the Office and Executive Establishments of the Commissariat Department generally in the Madras Presidency, the Eastern Settlements, and Pegu, and to suggest such reforms of the system as will admit of the work being performed by smaller Establishments.

Abolition of Brigade Majorships at Rangoon and Tonghoo.

702. By the ~~abolitions~~ ^{reductions} in the Military Force in the Regu Division, the appointments of Brigade Major at Rangoon and Tonghoo, were abolished from 31st December 1861.

Abolition of the office of Deputy Quarter Master General, Her Majesty's British Troops.

703. In the year under notice, the office of Deputy Quarter Master General of Her Majesty's British Troops was abolished, and the duties were transferred to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

704. The last annual Report exhibited a large saving of expenditure effected by the sale of all horses at the Remount Depôt, surplus to the estimated requirements of the Service. The more recent reduction, under the Orders of the Government of India, in the proportion of horses required to be maintained in Mounted Corps, has led to the disposal of a still further number of horses; and with the object of inducing, if possible, a more ready sale for them, it was ruled by this Government that all serviceable horses surplus to the reduced Establishments, and not likely to be required to replace unfits in other branches of the service, should be sold *without being branded*, they not having been *cast*, but being fresh surplus horses. Further, in consideration of the large number of horses still remaining at the Remount Depôt, Government, as a special and temporary arrangement, allowed Officers to select any they might require at the usual rates.* Under this order, the number of horses sold was 316,† and the aggregate amount realized Rupees 55,968.

*Cavalry Chargers, Rupees 700 each.
Battery Horses, Rupees 575 each.

† 15 Fresh Horses.
10 Worn-out Stallions
291 Horses belonging to Mounted Corps.

705. Prior to the year 1861-62, Government accorded their support to an experiment for lighting the buildings in Fort Saint George with Gas, instead of Oil lamps. The undertaking was entrusted to the management of Surgeon Major J. E. Mayer, Professor of Chemistry, and the works required for the purpose having been accordingly erected, the trial was first made in the lower portion of the European Barracks in the Fort. The success and economy of the measure induced the Government, early in 1861, to sanction its extension to the upper story of the Barracks, Coal Gas being employed as the cheapest agent, and it has been ultimately determined to light the Church, the Regimental Mess House, and other buildings in the Fort, in the same manner.

While it is admitted that the illuminating power of Gas lights will be largely increased, as compared with Oil lamps, the estimated expense of the two modes of lighting, as specified below, shows that a considerable saving will be eventually effected by the change.

Cost of each description of light per month.

1 Oil Lamp.....	Rs. 3 8 0
1 Oil Gas do.	„ 2 0 0
1 Coal Gas do.	„ 1 0 0

It being calculated that 400 lights will be burned nightly in the Fort, the cost will then be annually.

	RS.
For Oil Lamps, 400 × 3½ × 12 =	16,800
„ Oil Gas do. 400 × 2 × 12 =	9,600
„ Coal Gas do. 400 × 1 × 12 =	4,800

Taking the cost of machinery and fittings, together with the remuneration for the charge and management of the works, as a set off, still it is calculated that a considerable margin will be left, as an annual saving to Government.

706. In September 1861, a proposition was submitted to Government by Colonel G. Briggs, of the Artillery, for the preparation, under his superintendence, of Ale and Porter from (Zeilithón) Grainstone, for supply to the European Soldiery, instead of the present system of importing Malt liquor in casks.

Preparation of Ale and Porter from Grainstone.

The anticipated advantages were stated to be,

1st.—Considerable reduction in freight.

2nd.—Enormous diminution of expense in land carriage.

3rd.—Almost entire prevention of leakage, wastage, ullage, &c.

A trial, which had been conducted by Colonel Briggs, for producing Malt liquor in the manner above stated, appeared to have been attended with favorable results, though carried out under unfavorable circumstances.

Considering it highly desirable that an experiment promising to afford such material relief to the public finances, should be carefully and thoroughly tested, Government authorized Colonel Briggs to purchase and to convert into Malt liquor, a supply of Grainstone, and sanctioned an outlay for the necessary apparatus and a moderate Establishment.

The liquor, when ready, is to be sold in Regimental Canteens, with a view to its quality being fairly tested and reported upon.

707. Considering it very desirable to introduce an improvement in the method of kneading dough for the manufacture of bread for the use of the European soldiery at the several stations of the Army, Government arranged for the provision from England, in the first instance, of three of Stevens' patent Bread-making machines, for trial at Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderabad, respectively, the machine being reported to have come into general use in England.

708. As a means of providing amusement and employment to the European soldiery, and promoting their health and morals, a scheme by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, for the establishment of Workshops in European Regiments, where the men could follow and be taught the several trades, has been extended to the Madras Presidency. Measures are in progress for providing the required buildings at the several stations.

709. At the suggestion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, arrangements have been recently sanctioned for making over to the Military Department, the building in Fort Saint George known as the General Treasury, which, from its contiguity to the European Barracks, and the nature of its accommodation, seemed well suited for Schools, Workshops, Reading-rooms, Rooms for Games, &c., for all of which the available accommodation in the Barracks, was insufficient; estimates of the cost of the alterations required to adapt the building to the objects named, have been submitted, and the work is in progress.

Recreation Rooms for Soldiers in Fort Saint George

Workshops in British Regiments

Money payments in lieu of quarters to married European soldiers. in their own or hired houses, on an equal footing with the rest of the Army, in respect to quarters, this Government obtained the assent of the Government of India to grant, under certain restrictions, an allowance in lieu of quarters to married men so situated.

711. In 1860, a change in the system of paying Military Pensions and Family certificates in the Southern Districts of the Madras Presidency, was introduced experimentally, by transferring the duties to the Civil authorities; the withdrawal of Military Detachments in those Districts having offered a favorable opportunity for giving the arrangement a trial.

Madras.
Bangalore.
Secunderabad.
Jaulnah.
Kamptee and other places beyond the frontier

The result at stations where the Pensioners are numerous, has not proved successful, and it has been found necessary to revert to the former system by which a Military Officer was appointed for this duty.

712. With a view to add to the efficient working of the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Madras, by the aid of mechanical appliances, a Steam Hammer by Nasmyth obtained from England has been set up, and brought into operation in that Establishment.

713. It being considered by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, of the highest importance that Gunpowder in India should be produced equal to that manufactured at the Waltham Abbey, and Faversham Mills, and suitable to the improved weapons now in use, arrangements were made to procure from England, the necessary Incorporating Mills worked by Steam Engines, and constructed with all the recent improvements, together with working Plans and Drawings of the requisite buildings and machinery for effecting the above object. The machinery is in course of supply, and the necessary preparations are being made for its reception.

714. In order to test the feasibility of effectually converting smooth bore-cast Iron Guns into Rifled Ordnance, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Campbell of the Artillery, tried the experiment with a 32 Pounder which he eventually converted into a Breech-loading Rifled Gun, upon a principle of construction suggested by himself, aided in the practical execution of his project, by the mechanical skill of Supervisor Lee of the Grand Arsenal. The success of Colonel Campbell's experiment has been pronounced to be highly creditable to that Officer; but doubts have been entertained with regard to the safety and endurance generally of the ordinary *cast iron* Guns converted into breech-loaders.

EDUCATIONAL.

715. The number of Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction, during the year under review, was 733, with an attendance of 29,194 pupils. The corresponding numbers shown in the last Report were 575 and 24,240. The increase is chiefly under the head of private schools, the whole of the schools supported by the Gospel Society having been thrown open to inspection during the year under review, and the number of inspected Village schools in the Coimbatore District having risen from thirteen to sixty-seven.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools which are in the receipt of, or have received grants-in-aid.					Pupils.	Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants.	Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Division.	Total Pupils.
					Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans and Natives combined.	(Others.	Pupils.							
Ganjam.....	26	910	...	...	...	4	...	1	83	2	27	29	1,020	Malabar & Canara.	First.	1,392
Vizagapatam.....	7	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	1	87	12	483			
Godavery.....	13	658	99	1,705	1	1	1	...	75	...	...	114	2,438	Second.	1,521	2,947
Kistna.....	2	28	...	...	2	1	...	...	397	1	34	6	459			
Bellary.....	4	403	...	...	4	...	...	...	243	...	...	8	646	Third.	1,505	7,505
Kurnool.....	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	129			
Cuddapah.....	1	84	...	...	23	...	...	...	445	...	...	24	529	Fourth.	1,521	2,947
Nellore.....	17	63	...	...	2	...	1	...	154	...	...	10	217			
North Arcot.....	10	1,533	...	...	...	...	...	2	70	...	...	12	1,603	Fifth.	1,552	11,499
Madras.....	16	1,869	...	...	31	5	...	6	4,033	...	...	58	5,902			
South Arcot.....	9	566	...	...	1	...	...	...	92	...	...	10	658	Sixth.	1,552	11,499
Salem.....	5	391	...	...	54	...	...	...	1,362	...	...	5	391			
Tanjore.....	8	536	...	...	12	19	1	...	630	36	605	62	1,898	Seventh.	1,552	11,499
Coimbatore.....	7	317	...	...	15	...	...	...	363	...	...	75	1,552			
Trichinopoly.....	2	212	...	...	3	1	...	...	178	...	...	17	575	Eighth.	1,552	11,499
Madura.....	4	381	...	...	260	1	...	...	8,813	...	...	8	559			
Tinnevely.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	335	...	...	262	8,813	Ninth.	1,552	11,499
South Canara.....	4	104	...	...	1	...	...	...	330	...	...	10	439			
Malabar.....	7	553	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	883	Tenth.	1,552	11,499
Total.....	133	8,973	99	1,705	415	31	4	11	17,763	40	753	733	29,194			

Note.—The Village Schools supported by the Gospel Society have been thrown open to inspection during the year under review.

And — with reference to the standard of instruction.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Schools in which the standard of instruction is higher than that in a Taluk School.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the grade of Taluk Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of special or professional Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Remarks.
Ganjam.....	3	254	6	148	20	618	...	...	29	1,020	
Vizagapatam.....	3	210	6	220	3	53	...	...	12	483	
Godavery.....	4	321	12	507	98	1,610	...	...	114	2,438	
Kistna.....	2	342	4	117	..	...	...	...	6	459	
Bellary.....	5	550	3	96	..	...	...	...	8	646	
Kurnool.....	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	129	
Cuddapah.....	1	84	...	...	23	445	...	...	24	529	
Nellore.....	1	90	1	20	8	107	...	...	10	217	
North Arcot.....	3	580	5	364	4	659	...	...	12	1,603	
Madras.....	15	3,274	14	860	25	1,230	4	538	58	5,902	
South Arcot.....	1	197	8	369	1	92	...	...	10	658	
Salem.....	1	185	4	206	...	...	...	...	5	391	
Tanjore.....	8	902	6	241	48	755	...	...	62	1,898	
Coimbatore.....	1	124	8	352	66	1,076	..	...	75	1,552	
Trichinopoly.....	1	138	4	156	12	281	...	...	17	575	
Madura.....	2	290	4	186	2	83	...	...	8	559	
Tinnevely.....	6	696	34	1,117	222	7,000	...	...	262	8,813	
South Canara.....	1	93	5	245	4	101	...	...	10	439	
Malabar.....	6	723	4	160	...	...	...	...	10	883	
Total...	65	9,182	128	5,364	536	14,110	4	538	733	29,194	

Of the 29,124 Pupils entered in the foregoing tables,

306	-were	Europeans.
1,166	"	East Indians.
5,827	"	Native Christians.
15,907	* "	Hindoos.
923	"	Mahomedans.

Of the entire number, 4,132 were girls, of whom

58	were	Europeans.
151	"	East Indians.
2,917	"	Native Christians.
973	"	Hindus.
33	"	Mahomedans.

* Exclusive of 6,065 Pupils attending the Gospel Society's Village Schools, who could not be arranged under the classes specified, the necessary information not being at hand.

716. **MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—The University held three examinations in February last, one for Matriculation, one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The result of the Matriculation examination showed a great improvement over previous years. The number of candidates who presented themselves (195) was more than double the number (80) examined in 1861, and the number passed (82) was nearly double the number (48) passed in that year. This satisfactory result is no doubt attributable in some measure to the alteration which has lately been made in the rules for the examination of candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and which prevents the two systems of examination clashing, as they unquestionably did in former years; but it may also be fairly inferred from this large increase in the number of passed candidates, that the standard of school education throughout the Presidency is gradually rising, although still considerably below what may reasonably be hoped for, a few years hence. The Examiners stated in their report that they considered the attainments of the most advanced students of the present year to be higher than those who acquitted themselves best in former years. The only subject which was brought up by a large number of candidates in a discreditable manner was Geography. In this branch of the examination, the papers generally indicated a very superficial and inaccurate knowledge. The passed candidates came from the following institutions:—

Name of Institution.	Ranked in	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Presidency College	3	15
Doveton College	0	1
Civil Engineering College	0	2
Government Normal School, Madras	4	9
Provincial School, Calicut	0	1
Do. Combaconum	0	9
Do. Bellary	0	3
Zillah School, Chittoor	0	2
Do. Cuddalore... ..	1	0
Do. Rajahmundry... ..	0	1
Pachaiyappa's Central Institution, Madras	2	7
Wesleyan Mission School, Madras ...	0	2
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Garden ...	2	2
St. Mary's Seminary, Madras	0	1
Cotgrave Seminary, Madras	0	1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras	0	2
Ootacamund Grammar School	0	3
Tuticorin Subscription School	0	1
Jaffna Institution	1	0
Church Mission School, Cottayam	0	1
Gospel Society's School, Negapatam ...	0	1
King William's College, Isle of Man	0	1
Private Tuition	0	3
Not known	0	1
Total...	13	69

Ten scholarships of Rupees 10 per mensem, each tenable for three years, which had been offered by the Director of Public Instruction with the sanction of the Senate, were awarded on the result of this examination.

717. B. A. EXAMINATION.—Only six candidates offered themselves for the B. A. examination, all students of the Presidency College. Of these, only five candidates passed, all in the second class.

718. B. L. EXAMINATION.—Five candidates were examined for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, of whom three passed, two of them private students, and the third a student of the Presidency College; another student of the Presidency College, Law Class, who had previously satisfied the requirements of the B. L. examination, was admitted to the Degree on passing the Matriculation examination in February last.

In the course of the year, the regulations regarding the examinations in the Faculties of Law and Civil Engineering were carefully revised. The alterations made in the scheme of examination prescribed for the Law Degrees were made rather with the view of more clearly defining, than of changing the course of examination previously prescribed. The examination for the B. L. Degree, as now arranged, includes the Law of Evidence, (Norton) the Law of Contracts and Torts, Equity Jurisprudence, as treated in Smith's Manual, the Principles of Hindu and Mahomedan Law, the Indian Penal Code, and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure recently enacted. A candidate for the Degree of Master of Law is to be examined in the entire course prescribed for the B. L. Degree, adding Best's Principles of the Law of Evidence, and substituting Story's Commentaries for Smith's Manual, and Chitty on Contracts, and Addison on Torts for Broom's Commentaries. He is further to be examined.

(a.) In Mercantile Law (Smith's Compendium, (b) in the Law of Real and Personal property (Josiah Williams), and in any three of the following subjects at his option :—

1. Constitutional Law (Hallam.)
2. Public International Law (Wheaton.)
3. Private International Law (Story's conflict.)
4. Roman Civil Law (Leapingwell.)
5. Legal Maxims (Broom.)

In the faculty of Civil Engineering, the new regulations, like the old, provide for only

- I. Mathematics.
- II. Natural Philosophy.
- III. Mensuration and Estimate making.
- IV. Surveying and Levelling.
- V. Constructive Engineering.
- VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
- VII. Mechanical Engineering.
- VIII. Machine Drawing.

one Degree: that of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. The subjects prescribed are noted in the margin. Every candidate is required to pass in the first three branches and then he may elect between the subjects which belong to Constructive and those which belong to Mechanical Engineering.

Much care has been bestowed upon the revision of these regulations, and there is every reason to hope that the examinations will be of much benefit in directing the studies of candidates for the important professions with which these Faculties are connected.

Reverting to the Faculty of Arts, it should be mentioned that the plan of ranking the passed candidates at the Matriculation examination, and for the Degree of B. A., in the order of proficiency, and not alphabetically, has been adopted by the Senate.

719. **PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.**—A step in advance was taken in February last towards placing the Presidency College upon the footing which it is intended eventually to hold. This institution has been hitherto, and still is, a Collegiate school, rather than a College; the Senior Department forming what might be termed the College proper, and the Junior being in fact a school. The number of students qualified for admission into the Senior Department, and indeed into the higher classes of the Junior Department, has hitherto, of necessity, been very limited. Of late, however, the number of qualified candidates both for the Senior Department and for the higher classes of the Junior Department has somewhat increased, and, after the entrance examination, in January last, it was found necessary either to form an additional division of the 3rd and 4th classes of the Junior Department, or, to exclude some fifty-six well qualified candidates, thirteen of whom had come from the Provinces, from a greater or less distance, with the express view of entering the College. Under these circumstances it was determined to abolish the four divisions forming the 1st and 2nd classes, leaving it to the pupils who belonged to them to enter the practising or Model school at the Normal School, or any other institution they might select. The change has reduced the number of students in the College, exclusive of the Law Class, from 300 to 187, but it is unquestionably a step in the right direction; and as the standard of instruction advances in other schools, the remaining classes of the Junior Department will be abolished in succession.

Note.—The fifth class is the highest.

The results of the annual examination of the students in their English studies were generally favorable. In Vernacular literature the papers were not well done, but the students generally acquitted themselves well in translation, and the *vivâ voce* examination was decidedly successful. In the Law Class two courses of lectures were delivered, one on Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and the other on Equity and Procedure. The students failed generally in Equity, but in the other subjects the answering was good.

720. **GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOL.**—The progress of the Government Normal School at Madras during the past year, as well as during the preceding year, has not been quite so satisfactory as it was at first. This is no doubt in a great degree attributable to the numerous openings in other departments and professions which are more popular as well as more profitable in a pecuniary point of view, than that of a teacher. The Principal and his Assistants have much to contend against in the imperfect attainments of the students on admission, and those who have lately passed out of the school appear to have been below the average of their predecessors. The institution, however, now contains some very promising students. At the examination held in June 1861, ten trained students obtained certificates, ranging from the 4th to the 6th grade, and ten others passed at the Matriculation examination in February. The number of students now under training in this school is seventy-five, including thirteen European Military students, who are being prepared for the situation of Army Schoolmasters. Five students of this class passed their examination and were sent out to schools in the course of the year. The Normal School is about to be transferred to a commodious building on the Mount Road, which has lately been purchased for it by Government.

721. **NORMAL SCHOOL AT VELLORE.**—The Normal School at Vellore has been very efficiently conducted. The Head Master, a Native, is a passed student of the Madras Normal School. The Inspector makes favorable mention of a plan which had been adopted by him of requiring each student to enter in a note book, notes of the Master's criticisms on each of what are called the criticisms lessons, by which means they accumulate a fund of information on the faults most common, and on the proper methods of teaching the various subjects of school instruction. Five students from this school obtained certificates, one of the 7th and four of the 8th grade, and were appointed to Masterships. Twenty-four students are now under training. The Practising School, at the close of the year, contained 206 pupils; a reading room has been established in connection with the school which is resorted to by the Normal students, by the senior pupils in the Practising School, and by some of the inhabitants of the town.

722. **NORMAL SCHOOL, MAYAVERAM.**—The Normal School at Mayaveram has been lately transferred to Trichinopoly. The move, it appears, was distasteful to the Master and to some of the Normal students, and for some time the attendance was very irregular, and the progress of the school very unsatisfactory. The Head Master has since been removed. The number of students under training is twenty-six.

723. **NORMAL SCHOOLS AT VIZAGAPATAM AND CANNANORE.**—Two new Normal Schools have been opened at Vizagapatam and Cannanore for the training of Teachers for the Telugu Districts and the Western Coast. The Vizagapatam School has been placed under the management of Mr. Bickle, formerly Assistant training Master in the Normal School at Madras. He is aided by a Native Assistant, trained in the Madras School. At the close of the year there were sixteen students under training. The work is carried on in the building occupied by the Hindu School, which is used as a Practising School. The Cannanore School has been placed, as a temporary arrangement, under management of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara, the Director of Public Instruction having been unable to find any competent Head Master acquainted with the languages of the Western Coast who could be placed in charge of it. Mr. Garthwaite has two Assistants; one a European, educated in India, who is acquainted with the Canarese language, and the other, a Native, trained at the Normal School, whose Vernacular language is Malayalam. Mr. Garthwaite himself is conversant with both languages. He has been instructed to devote eight months out of the twelve to the School, and the remaining four to inspection. Twenty-one students are under training, eight of whom are being trained at the expense of the Travancore and Cochin Governments for employment in those territories. The Practising School contains 122 pupils.

724. **MADRASA-I-AZAM.**—The progress of the Madrasa-i-azam has been highly satisfactory. It contained at the close of the year 291 pupils; and in respect of regularity in the attendance, there is not a school throughout the Presidency by which it is surpassed. The discipline also is very good, and the pupils have made very fair progress in their studies, although the standard attained is not high; being somewhat below that required for the University Matriculation examination. On the whole the re-organization of this Institution may be looked upon as a decided success.

725. PROVINCIAL AND ZILLAH SCHOOLS.—The reports on the Provincial and Zillah

Names of Schools.	No. of pupils on the roll on the 30th April 1862.
Bellary.....	250
Calicut.....	268
Combaconum.....	225
Chittoor.....	227
Rajahmundry.....	138
Berhampore.....	99
Cuddapah.....	84
Kurnool.....	129
Cuddalore.....	197
Salem.....	185
Madura.....	235
Total...	2,035

Schools are generally favorable. Tested by the results of the University Matriculation examination, the Combaconum School stands at the head of the list. Out of the eighty-two students who passed that examination, sixteen had received their education, either wholly, or in part, in this school. The Inspector reports that he found this school in a high state of order and discipline, and that the results of the examination conducted by him were generally satisfactory, though the average marks obtained were lower than in former years. The reports of the Bellary and Calicut Schools were on the whole favorable. In both the proficiency of the students of the English language was decidedly im-

proved. At Bellary the Inspector found the Arithmetic of the higher classes somewhat defective, and at Calicut there was a falling off in the Geometry of the two higher classes. The latter school will shortly be removed into a commodious school-house, towards the erection of which the inhabitants of the District have contributed upwards of 7,000 Rupees. There is a marked desire for education at Calicut among all classes of the community ; and hitherto the number of pupils in the Provincial school has only been limited by the want of room. This school promises to be one of the largest in the country. Of the Zillah schools that at Chittoor stands the highest. The report on the Madura school is less favorable than in former years. In some subjects too much had been attempted and there was a want of thoroughness in the work. The progress of the Berhampore school was very indifferent owing, apparently, to the negligence of the Head Master, who has been lately removed. The new school at Kurnool has made considerable progress.

726. ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The Anglo Vernacular Schools at Chicacole

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862.
Chicacole.....	72
Ellore.....	55
Adoni.....	37
Anantipur.....	67
Pennacondah.....	49
Wallajapetta.....	147
Mayaveram.....	70
Chowghaut.....	61
Total..	558

and Ellore are in a tolerably satisfactory condition. Those at Adoni and Anantipur have fallen off in numerical strength ; in the former case the cause may perhaps be in the teaching, but this does not hold in regard to the latter, at which the teaching is decidedly efficient. The school at Pennaconda has been in operation only six months, and the pupils are all beginners ; at first, the attendance was not as large as was hoped for, but an increase took place towards the close of the year. The Anglo Vernacular School at Wallajapettah is progressing favorably, but it has

not yet reached a high standard. The School at Mayaveram, on the transfer of the Normal Class to Trichinopoly, was constituted an Anglo Vernacular School. The Inspector has not yet had sufficient opportunity to watch the working of the institution under its new phase. An Anglo-Vernacular School was established at Chowghaut in June 1861, and has met with a fair measure of success. The number of students, when the school

was reported upon, was only sixty-one; but this arose from a violent attack of small-pox which broke out in the town, and raged to such an extent that the school had to be closed.

Taluk Schools.	Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862.
In Ganjam.....	4/ 110
„ Vizagapatam.....	6/ 220
„ Godavery.....	8/ 427
„ Kistna.....	2/ 47
„ Madras.....	6/ 387
„ North Arcot.....	3/ 294
„ Salem.....	4/ 206
„ South Arcot.....	8/ 369
„ Tanjore.....	6/ 241
„ Coimbatore.....	7/ 317
„ Madura.....	4/ 220
„ Malabar.....	2/ 91
„ Canara.....	4/ 104
Total....	64/ 3,033

727. TALUK SCHOOLS.—The Taluk Schools display great inequalities in their numerical strength, that at Old Arcot containing as many as 166 pupils, while three others number fewer than twenty each. Generally the most important schools of this class are to be met with in the Madras and North Arcot and South Arcot Districts; but there are individual schools in other parts of the Presidency showing a very satisfactory attendance, such as those at Srirangam and Dindigul in Madura, Udamalkotai in Coimbatore, Trivadi in Tanjore, Kristnagiri in Salem, and Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam District. The schools in Canara and Ganjam are among the weakest.

There are of course great differences in the progress of these schools, but on the whole there can be no question that a considerable amount of very useful work is done by them. In the higher classes of many of them greater attention appears to have been paid to translation during the past year.

728. HILL SCHOOLS IN GANJAM.—The Hill Schools in Goomsur and Chinna Kimedya have continued to improve. Four old schools have been abolished, and four new ones have been set on foot in their place; upon the whole there are now 572 scholars in attendance against 521 in 1861. The standard has been somewhat raised in most subjects, the study of Euclid, also, has been commenced in several of the schools. The Inspector observed that considerable benefit had resulted from the three months' course of instruction which was given last year at the Aska Taluk school to the Teachers of the Hill schools; and the Masters, with the exception of those of the four new schools and one of the old ones, have been again assembled, at Russelcondah, for further training.

729. MERIYA SCHOOL AT UPERBAGO.—The Meriya school at Uperbago, when visited by the Inspector, contained 32 Khond boys, the children of rescued Meriyas settled in the neighbouring villages. It was kept up by means of a Government allowance, supplemented from the private funds of the Agent for the suppression of Meriya sacrifices. The instruction conveyed was of an extremely low order, the Teachers being very inferior, and the school being destitute of educational appliances. As the Meriya Agency has been abolished, it has been proposed that the school should be constituted a Taluk school.

730. RATE SCHOOLS IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.—The question which for sometime past has been under discussion in regard to the rate levied in certain villages of the Godavery District for the maintenance of elementary schools has been recently brought before Government for final decision.

The Bill prepared by the Director will be brought before the local Council for making Laws and Regulations, when it re-assembles.

*A Copy will be found in the Appendix.

731. GRANTS-IN-AID.—The amount expended in grants-in-aid during 1861-62 was Rupees 40,795, of which the sum of Rupees 34,310 was given in aid of the salaries of teachers.

732. CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL AT MASULIPATAM.—In the first educational Division the aided school which holds the highest rank is that at Masulipatam belonging to the Church Mission Society. The Inspector reports that the superiority of the school is evidenced in all subjects save Mathematics, in which the standard has been somewhat lowered. To compensate for this, however, fresh studies, such as Greek, Sanscrit and Chemistry have been introduced. Particular commendation is given by the Inspector to the English composition of the senior pupils.

733. ONSLOW INSTITUTION AT CHETTERPORE AND THE HINDU SCHOOLS AT VIZAGAPATAM AND MASULIPATAM.—The most important of the other aided schools are the Onslow Institution at Chetterpore, the Hindu School at Vizagapatam and the Hindu School at Masulipatam.

Of these the first mentioned has been re-organized during the past year on the model of a Zillah school; but the standard as yet is not above that of a Taluk school. The Vizagapatam Hindu School suffered greatly during the year, first from the inefficiency of the Head Master,

who had to be removed from his post, and secondly from the death by cholera of the second Master. These circumstances, together with the withdrawal of some of the most advanced pupils by the Normal School lately established at the station, fully account for a falling off in the numerical strength of the institution and for certain deficiencies which were observed by the Inspector on the occasion of his examination. So far as funds are concerned, the school is in a most prosperous condition, the income more than covering the expenditure, while there is a balance in hand of about Rupees 7,000, part of which is intended to be devoted to the building of a school house. The Hindu School at Masulipatam afforded generally satisfactory results on its examination by the Inspector of the Division; the standard of the highest class, is, however, decidedly low, and the teaching power is far from sufficient. The finances also are not in a satisfactory state, the expenditure exceeding the income every month.

734. VIZAGAPATAM ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—The Vizagapatam Orphan Asylums visited in July 1861, though exhibiting a falling off in numerical strength, presented marked improvement in the proportion of pupils in the higher classes compared with the lower ones, and in the attainments of the several classes. The Inspector observes that to attain any considerable advance beyond the point now reached, the introduction of superior teachers would be requisite; but for this step the funds of the institution are not sufficient.

735. ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT BELLARY.—In the 2nd Division the Roman Catholic Schools at Bellary are reported to have improved considerably, owing to careful supervision on the part of a resident Missionary. The teaching staff, however, stands in great need of being strengthened, and sufficient weight does not appear to be attached to the study of Telugu in the English school. It may be observed that the grant-in-aid principle has been but little applied in this Division.

736. **SCHOOL AT SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT.**—Of the aided schools in the 3rd Division, that at Saint Thomas' Mount was for some time in a declining state, the inhabitants of the locality in several cases sending their children elsewhere in preference. On the Inspector of the Division holding a conference with the supporters of the institution, he discovered that the root of the evil lay in the unfitness of the Head Master for his post on more grounds than one, the man being maintained however in his situation by the countenance of some of the Managers of the school. By judicious representations, the Inspector secured the appointment of a fresh Master; and the institution having since been thoroughly re-organized by the Deputy Inspector, it is to be hoped it will be more successful hereafter.

737. **HINDU ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOL AT ROYAPETTA.**—The Anglo-Vernacular School at Royapetta, supported by Natives, was found by the Inspector in a fairly satisfactory condition; the principal defects noted being a want of order in the conduct of the school business, and a failure to fall back upon the Vernaculars in explaining the meaning of words and phrases. One point deserving commendation was the care taken by the Head Master to secure correct English in the answers to his questions. The school was not supplied on a sufficiently liberal scale with black-boards and other educational appliances.

738. **WESLEYAN MISSION BOYS' SCHOOL AT ROYAPETTA.**—The Wesleyan Mission Boys' School at Royapetta was inspected at the beginning and not towards the close of the year 1861-62; the results therefore scarcely require any notice in this Report. It may be mentioned, however, that the institution received a large numerical increase during the year, a circumstance no doubt due to the return from England of the European Missionary at the head of the school. Two of the students, it may be remarked, passed the Matriculation examination in February last, being placed in the second class.

739. **CENTRAL INSTITUTION FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—The Central Institution is the largest and most important of the schools of the Free Church of Scotland. It appears that the time-table is a very well devised one; but that the execution of the plan is not quite on a level with the conception. More attention is recommended to be paid to translation, and more practice on paper given to the classes in Euclid and Algebra. The Inspector terminates his Report upon the institution thus—"My conclusion after a more minute and extended inspection than I have ever before exercised is that the school is doing great good, and likely to do more, and that few, if any, institutions are better entitled to Government aid."

740. **TANJORE HIGH SCHOOL, S. P. G. F. P.**—In the fourth Educational Division, the Gospel Society's School at Tanjore is reported on most favorably in regard to discipline; and in point of attainments, the Inspector considers it to hold the first place among the aided schools coming under his notice. The studies of the highest class were found to be much in advance of those of the previous year, owing to the members of the old senior class having remained in the institution. The prin-

cipal defect was in Algebra, in which too much had been attempted; the lowest classes also did not acquit themselves altogether satisfactorily.

741. **VEDIARPURAM SEMINARY, S. P. G. F. P.**—The boys in the senior class of the VEDIARPURAM SEMINARY, belonging to the Gospel Society, answered very creditably in English, but not so well in Tamil; while the reverse was the case with regard to the second class. In the other subjects of study, the results were for the most part good, and History and Geography, very good. The remaining classes also, with the exception of the lowest, answered creditably.

Number of pupils on the
30th April 1862—66.

742. **COIMBATORE ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOL.**—The 5th Division is that in which the grant-in-aid system has the widest application. The Coimbatore Anglo Vernacular School had made marked progress when the Inspector visited it; the chief improvement had taken place in the senior classes, and was most evident in English, History and Map-drawing.

Number of pupils on the
30th April 1862—124.

743. **PALAMCOTTAH TRAINING INSTITUTION, C. M. S.**—The Church Missionary Society's Training Institution at Palamcottah, which is intended mainly to supply Masters for Village schools, and in a few instances for Anglo-Vernacular or boarding schools, is spoken of very favorably with reference to its arrangements and management. Physical exercises secure a share of attention as well as religious and intellectual training; and the Inspector remarks that the pupils who are Native Christians from the neighbouring villages seemed to enjoy a game of cricket to an extent not commonly seen in this country. Instruction is chiefly carried on in Tamil, English being proposed to be learned merely as a language. Besides the Normal School, the Institution comprises a model and a Practising School. Of the two latter, the Model School did not appear to be conducted as successfully as could be wished; the Practising School is the school of a neighbouring village. The Institution had suffered to a certain extent owing to the absence of some of the teachers; still the senior class acquitted itself fairly in most subjects, and the result of the Inspector's examination was favorable on the whole, though the lower classes appeared somewhat deficient in Arithmetic and Algebra.

Number of pupils on the
30th April 1862—178.

744. **SAWYERPURAM TRAINING INSTITUTION, S. P. G. F. P.**—The Sawyerpuram Training Institution, supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is in many respects similar to that at Palamcottah under the Church Missionary Society. In one point, however, there is striking difference; while substantive instruction is imparted in Tamil in the latter school, it is conveyed in English at Sawyerpuram. The Inspector was doubtful whether this might not affect the soundness of the instruction in Tamil; but, on examining the pupils, he found that they had not neglected their Vernacular, and that they could reproduce in Tamil what they had learnt in English. The senior students did not appear quite sufficiently advanced in the English language for the book which they were reading; and the junior division of the highest class afforded unsatisfactory results in this branch of their education. There was also a deficiency in the theory of parts of Arithmetic; but the defect was not peculiar to Sawyerpuram. In other respects the result of the inspection was decidedly creditable to the institution, which is very efficiently conducted.

Number of pupils on the
30th April 1862—62.

745. AIDED SCHOOLS ON THE WESTERN COAST.—The principal aided Schools on

Number of pupils on the
30th April 1882,
School at Tellicherry .. 122
Do. at Mangalore.. 93

the Western Coast are those belonging to the Basle Mission at Tellicherry and Mangalore. The standard in each is low; and, like the other institutions in the same locality they suffer from the extreme difficulty which is experienced in securing fairly qualified Masters.

746. Reference was made, in the last report, to an experiment which was being intro-

Plan for the improvement of
the indigenous Village
Schools in the Coimbatore
District.

duced in the Coimbatore District for the improvement of the indigenous schools by making small periodical grants to such of the village Masters as place their schools under inspection, and manifest a desire to follow, as far as they can, the advice tendered to them and use the books in use in Government schools. The grants depend on the number of pupils able to read intelligently, to write fairly from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic. As yet the experiment has been confined to four Taluks, and an expenditure of Rupees 100 per mensem has been sanctioned for grants, but as yet not much more than one-third of this sum has been expended. This the Inspector states does not arise from any indisposition on the part of the people to take advantage of the grants, but from the difficulty they experience in fulfilling the conditions laid down, owing to the incompetency of the old class of village Schoolmasters. The number of schools receiving grants at the close of the year was only seventeen; but besides these there are now fifty Schools under regular inspection. The aggregate attendance in the sixty-seven schools according to the latest returns was 1,277, and, in nearly all, a better system of classification has been introduced, and the same text book is now generally made use of throughout each class. In some thirty-seven of the schools, the old cadjan books have been given up, and the printed books used in the Government schools have been introduced; and this step would have been taken in most of the other schools had not the stock of elementary readers in the District Book Depôt run out and some delay occurred in replenishing it. The experiment will be continued and extended to one or two other Districts during the present year.

747. MINOR PROPRIETORS UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS.—The several Minor proprietors under the Court of Wards have been examined by the educational Inspectors of the Divisions in which they reside. At the close of the year six of them were attending school, but the progress, in nearly every case, has been very indifferent. In a report which the Director of Public Instruction addressed to the Court of Wards, he made the following remarks on the insufficiency of the present arrangements.

“The general tenor of the reports, of which an abstract is given in the preceding paragraphs, affords, I think, additional evidence of the insufficiency of any arrangements that can be made for the education of the Minors, either at schools in the Provinces, or under the instruction of private tutors residing with them on their estates.

“In the former case, the Master of the school can exert little or no influence out of school hours over the conduct of the boy, who, being without those incentives to industry and regularity in attendance, which usually operate with native pupils of a lower rank in life, makes but slow progress. In the latter case, it is almost impossible for the tutor, however zealous and able, to counteract the pernicious influences of foolish and unprincipled parasites, who form the daily associates of his pupil in his own home; and there can be little hope of inculcating moral principles of truthfulness, or habits of self-control, order, punctuality and industry, which are essential not only to his progress in his studies, but to the

formation of his character for the discharge of his duties in after-life. For these reasons I would strongly recommend that steps should be taken, as soon as possible, to carry out, in the case of those Minors whose estates can afford it, the arrangement determined on by Lord Harris' Government, for placing them under the care of a tutor at the Presidency, or such modification of it as may be deemed feasible.

"I would suggest, as an experiment, and as the most economical mode of carrying out the object in view, that one of the Professors of the Presidency College, should be appointed to take charge of them, and to exercise a general superintendence over their studies. A house might be taken for the purpose, in the neighbourhood of the Presidency College, in which the Professor and the Minors should reside. The Minors should attend either the Presidency College, or one of the schools attached to the Government Normal School, according to their attainments; and it should be the duty of their tutor to enforce regularity of attendance, to see that they prepared their lessons, and, generally, to assist and direct them in their studies. A salary of Rupees 200 or Rupees 300 per mensem, with free apartments, in addition to the salary of his Professorship, would, I imagine, be sufficient to secure the services of one of the Professors. A beginning might be made by bringing down the Minors of Casimcotta, Ayacudi, and Saptur, and, possibly, the Minor of Uteur; and the Court would probably be able to add others to the list, including the sons of living Zemindars, as proposed in my Memorandum of the 30th November 1859, and approved by the Secretary of State in his Despatch of the 31st July last."

The Court of Wards have not felt themselves in a position to act on this suggestion, partly owing to the difficulty of collecting a sufficient number of Minors whose incomes would be sufficient to bear the expense of their education at the Presidency upon the plan proposed, and, partly, on the ground of objection which they apparently entertain to sending the Minors to the Presidency Town. The question is now under the consideration of Government in connexion with the Court's Annual Report on the Estates under their charge.

748. CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The Civil Engineering College continued throughout the year under review to comprise only a second or lower Department, intended to educate candidates for subordinate appointments on the Public works.

The following statement shows the variation in the numerical strength of the College during the year.

At close of 1860-61.

Number of Students.....	107
Admitted during last Session.....	40
Left during last Session.....	57
Remaining at close of Session.....	90

Of the Civil Students who left during the Session, fifteen received certificates of qualification, one was removed as unlikely to profit by the instruction, and seventeen left of their own accord. Of the Military Students, five obtained public employment, six were removed for misconduct and thirteen left at their own request.

The Senior Class, containing twenty-five students, underwent a searching examination at the end of the Session, and the result was on the whole decidedly satisfactory. It was evident that the majority of the men had obtained a very fair knowledge of the several subjects belonging to their course of study; and, with regard to practical applications, as much had been done as was possible in the face of opposing difficulties. It may be mentioned that during the year a course of Lectures on Geology with special reference to India and the Madras Presidency, was delivered at the College by Mr. Bruce Foote of the Geolo-

gical Survey; and, considering that the Students had not the advantage of text books, their answering in the subject when examined by the Lecturer after the conclusion of the course, indicated that they had derived considerable benefit from the lectures.

At the close of Session

19 Students obtained Certificates as Assistant Overseers.

5 do. as Sub-Overseers 1st Class.

2 do. as do. 2nd do.

5 do. as Draughtsmen and Estimate Makers.

4 do. as Surveyors.

In the course of the year, Government sanctioned the establishment of a First Department to train Assistant Engineers. Sixteen Candidates have come forward, including ten Commissioned Officers and four Civilians. The class will be formed at the commencement of the next Session.

749. MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical College contained at the close of the year, eleven Students in the Senior Department, which is intended for the instruction of Candidates for a Medical Degree, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon; nineteen in the second, in which provision is made for the education of Candidates for the appointment of Assistant Apothecary; and eighty-seven in the third Department, in which Candidates are prepared for Hospital Assistantships.

The general conduct of the Students during the year was very satisfactory; the attendance also in the Senior and Second Departments was most regular, but that in the Third Department was less creditable.

* The new Museum is now open to the Students, and is calculated to be of much benefit to the College.

The results of the examination of Candidates for admission into the Subordinate Medical Service, held at the close of the Session by a Committee appointed by Government, were generally satisfactory, all the members of the Senior Class in the Second Department, and thirty-one out of thirty-two Students in the Third or Junior Department, having passed for their respective grades. The answering however, of the Senior Class in Medicine was not on a level with the answering of the same Students in the other subjects in which they were examined.

750. SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Committee appointed to examine into the working of the School of Arts, and report upon the expediency of continuing to maintain that Institution presented their report to Government on 23rd October 1861. They recommended that the School should be kept up, a few alterations being introduced to add to its efficiency. Paragraph 5 of their report is as follows:—"After weighing the various evidence which we collected of the results produced by the Institution, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to continue the Institution. In the Industrial Department, Carpentry and Blacksmith's work had been wisely abandoned, and instruction has latterly been confined to Brick and Tile-making and Pottery in its various branches. In these Arts, abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that there was an urgent need of improvement, and that the interests of Government and the community suffered by the badness of building materials prepared in the native methods. The Committee were satisfied from the results of their inquiries that the School of Arts

"has effected great improvement in this important respect, and may be expected to produce still greater good as its operations take decided hold in the Native community. It is to be recollected that in this country a School of Arts has not merely to direct and guide; it has to elevate and almost create the particular branch of Industry now under discussion; and a single Institution of very moderate size can but proceed slowly in exerting an extensive influence in so great an area as that in which the Madras School of Arts is placed."

The order of Government reviewing the Committees report, and the observations made on it by the Director of Public Instruction, will be found in the Appendix.

751. OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—Arrangements have been made, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, for the extension of the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund. The Government grant has been raised to Rupees 4,000 per mensem, which, it is estimated, will suffice for the education and maintenance of 150 boys and 80 girls. The erection of new buildings for both Asylums will shortly be commenced. They are designed to accommodate 200 boys and 100 girls, as it is expected that public contributions will be raised sufficient for the support of 50 boys and 20 girls, in addition to those provided for by the Government grant. Pending the erection of the requisite buildings, temporary arrangements have been made for increasing the accommodation at present available for the Boys' Asylum by renting a commodious house immediately adjoining it, which will admit of the number of boys being at once raised to 150. A similar arrangement with reference to the Girls' Asylum is under consideration. The question of removing the Madras Military Orphan Asylums to the Neilgherry Hills, and uniting them with the Lawrence Asylums, has been reserved for further consideration.

752. ARMY SCHOOLS.—The office of Superintendent of Army Schools having been placed in abeyance, the schools have again been put in connection with the Department of Public Instruction. During the past year a very considerable number of Army Schools have been examined and reported upon by the Inspectors, copies of the reports being submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The schools attached to European Corps will no doubt be improved without much difficulty, the Military class at the Madras Normal School going far to meet the demand for Masters. Those, however, in connection with Native Regiments cannot be expected to make much advance under existing circumstances. The tenor of the Inspectors' reports upon the latter schools is, in most cases, very unfavorable. A plan for their improvement which would admit of their being provided with more efficient teachers at no great increase of cost, was submitted to Government in 1860, but various measures which have recently occupied the Government in connection with the Native Army, have prevented its being taken up.

The expenditure from the Public Treasury was about Rupees 544,672, distributed as follows :—

Salary and Office charges of the Director of Public Instruction.....	40,533
Salary, Office charges and Travelling allowances of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.....	80,372
University of Madras.....	4,104
Government Colleges and Schools.....	2,80,000
Grants-in-aid.....	35,000
Grant to the Madras School Book Society.....	2,000

Preparation and purchase of School Books.....	35,143
Educational buildings, inclusive of building grants made to private Schools.....	66,150
Government Central Book Depôt.....	1,370

Total Rupees... 544,672

Deduct.

School Fees.....	6,148
Proceeds of sale of Books.....	28,573
	34,721
	509,951

Donations, amounting to Rupees 8,407, were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of School-houses.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

753. For the first seven months of the year 1861-62, the Diocese of Madras was administered by the Commissary, the Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Acting Archdeacon.

754. During that period no event calling for remark occurred. The only difficulty which the Commissary experienced was that of supplying important Stations with Chaplains, arising from the absence of many on the list from sickness and other causes.

755. On the 29th June, the Reverend Dr. Gell was consecrated Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury, arrived at Madras on the 25th of November, and was installed in Saint George's Cathedral on the 27th of the same month.

756. His first act on arriving was to appoint the Reverend T. Dealtry Archdeacon of Madras, who was duly inducted into the office on the 1st December 1861.

757. On Sunday the 22nd December, the Bishop held his first Ordination in the Diocese, at St. George's Cathedral, when three candidates were admitted to Deacon's Orders, all Missionaries in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

758. OOTACAMUND, LAWRENCE ASYLUMS.—The question of amalgamating the Madras Military Orphan Asylums with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums has been reserved for future consideration by the Secretary of State for India, as it is considered doubtful whether an elevated table land, such as that of the Neilgherries, is suited to the constitution of East Indian children. It has been decided however that the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund shall be established on a proper scale without delay, for the reception of children of European descent.

On January 29th, 1862, the Bishop, having previously visited the Churches in Madras, set out, accompanied by his Domestic Chaplain, to visit a portion of the Diocese.

In a tour of six weeks, he visited the Chaplaincies of Cuddalore, Tranquebar, and Trichinopoly; and the Mission stations of Cuddalore, Nagoor, Negapatam, Tanjore, VEDIAR-puram, Canandagudy, Amiappen, Combaconum, Alambacam, and Erungalore.

759. After his return to Madras, Emmanuel Church in Black Town, which was projected many years ago, but not completed till this year, was consecrated on the 12th April.

760. A Diocesan Board of Education has been established, for the purpose principally of promoting the Christian education of the children of Europeans and Eurasians, in connection with the Church of England.

761. No change of any importance has been made in the arrangements of the Chaplaincies, except that the Chaplain of Seetabuldee has been instructed to reside at Kamptee; so that he and the Chaplain of Kamptee are, in fact, Joint-Chaplains of Kamptee and Seetabuldee with their out-stations.

At the present time there are no fewer than thirteen Stations without Chaplains. Owing to various causes twelve of the Chaplains are absent from their duty. (See Appendix B.)

It will be observed that there are two vacancies, one caused by the retirement of the Reverend A. Fennel in India on the 31st December 1861, the other by that of Reverend A. J. Rogers in England, recently reported.

Appended are the usual tabular Forms, showing—

- A. The state of the Chaplaincies.
- B. The Clergy, who, though not Chaplains, receive allowances from Government.
- C. A correct list of the Chaplains.

<i>Senior Chaplains.</i>		<i>Rev. W. W. G. Cooper,</i>
Rev. F. G. Lugard,	"	S. T. Pettigrew,
" M. N. Stone,	"	J. D. Ostrehan,
<i>Chaplains.</i>	"	H. P. James,
Rev. J. Griffiths,	"	T. A. C. Pratt,
" A. H. Alcock,	"	R. P. Little,
" J. Gorton,	"	G. B. Howard,
" A. Kinloch,	"	C. R. Drury,
" W. B. Ottley,	"	J. J. B. Sayers,
" G. E. Morris,	"	K. C. Baily,
" J. Richards,	"	B. O'M. Deane,
" C. D. Gibson,	"	J. McKee,
" J. V. Bull,	"	A. W. Pearson,
" R. Firth,	"	H. Barnes,
" T. Dealtry,	"	J. W. Wynch,
" R. Murphy,	"	O. Dene.
" C. Rhenius.	"	G. English,
<i>Assistant Chaplains.</i>	"	J. Murphy,
Rev. W. R. Capel,	"	T. Foulkes,
J. T. D. Kidd,	"	A. Taylor,
	"	W. S. Smith, not ranked.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

A.

The Presidency and its Suburbs.

(149)

[Madras.]

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
St. George's Cathedral.....	1 Church.....	Chingleput.....	None.....	Rev. C. D. Gibson, Rev. F. G. Lugard, acting for Rev. R. Murphy, L.L.D., absent on sick leave.....	2	...	
Saint Mary's, Fort St. George.....	1 Church.....	None.....	.....	Rev. A. H. Alcock.....	1	...	
Black Town.....	2 Churches and 2 Chapels of Ease	None.....	.....	Rev. C. R. Drury.....	2	1	
Vepery.....	1 Church.....	None.....	.....	Rev. A. W. Pearson... ..	2	1	
St. Thomé... ..	1 Church.....	None.....	.....	The Venerable the Arch-deacon.....	1	...	
St. Thomas' Mount.	1 Church.....	None.....	.....	Rev. W. W. G. Cooper.....	1	...	Acting for Rev. J. Richards on tour of duty on the Hills.
Palaveram	1 Chapel.....	None.....	.....	Supplied by Rev. W. W. G. Cooper.....	1	1	

Stations not within the limits of the Presidency.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
Rajahmundry...	None...	Samulcottah, Cocanada, Coringa, Dowlaishweram..	1 Church	Rev. J. Murphy, L.L.D.	1	...	
Secunderabad...	1 Church	Bolarum, Hyderabad, Chudderghat.....	2 Churches... ..	Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, Rev. H. P. James, Rev. T. Foulkes.	3	...	
Tirunelveli...	1 Church	Negapatam, Combarum.....	2 Churches... ..	None.....	1	1	
Tiruchinopoly.....	1 Church... ..	Madura... ..	1 Church.....	Rev. O. Dene.....	2	1	
Vellore.....	1 Church.....	Chittoor.....	1 Church.....	Rev. Dr. Sayers.....	1	...	
Vizagapatam.....	1 Church.....	Waltair, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Calingapatam....	3 Churches.....	Rev. J. Wynch.....	1	...	
Wellington.....	None.....	.....	.....	Rev. J. Richards.....	1	...	

B.

Out-stations where Unconsecrated Ministers of the Church of England are supplying spiritual wants, receiving a Grant-in-aid from Government.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed.	Society to which they belong and allowances granted.	Remarks.
Shevaroy Hills.....	Cuddalore.....	Rev. T. H. Wilkinson.	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Cochin.....	Quilon.....	Rev. J. Collins.....	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Nellore.....	The Cathedral, Madras ..	Rev. S. H. Compton..	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
The Fort, Toomkoor, Hurryhur, Shemogah...	Bangalore.....	Rev. P. Webber.....	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Cuddapah, Gooty, Kur-nool, Lingasagoor... ..	Bellary.....	Rev. P. Jelly.....	Belongs to no Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Tanjore.....	Trichinopoly.....	Rev. S. Percival.....	Gospel Society, Rs. 80 per mensem.	
French Rocks and Mysore.	Mysore.....	Rev. S. T. Godfrey.....	Belongs to no Society, Rs. 100 per mensem.	
Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras.....	Cathedral District.....	Rev. C. Lillingstone..	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Rs. 200 per mensem.	
Pulicat....	Cathedral.....	Rev. C. C. Shute.....	Colonial and Continental Church Society.	
Black Town.....	Place of another Chaplain supplied... ..	Rev. H. Hickey.....	Belongs to no Society, Rs. 100	

MEDICAL.

762. The Public health in the Madras Presidency has been influenced considerably by the prevalence of epidemic diseases, chiefly cholera, small-pox and fevers, in many districts. The rain-fall in many parts was below the average, and much scarcity and distress prevailed amongst the lower classes of inhabitants.

Health of the country.

763. In the Civil Dispensaries of the various Collectorates, there has been a slight falling off in the number of sick treated, and the decrease has been entirely attributable to the introduction of new Rules from the beginning of the Financial year 1861-62, whereby an attempt was made to induce the people to take upon themselves in some degree the support of their sick poor.

The self-supporting system can scarcely be said to have been fairly tried in many of the Civil Dispensaries. In some it has succeeded very well, but in other instances the natives have shown much apathy in contributing towards the dieting expenses of the sick poor. The system is novel, and the people have been so accustomed to look to the Government to do every thing for them, that it will probably take some years yet before the support of these charities is entirely a matter of local arrangement.

764. Government now contributes a supply of medicines, the services of a Medical Officer and Subordinate, and a fixed grant of 50 Rupees per mensem, towards the expenses of dieting poor patients in each Dispensary.

This sum is expected to be increased, by the voluntary contributions of the better classes of natives and others locally interested in the various charities.

The following table shows the admissions and deaths of In and Out-patients in the various Dispensaries for the year ending 30th April 1862.

Divisions.	In patients.				Out-patients.				Total.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per centage of deaths to treated.
Presidency.	10,366	779	659	7.5	96,401	131	1,452	0.1	106,767	910	2,111	0.8
Southern ..	3,375	281	147	8.3	80,221	107	991	0.1	83,596	388	1,051	0.4
Mysore												
Malabar and Canara ..	633	66	34	10.4	11,555	2	193	0.01	15,188	68	230	0.4
Ceded Districts ..	748	45	27	6.01	18,496	38	215	0.2	19,244	83	242	0.4
Northern ..	1,715	106	5	6.1	22,276	78	61	0.3	23,991	184	66	0.7
Hyderabad												
Suby. Force	177	19	17	10.7	3,542	1	50	0.02	3,719	20	67	0.5
Nagpore												
Force ..	180	34	11	18.8	2,010	2	25	0.09	2,190	36	36	1.6
Total ..	17,194	1,330	900	7.7	2,37,501	359	2,903	0.1	2,54,695	1,689	3,803	0.6
Total of 1860-61 ..									2,83,698			
Decrease in 1861-62 ..									29,003			

765. The work of this department has not been generally satisfactory. The establishment of vaccinators, in the expectation of radical changes being sanctioned with a view to the introduction of a better class of men, have not worked zealously or well. Small-pox has been more than usually prevalent. In the Presidency town and suburbs it has been very rife for the whole of the year, and particularly in January February, March, and April 1862.

The following table shows a total decrease of 19,977 operations in the course of the year. Under the new arrangements to be shortly introduced, it is to be hoped that the work of this department will be carried out under skilled supervision, and with greater benefit to the public than the present system can afford.

Statement showing the number of vaccinations performed in the year 1861-62 contrasted with 1860-61.

	1860-61.				1861-62.					
	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency... ..	52,943	48,829	4,114	77.7	49,456	45,393	4,063	82.1	..	3,487
Southern... ..	91,017	86,102	7,915	84.4	90,633	83,257	7,376	81.2	...	3,414
Mysore... ..										
Malabar and Canara	130,763	120,800	9,963	76.1	124,181	112,258	8,923	73.6	..	9,582
Ceded Districts...	21,057	19,009	2,048	97.2	20,614	18,417	2,197	106.5	..	443
Northern... ..	36,241	31,916	4,325	119.3	33,705	28,788	4,917	145.8	..	2,536
Hyderabad Suby.										
Perce... ..	2,996	2,706	290	96.7	2,424	2,162	262	108.08	..	572
Nagpore Force ..	656	421	235	358.2	713	472	241	338.057	..	...
Total..	3,38,703	3,09,783	28,920	85.3	3,18,726	2,90,747	27,979	87.7	..	19,977

766. The health of prisoners in this Presidency is still very unsatisfactory, and the mortality during the year higher than usual. Most of the Madras jails are over-crowded, deficient in means of ventilation, and in a sanitary point of view altogether unsuited for the congregation of large numbers of people.

767. There has been a marked improvement, however, in the condition of the prisoners at Salem since the erection of the new jail at that station. So unhealthy was the old building, that for many years past 46 per cent. of the whole mortality was caused by cholera. Since occupying the new building, the prisoners have been free from this scourge. Cholera has prevailed severely in several of the jails during the past year, and this disease has increased the jail death-rate above the average. The jail at Vizagapatam, which was formerly tolerably free from cholera, has been little better than a pest-house during the year. The prisoners have been removed, and the whole place cleaned and fumigated on two occasions, and while out of the jail they were healthy; but cases of cholera were sure to recur on placing the prisoners again within

the Jail. Representations have already been made to the Inspector General of Jails on the necessity for abandoning the building entirely, as it seems clear from careful inquiry that the cause of unhealthiness is within the Jail itself.

The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails during the year.

Division.		Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of		
						Treated.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1860-61.	Presidency and Centre	1,982	78	2,084	151	105.2	7.6	7.2
	Southern	1,900	118	3,460	127	182.1	6.6	3.6
	Mysore	972	73	1,907	39	196.1	4.01	2.04
	Malabar and Canara							
	Ceded Districts	851	26	787	41	92.4	4.8	5.2
	Northern	621	2	846	52	136.2	8.3	6.1
Total..		6,326	297	9,084	410	192.6	6.4	4.5
1861-62.	Presidency	2,032	84	2,311	143	113.7	7.03	6.1
	Southern	2,143	117	3,914	148	182.6	6.9	3.7
	Mysore	1,054	102	2,312	184	219.3	17.4	7.9
	Malabar and Canara							
	Ceded Districts	985	32	1,044	73	105.9	7.4	6.9
	Northern	694	3	1,048	95	151.0	13.6	9.06
Total..		6,908	338	10,629	643	153.8	9.3	6.04

768. The following abstract return does not include the sick of Her Majesty's 91st Regiment—the necessary information regarding that Corps not having yet been furnished.

769. So far as the somewhat incomplete returns will allow of an opinion being formed, the sickness and mortality of the Army, both European and Native, have been much below the average of former years. The death-rate of European troops in the Mysore Division was only six per thousand, in the Ceded Districts nine per thousand, and in the large body of Europeans at Secunderabad only eleven per thousand. The death-rate of the whole European Army, excluding the 91st Regiment, the returns of which are not available, has been thirteen per thousand of strength—a rate absolutely below that of any former year.

The Native Army, a smaller portion of it being on foreign service, has been less affected by sickness than usual. The proportion of "treated to strength" was 56.7 per cent, and of deaths to strength 0.8. Altogether the sanitary condition of the Army during the past year has been very remarkable. But for venereal diseases, which have been generally prevalent, there has been but little sickness of any note.

The following abstract table will show the extent of sickness and mortality in the Military Department during the year.

Division.	Europeans.							Natives.						
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of			Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency . . .	2,008	3,483	57	186	173.4	2.8	1.6	3,701	3,523	57	190	95.1	1.5	1.6
Southern.	787	1,838	15	75	233.5	1.9	0.8	3,064	1,449	31	50	47.2	1.01	2.1
Mysore.....	2,746	3,436	17	181	125.1	0.6	0.4	8,445	4,937	8 ² ₇	195	57	1.03	1.7
Malabar and Canara														
Ceded Districts..	1,006	1,406	10	57	139.7	0.9	0.7	3,123	1,622	16	67	51.9	0.5	1.9
Hyd.Suby. Force	3,419	4,854	40	196	140.7	1.1	0.8	5,712	2,900	22	137	50.5	0.3	0.7
Nagpore Force														
excluding 91st														
Regiment....	314	408	5	16	129.9	1.5	1.2	4,088	2,485	25	81	60.7	0.6	1.006
Northern.	316	310	9	1	98.1	2.8	2.9	8,172	3,788	77	11	46.3	0.9	2.03
Pegu.....	2,779	2,441	33	128	87.8	1.1	1.3	2,334	1,213	19	65	53.2	0.8	1.5
Total..	13,405	18,176	186	840	135.5	1.3	1.02	38,669	21,947	331	796	56.7	0.8	1.5

*Returns of Pegu Sapper Corps not received.

EMIGRATION.

770. The number of Emigrants that have left Madras for the Colonies during the past year is about the same as that of 1860-61, the only noticeable difference being that they have been engaged in this country for particular planters instead of as formerly being sent to the Government of Mauritius and assigned there; and that a large proportion have taken service on the Railway now in course of construction in that Colony. Ordinary laborers on this work will receive similar wages to those employed on Estates; but a large number of artificers, carpenters, bricklayers, and blacksmiths proceeded in the same employ: first class workmen to receive 17½ Rupees a month, and second class 15 Rupees, with the usual batta, hutting, &c. It is possible that at the close of the three years' contract which they first entered into, so many skilled workmen may not be able to re-engage at such high rates. The Emigration Agent at the Mauritius has therefore been requested to permit all those who may not be able to obtain the same rate of wages, to return to this country without requiring them to pay the tax for the remainder of their industrial term.

Number of emigrants embarked.

Labor for Railway in the Mauritius.

Artificers sent.

771. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the wages now obtained by laborers and artificers in the Mauritius. The rates for laborers, as there shown, were fixed by local Ordinance for 1861, and were subsequently continued for 1862, with the exception of an increase of one shilling a month in those of boys from ten to twelve.

772. The number of souls that left for the Mauritius during the year is 5,768 in nineteen vessels, and to the West Indies (Démérara) 1,036 in three vessels, being in all 6,804. Arrival reports have been received of fourteen of the Mauritius vessels conveying 4,270 souls. In these, including the "Arethusa" and "Calliope," in which cholera in a malignant form broke out, and carried off forty-three persons, the number of deaths was seventy-one, thus averaging, even with this fearful and happily unusual loss in two vessels, under 1·7 per cent. of those embarked : a proportion which, it is believed, will be considerably reduced when official returns* have been received of the later vessels.

773. Of the three ships which have left for Demerara, the arrival of one only has been announced. The health of the emigrants had been good during the West India emigration. voyage, which occupied ninety-five days, and only four deaths had occurred among the 576 souls embarked, one being that of an infant of four months.

The arrival of the "Henry Moore" at the same Colony has also been reported. She left on the 8th March 1861 with 376 souls, and arrived on the 20th July, having lost seven persons on the passage, three of whom were children of two and three years of age, and one an infant five days' old.

774. These returns contrast favorably with those of the French emigration from Calcutta to Réunion. Statements have been furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at that Colony, showing that between the 26th January and 5th August 1861, 3,774 souls had arrived in nine vessels, of whom 188 had died on the passage, being in the ratio of about 5 per cent. on the number embarked.

775. The question of removing the restriction on the numbers allowed under the rules now in force to be embarked in one ship, viz., 350 statute passengers, has again been the subject of discussion, and the Emigration Commissioners desired their Agent to increase the allotments with caution in large vessels ; but the Government have not thought it desirable to disturb an arrangement which, in all probability, has contributed largely towards the healthiness of our ships.

776. The Dépôts have been tolerably healthy, considering the amount of sickness that has prevailed in and about Madras during the year. In October the West India Dépôt was established in Tondiarpett on the Trivatore high road ; and on the 1st April the Mauritius Dépôt was removed to a large enclosed space also on one of the roads leading to Trivatore, where substantial pukka sheds, well raised and drained, had been erected for the accommodation of the emigrants.

* Reports of two vessels since received. One death only occurred among 576 souls embarked.

Month.	Number in Depôt.	Number of	
		Cases.	Deaths
1861.			
May	40 to 340	...	..
June	170 to 470	7	5
July	100 to 430	1	..
August ..	150 to 360	8	3
September ..	50 to 350	2	1
October ..	50 to 350	1	1
November ..	150 to 500	3	..
December ..	350 to 530	7	4
1862.			
January ..	100 to 300	8	3
February ..	200 to 300	..	..
March ...	100 to 380	19	9
April	100 to 280	..	..

777. The number of Cholera cases which have occurred in the Mauritius Depôt has been fifty, as shown in the margin, of which twenty-six have been fatal. Considering the numbers occasionally congregated there, and the arrival of large parties after a journey of 300, 400, and even 500 miles, worn out and bearing the germs of disease with them, this result cannot be looked upon but as favorable.

In the West India Depôt the cholera cases were three, all of which were fatal.

778. The emigrants who have returned from the various Colonies are few, amounting only to 510 from the Mauritius, and 32 from Natal. The latter having only embarked in the year previous to that now under report had, of course, not served their industrial term; but as the climate appeared very unsuitable to them and they were useless as laborers, the Colony sent them back.

779. Emigration from Madras to the French Colonies has not commenced, nor has it yet been introduced at Pondicherry under Act XLVI of 1860. Rules have been prepared applicable to the operations on behalf of British as well as French Colonies; the convention entered into between the Governments of France and Great Britain providing that in all essential points the same advantages should be enjoyed by both countries, and it is not improbable that the limit of numbers to 350 statute passengers to each vessel, which is insisted on in respect to the British Emigration, may deter French vessels from making Madras one of their embarking ports. This restriction will not of course apply to the emigration from Pondicherry, which will be commenced on the 1st July next, under the surveillance of a Consular Agent, appointed on behalf of the British Government at a salary of 350 Rupees a month.

780. At Karikal, the Assistant Collector of the Tanjore District will perform the duty of Consular Agent, when necessary.

781. The Ceylon Government have been desirous for some time of engaging emigrants in the northern Districts on three years' contracts for service in that Colony. Formerly all their labor was obtained from Tanjore. Madura, and Tinnevely, an able-bodied man obtaining 6 Pence or 4 Annas a day; but of late labor has increased in value to such an extent that the same men will no longer cross over to Ceylon for the old rates of remuneration. The planters therefore sought a new field for recruiting their labor market, and selected Ganjam. Strong objections, however, existed to Natives being bound under a three years' contract in a place where no proper supervision could be exercised over the engaging Agents; and it has now been decided that they shall be landed in Ceylon free to make their own terms.

782. The alterations proposed during the past year in the Emigration Rules, are not such as to promote the satisfactory working of Emigration from this part of India.

1st. The increase of the numbers in one ship beyond 350 statute passengers is most likely to be attended with unfavorable results, as it is well known that cholera and small-pox are generally more virulent and less readily subdued when the numbers congregated together are large, whether in Depôt or on board-ship.

2nd. The limit of sixty cubic feet in French vessels to each adult, in lieu of seventy-two, as in the British Emigration, without insisting on any particular amount of deck space, is also likely to be injurious to the emigrant.

3rd. It is contemplated to pay Agents for some of the Colonies by head money, not by salary, which will have the effect of making it their interest to procure emigrants without troubling themselves as to the means by which they have been obtained.

783. On the 1st January 1861, a fee of one Rupee was ordered to be levied on all male adults embarked for any Colony, in order that a Fund might be formed wherewith to meet the expenses of the Protectorate. The amount received on this account is Rupees 4,334, while the expenses have been Rupees 4,640.

PRESIDENCY MUNICIPALITY.

784. The following is the Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the year 1861.

The balance on the 31st December 1860, as shewn in the Statement attached to our last annual Report, was

	RS.	A.	P.
Cash with the Bank of Madras.....	11,552	3	7
Do. with the Storekeeper and Cashkeeper.....	250	0	0
Invested in Government Securities.....	61,000	0	0
Arrears of Assessment.....	42,064	13	2
Do. of Wheel tax.....	10,899	10	0
Advances recoverable from Contractors, &c.....	7,780	7	9
Do. to be adjusted on completion of works.....	55,828	10	11
Office Premises.....	21,000	0	0
Lamp Posts, &c.....	2,000	0	0
	2,12,375	13	5
Less sums in deposit and suspense.....	6,386	13	5
	2,05,989	0	0
Deduct amount transferred to account of unclaimed salaries, &c.....	240	2	6
Total Rupees.....	2,05,748	13	6

The Income of the past year was

	RS.	A.	P.
Assessment, 1861.....	1,41,115	14	7
Wheel tax, 1861.....	39,931	4	0
Do. 1860, (4th Quarter).....	13,899	8	0
Warrant fees.....	1,068	2	11
License do.	744	0	0
Fines.....	789	5	6
Interest.....	2,539	13	4
Slaughter-house fees.....	6,706	8	6
Rubbish sales.....	3,906	5	0
Proceeds of Ground and Buildings.....	13,314	14	7
Sale of Lamp Posts, &c.....	465	12	7
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	445	2	3
Government contributions on account of roads and works.....	52,300	1	11
		2,77,226	13 2
Total Income Rupees.....	4,82,975	10	8

785. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment, aggregating Rupees 1,83,180-11-9 as per Statement B, the collections during the past year were as follows:—

Collection of Assessment.	Old arrears.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	Total.
	2,381-0-3	31,777-13-1	1,05,765-9-3	1,39,924-6-7

being Rupees 2,268-6-6 less than the amount collected in the previous year. This difference is owing to the smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of 1860, viz., Rupees 42,064-13-2, as compared with those outstanding at the same period in the previous year, viz., Rupees 49,874-9-2.

The collection of the current assessment was rather larger in 1861 than in 1860, being Rupees 1,05,765-9-3 against Rupees 1,03,383-0-2.

786. These amounted to Rupees 3,276-10-10, against Rupees 4,968-12-11 in 1860, and included the irrecoverable arrears from 1852 to 1856; which were written off in accordance with the recommendation of Government in their Order dated 20th October 1860, No. 1,529.

787. The outstandings on the 31st December 1861, were as follows:—

Balance of Assessment.	Old arrears.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	Total.
	2,188-8-3	2,440-12-9	35,350-5-4	39,979-10-4

being Rupees 2,085-2-10 below the balance on 31st December 1860; and of these arrears Rupees 19,898-11-0 had been collected up to 31st March last.

Wheel tax.

788. The collections of this Tax in last year were as follows:—

	Arrears of 1858-59.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On spring Vehicles and Animals.	117 12 0	15,712 2 0	26,550 1 0	42,379 15 0
On Carts.....	46 8 0	3,672 8 0	4,996 8 0	8,715 8 0
Total...	164 4 0	19,384 10 0	31,546 9 0	51,095 7 0

being Rupees 1,843-12-0, above the sum collected in 1860.

Remissions of Wheel tax. 789. These were as under—

On spring Vehicles and animals, Rupees 1,911-11-0 against Rupees 1,869-3-0 in 1860.

On Carts..... do. 874- 8-0 do. do. 522-0-0 „

Total...2,786- 3-0

2,391-3-0.

including the irrecoverable arrears of 1858, which have been written off.

Balance of Wheel tax. 790. The outstandings on 31st December 1861 were as follows:—

	Arrears of 1859.	Arrears of 1860.	Current.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On spring Vehicles and Animals.	648 12 0	880 12 0	5,526 8 0	7,056 0 0
On Carts.....	647 4 0	1,098 0 0	2,047 8 0	3,792 12 0
Total...	1,296 0 0	1,978 12 0	7,574 0 0	10,848 12 0

against Rupees 10,899-10-0 on the 31st December 1860, and of this balance Rs. 3,697-8-0 had been got in up to 31st March last.

The sums realized by sale of ground and buildings, together with the contributions from Government on account of roads and works have been included under the head of Income instead of deducting the same from the items of expenditure of a similar nature, as in previous annual statements, as rendering the account more complete, and at the same time more clear. These receipts are exhibited in detail, and require therefore no special notice here.

791. The following Statement shows the disbursements in the past year as compared with those of the preceding year, the former amounting to Rupees 3,51,492-5-9, and the latter to Rupees 3,71,462-3-0.

	1861.				1860.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Assessment Department.....	7,869	13	11	Against.	8,654	6	0
Assessor's do.	2,019	8	0		1,993	7	10
Books, Maps, and other publications.....	39	7	8		60	11	2
Burial and Burning-grounds.....	7,547	4	1		160	7	1
Do. do. charges.....	699	2	9		...	...	...
Civil Engineer's Department.....	7,735	11	5		7,092	10	0
Compensations, Law and other charges	76	8	0		117	8	0
Conservancy Department.....	3,024	13	7		4,335	12	2
Flushing Drains.....	553	12	5		177	3	3
Government works.....	3,497	2	0		...	...	...
Income Tax and Stamp duty.....	101	8	0		135	7	2
Interest.....	4,751	4	9		...	...	...
Lighting.....	7,154	7	4		5,007	7	0
Mortuary Department.....	906	0	0		891	2	0
Municipal do.	21,951	12	3		26,659	7	8
Office Furniture.....	35	11	4		59	3	4
Do. Permisses.....	138	14	3		2,476	5	7
Plant.....	...	...	...		4,208	1	0
Refunds of Assessment.....	15	0	0		...	...	...
Do. of Wheel tax.....	2	4	0		...	...	...
Remission of Assessment.....	3,270	6	2		...	...	...
Do. of Wheel tax.....	2,786	3	0		...	...	...
Road Department.....	4,818	0	0		4,748	8	0
Do. Work.....	1,02,648	4	8		1,01,840	8	11
Do. (Advances).....	...	...	...		11,521	3	8
Petty do. ....	...	...	...		4,337	7	9
Scavenging Department.....	63,238	9	1		59,015	1	7
Slaughter-houses' charges.....	2,928	13	5		1,353	8	10
Stationery.....	987	3	1		1,015	15	11
Sums recoverable.....	1,690	15	11		...	...	...
Trevelyan water-works.....	58,565	10	1		21,122	6	1
Do. do. charges.....	3,601	0	5		...	...	...
Advances on account of Trevelyan water-works....	...	...	...		39,790	10	9
Watering.....	1,804	5	6		1,276	0	0
Wheel Tax Department.....	5,268	14	9		5,481	4	5
Works, Drain, and other.....	...	...	...		49,970	7	4
Advances on account of do. ....	...	...	...		7,959	12	6
Works, Improvements to.....	4,526	10	1		...	...	...
Do., New.....	21,635	14	8		...	...	...
Do., Repairs to.....	5,601	5	2		...	...	...
	3,51,492	5	9		3,71,462	3	0

The disbursements are sub-divided in the Balance Sheet under separate heads, so as to show the expense of supervision and management as distinguished from repairs, improvements, and other operations of the Department.

The increase under the head of Burial and burning grounds is owing to the enlargement of the new ground at the Mint Esplanade to afford accommodation to the Brahmin, Goldsmith, and Chetty castes, whose burning places at Royapooram have been suppressed; and also to the levelling and raising of the new Burial-ground for Christians and Mahomedans at Washermanspettah.

The increase under the head of Lighting is owing to the larger number of Street lamps in last year, viz., 460 against 431 in 1860; and also to the higher rates paid for oil. With the exception of the Civil Engineer's Department, the expenditure in all other Establishments, viz., Conservancy, Municipal, and Wheel Tax Departments, was lower in last year than in the previous one, and the increase in the first named Department was owing to the Civil Engineer's salary being raised, with the sanction of Government, from Rupees 400 to Rupees 500 per mensem, in May last.

The remissions of Assessment and Wheel tax, and also the Interest on Bank Loans and Discount on Government Securities disposed of, have been included in the disbursements.

Roads. 792. The particulars of expenditure under the head of Roads are as follow:—

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
<i>" New Roads."</i>				
Road leading from Pantheon road to Pursawaukum....	596	5 6		
Between Hunter's road and Vautear Cundapillay street, Choolay.....	541	8 4		
Roads connected with the Trevelyan water-works.....	350	0 0		
Between Thadamoottiapen street and Popham's Broadway.	331	0 0		
Road leading from Satana Naick street to Choolay Slaughter-house.....	221	6 0		
Between Coral merchant and Ramasawmy streets.....	117	8 0		
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street...	104	11 9		
<i>" Improvements to Roads."</i>				
Widening Pycroft's road, Triplicane.....	13,885	8 5	2,262	7 7
Certain minor improvements.....	497	12 2		
Widening Veeraragava Moodelly street, Triplicane.....	348	4 8		
Widening and improving Vadavenoyager road, Pursawaukum.....	162	9 10		
Widening the turn between Saulay and Moottiapen street, Black Town.....	125	0 0		
Improving St. Thomé high road.....	108	14 10		
Do. Condey Chetty street, Black Town... ..	100	0 0		
Do. Cutcherry road, Mylapoor.....	80	0 0		
Do. Puttooloo road, Poodoopauk.....	47	2 0		
Levelling Vencatasa Moodelly street, Triplicane.....	44	11 0		
			15,399	14 11
Repairs of Roads.....			84,985	14 2
Total Rupees.....			1,02,648	4 8

The principal items specified above will be noticed hereafter under the head of "Improvements."

The repair of Roads aggregated Rupees 84,985-14-2, against Rupees 98,222-2-5 in the previous year.

ABSTRACT.

Road Work.

Description of work.	Laterite.				Granite.			
	Mileage.		No. of squares executed.	No. of cubic feet of work.	Mileage.	No. of squares executed.	No. of cubic feet of work.	
	M.	F. Y.						M.	F. Y.
Reforms ...	22	4	104	20,109	4	0	29	68,948
Repairs ...	10	2	218	4,394	4	5	17	31,664
Emergent repairs ...	93	3	72	16,000	...	...	...	...
Total....	126	2	174	40,503	8	5	46	100,607
Total Laterite	126	2	174	40,503				
Total Granite	8	5	46	4,203				
Total for both	135	0	0	44,706				
Raising and reforming mud roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutting ditches, making banks, turfing, &c., in main roads	Turfing ...	S.	4,562	...	...	...	...	...
Brick-jelly roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Removal of prickly-pear...	...	S.	395	...	...	...	...	...
Levelling rubbish Dépôt ...	...	S.	500	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs to teakwood Railings	...	R. ft.	30	...	...	...	...	...
Earthwork, Total.	...	...	5,487	...	...	...	...	599,776

and 29 yards with Granite; and 15 miles and 15 yards were partially repaired, the work being performed on contract. About 94 miles were maintained by daily coolies, under the supervision of the Office Maistries and Conicopolies.

The total quantity of work executed during the past and preceding year is as follows:—

	1861.		1860.	
	Squares.	Cubic feet.	Squares.	Cubic feet.
Reforms	22,412	819,819	18,309	610,902
Partial repairs	6,294	117,424	14,332	200,708
Emergent repairs	16,000	266,666	14,000	200,000
Total...	44,706	1,203,909	46,641	1,011,610

The cost per mile of reformed roads is Rupees 2,097-7-0; of roads partially repaired Rupees 542-10-8; and of roads repaired under Office supervision (emergent) Rupees 165-2-8. The average outlay per mile for all roads repaired and reformed during the year is Rupees 587-7-3; in this is not included the amount expended in embankments, cutting ditches, and the like.

793. The particulars of the expenditure under this head, are as follows:—

Masonry works, drain and other.

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Drains.....	Black Town.....	3,659	7	11	8,069	15	4
	Choolay.....	2,701	8	0			
	Vepery.....	832	2	0			
	Wall tax road.....	552	5	6			
	Mount road.....	339	2	10			
	Perambore.....	276	8	6			
	Poodoopaukum.....	125	6	6			
	General Patter's road.....	77	3	6			
	Mylaporo.....	56	13	9			
	St. Thomé.....	49	4	10			
Latrines ...	Wall tax road.....	2,899	13	0	5,416	13	10
	Cossapetta.....	962	14	10			
	Causimodoo.....	819	9	10			
	Egmore.....	602	14	0			
	Pursewaukum.....	126	2	8			
	Petty charges.....	5	7	6			

			Rs.	A.	P.
Drainage pipes and cooly hire.....			2,827	5	4
Side Channels.....	Poodoopankum.....	560	1	6	
	Egmore.....	377	4	6	
	Triplicane.....	228	8	0	
	Black Town.....	217	6	8	
	Washerman pettah.....	193	12	8	
	Royapooram.....	188	12	0	
	Choolay.....	75	12	8	
Pursewaukum.....			38	4	8
			1,879	14	8
Wells, Cisterns, &c.	Black Town.....	903	5	6	
	Eroongoonum.....	200	0	0	
	Koorookoopettah.....	199	6	0	
	Meersahib pettah.....	48	9	6	
	Poodoopankum.....	43	7	10	
			1,394	12	10
Dust Boxes.	Black Town.....	632	13	0	
	Chintadrepettah.....	212	4	4	
			845	1	4
Retaining walls.	Black Town.....	364	2	1	
	Poodoopankum.....	140	10	0	
			504	12	1
Slaughter houses.	Monegar Choultry.....	262	14	0	
	Triplicane.....	190	14	0	
			453	12	0
Sundries.....			259	13	3
			21,652	4	8
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased.....			16	6	0
			21,635	14	8
Improvements of works.....			4,526	10	1
Repairs of works.....			5,601	5	2
Total Rupees.....			31,763	13	11

against Rupees 55,713-2-10 in the previous year.

The expenditure on drains, side channels, slaughter houses, and retaining walls was considerably below that of 1860; whilst on Latrines it was nearly doubled. Eight new ones were constructed, and thirteen old ones were repaired in last year.

The total quantity of masonry work executed during the past year was 159,330 cubic feet, and of plastering 103,049 square feet.

Government has repaid the Board the outlay incurred in constructing drains across a portion of the east bank of the canal between the Hospital and Elephant gate bridges, amounting to Rupees 5,580, and has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rupees 10,007-9-0 for five egg-shaped masonry drains with stone-ware pipes laid down in their beds, to be constructed across the remaining portion of the said ground, by which the sewage as well as the surface drainage of the south-western section of Black Town will be carried to the canal.

794. In August last the Surgeon of the 1st District brought to notice the overcrowded state of the Boatmen's huts on the Royapooram beach, which rendered them not only most unhealthy to the boatmen them-

Improvements.

themselves, but also a nuisance, and the source of disease to the residents of the neighbouring locality, and recommended their removal to a spot further north, and the construction of a road on the sea-face of Royapuram.

As these people had been but a few years back removed from the Northern Esplanade to make room for the Railway terminus, and as their present abodes are at some distance from the scene of their daily avocations, the first proposition could not be entertained, but as a middle course it was recommended that broad streets should be made from east to west through the existing blocks of huts, and a road be constructed along the beach between the huts and the sea, the cost of which was estimated at Rupees 10,770.

Government were pleased to sanction the same, and the work is now in progress.

The improvements of Condey Chetty Street, which were commenced in the year 1860 were completed in the past year. The north end of the street, which was very narrow, and by which it was dangerous to drive, particularly at night, was considerably widened, and the abrupt turn removed by throwing back the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly's stables. The steps leading to the Roman Catholic Cathedral were also thrown back, and the verandah which projected into the street at the south end was removed. The cost of these improvements, deducting the value of materials sold, was Rupees 689-7-9.

A house and piece of ground for improving the turn at the north end of Veeraragava Moodelly street, Triplicane, at its junction with Masoody street, was purchased at an expense of Rupees 348-4-8.

The residents of Vautear Cundapillay and other streets in Choolay were subjected to great inconvenience, whenever they had occasion to go to the bazars and market, there being no direct communication from that locality to the main road. A road has now been opened out from the north end of Vautear Cundapillay Street to Hunter's Road. Besides the great benefit the residents of the neighbourhood derive from this communication, it has been also found very convenient to the Scavenging Department, the rubbish carts now having a direct communication to the rubbish Depôts in Pursewaulkum. The cost of this road is Rupees 410-8-0.

The turns of the roads near General Neill's Statue were very much improved; but with the exception of the metalling of roads, which cost Rupees 357-2-0, the expense was borne by the Neill Statue Committee.

The Saint Thomé Road near the Protestant Church was improved very much by throwing back a portion of the Burial Ground wall which projected into the road. The cost of removing the old wall and building a new one, &c., was Rupees 266-2-2, of which the Commissioners paid Rupees 177-6-10.

The following improvements are in progress:—

A sum of Rupees 2,000 was sanctioned for the removal of projections in Annah Pillay Street, of which Rupees 745 have been laid out; owing to want of time the purchase of the ground and houses required for widening the road has progressed but slowly during the past year; it, however, is hoped that the work will be completed in the current year.

Several complaints having been made by the residents of that portion of Triplicane lying at the back of Lowe's shop on the Mount Road, of the stench arising from the covered drain running through that locality, and Dr. Balfour having brought the

and prominently to the notice of the Board, it was resolved to open out a passage to the extent of seven feet on each side of the drain, by the removal of the huts which were erected on and near it. The huts have been all removed and paid for, only a portion of the ground has not as yet been purchased, owing to the difficulty of coming to terms with the owners. The amount sanctioned for this work is Rupees 2,250.

The extension of Pycroft's Road from Triplicane to Royapettah was commenced upon, in last year, and would by this date have progressed far towards completion, but for the delay attending the taking of several pieces of land, which are in dispute, under the Provisions of Act VI of 1857.

795. The amount expended in construction of these works in last year, was Rupees 58,565-10-1, which, with the amount charged in the accounts for Trevelyan water-works. 1860, Rupees 21,122-6-1, brings the total cost up to Rupees 79,688-0-2, or a trifle under the Civil Engineer's estimate appended to our last Report.

Much delay has occurred in bringing the works into active operation: firstly, in consequence of the non-arrival of the engine promised by the late Governor His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the very incomplete condition in which the engine purchased as a temporary substitute was delivered, which rendered it necessary to have a number of fittings cast at the Mint; and secondly, to the failure of the Civil Engineer's attempts to puddle with clay the floor of the large cistern, owing to the porous character of the soil on which it is erected, and which has obliged us to adopt the expensive process of flooring it with masonry. This is now completed, and it is expected before this report comes under review the drains of the south western slopes of Black Town will be flushed daily, and the southern portion of the main drain be scoured once or twice a week.

The entire success of this undertaking cannot, however, until a more powerful and efficient engine than that now at work is set up, be looked for. The Board were, in the first instance, led to believe that one would be furnished by Government, and in their Report bring the point prominently to notice.

796. The particulars of the expenditure under this head, as compared with that of 1860, were as follows:—

	1861.			Against	1860.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Wages of Establishment.. ..	27,129	7	0		27,208	12	4
Hire of Bullocks.....	33,769	4	8		29,199	3	9
Extras and Contingencies ...	520	8	3		1,812	2	5
Repair of carts.....	1,360	1	10		794	15	1
Do. of Depôts.....	459	3	4		...	...	...
Total...	63,238	9	1		59,015	1	7

The increase in the charge for Bullocks is owing to the higher rate having been paid for the entire year of 1861, against only five months in 1860.

797. In the last report allusion was made to a proposal submitted to Government to convert the late Veteran Battalion Lines at Washerpet into a Cemetery for all such classes of the ~~army as may be required~~

Burial and Burning grounds.

suppress also the greater portion of the numerous Burial and Burning Grounds at Itoyapocram and Tondiarpet. The measure was duly sanctioned by Government, and they further granted the large sum of Rupees 10,310 to defray the cost of enclosing the new Cemetery with a wall, and of erecting Vestry rooms for the several denominations to whose use it is allotted.

The number of *intra-mural* Burial Grounds that were closed was fifteen, and of *extra-mural* twenty-three.

The Armenian community solicited that a piece of ground at a less distance from their abodes, which were found to be chiefly in the western and southern suburbs, might be allotted to them, and Government were pleased to give a portion of the Wallajah Esplanade near Saint Mary's Cemetery for their use, and another immediately adjoining for the use of the congregation of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Pantheon Road, the suppression of which had been frequently urged upon the Board by the inhabitants of that locality. Government further granted the sum of Rupees 3,000 to defray the cost of enclosing the said grounds.

A number of private Burial and Burning Grounds exist at Tondiarpet, which are only used when a death occurs in the family of the proprietors, and as it was considered that these come within the provisions of Section CVIII of Act XIV of 1856, their further use has not been prohibited. Objection has been made by the Surgeon of the District to the spot selected near Barber's Bridge as a Cemetery for the Christian inhabitants at Mylapore, and no fresh site has yet been allotted for the purpose. The Board adhere to their opinion that the original site is as unobjectionable as any to be found within a reasonable distance, but the Venerable the Archdeacon, who is Chaplain of Saint Thomé, inclines to the same opinion as the Medical Officer of the District, and is, we learn, in communication with Government on the subject.

Mortuary Registration. The number of deaths reported in last year was as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
3,157	3,024	4,421	10,602
against 3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498 in 1860.

The number of Cholera cases was, however, rather larger than in the previous year, viz., 2,776 against 2,576.

798. On this head it is not necessary to enter into much detail as Government will receive full reports of the public health from the Medical Sanitary condition of the town. Officers of the several Districts.

Epidemics prevailed during portions of the past year, chiefly amongst the poorer classes, the situation of whose dwellings and their uncleanly habits render them peculiarly liable to such visitations.

Whenever the Medical authorities have given any information, or made any suggestion relative to the sanitary condition of any locality, the Board have afforded assistance to the full extent of their means. During the prevalence of disease the Scavenging establishment was strengthened, and instructions in as plain a form as possible were furnished to householders to enable them to co-operate with our servants in cleansing their premises and neighbourhood, and in many instances the people were found to take a lively interest in these useful operations, and fully to appreciate their value.

All the Burial grounds within the Town and many of those in the suburbs have been closed. But there are still certain nuisances and undoubted sources of disease, which we cannot touch. Thus, for instance, there are numerous large tanneries, brick and lime kilns, and soap and oil-boiling establishments situated in the heart of the city and thickly populated suburbs, which existed before the passing of the Municipal Act, and are shielded by that circumstance from interference. A proposal will shortly be submitted for the amendment of Act XIV of 1856, which will enable the Board to check or remove these and other similar offensive and dangerous occupations, whenever there is undoubted proof that injury and annoyance are caused to the inhabitants in their vicinity.

799. On the 15th October last the Municipal Commissioners addressed the Government on the important subjects of drainage and water supply; pointing out the insufficiency of the Municipal funds to meet the daily increasing demands in the ordinary branches of their expenditure, and the impossibility of the Board's attempting to make even a beginning in either the re-construction of the drainage, or the obtaining of a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water for the use of the inhabitants of so large a city as Madras.

A precis was also submitted of various projects for drainage and water supply, and the Board recommended a modification of Captain O'Connell's project for drawing water from the Red Hill and Pommel tanks at an outlay of 15 lacs for the original works, and Rupees 40,000 per annum for working expenses.

It was also proposed that an addition of 10 per cent. on the Abkarry Tax should be levied for Municipal purposes, that the rent now derived from the public market and certain lands used as Cart stands, Wood Depots, Kilns, &c., should be assigned to the Board, and that the assessment on houses, buildings, and lands should be raised to the maximum allowed by law, viz., 7½ per cent., on the understanding that nothing additional should be charged for water. With these additions it was calculated that the Municipal revenue would be raised to above 3½ lacs of Rupees.

It was calculated that, with a sinking fund of Rupees 50,000 per annum, the Board would in thirty years clear off more than 6½ lacs, with interest at 6 per cent., or somewhat less than the probable cost of the Red Hill water supply scheme; but the Commissioners could make no provision for the Southern or Pommel tank scheme.

Finally, they asked, that the balance of the Black Town Esplanade Fund, Rupees 90,000, which has remained unclaimed for a long series of years, should be handed over to them, and suggested that if this were granted, the increase of the House assessment might be deferred for another year.

The Government agreed that the two great desiderata for Madras are a good system of drainage and a constant supply of water, and that attention should first and chiefly be devoted to the latter of these questions; that of drainage being regarded as quite subservient and supplementary, to be disposed of by gradual and progressive modification and extension. They could not, however, allow the execution and control of such important works to pass out of their own hands, nor could they by any means concur in the opinion expressed by the Board, that a special water-rate in addition to the 7½ per cent. House assessment, ought not at any time to be imposed at Madras.

Government referred the whole question to the Public Works Department, in view to practical measures being at once adopted, and a commencement will shortly be made on both the Southern and Northern projects.

The several proposals made by the Board for the increase of their income did not find favor, but Government at once recognized the necessity of increasing the House assessment to 7½ per cent., to provide for the ordinary work of the Department; and subsequently they resolved to bring the entire question of the financial condition of the Madras Municipality under the consideration of the Government of India, and to recommend that

10th March 1862, No. 352. a grant of a lac of Rupees annually be made by the State in aid of the Municipal resources.

800. The Principal Inspector General Medical Department brought to the notice of Government in September last the many evils attending the Rubbish. system of depositing the sweepings of the streets in the neighbourhood of dwellings, and recommended that a tramway should be laid down from every populous neighbourhood, and from each quarter, north, south, and west, converging into two or three main ways, going out to places sufficiently remote; that to the north, for instance, to the Red Hills, at which place the rubbish would be most useful for manure, the return waggons bringing in laterite for road work; and that to the south, across the Adyar towards Guindy. Government requested the Board to report on the practicability and probable expense of the remedial measures proposed by Mr. Cole, and at the same time stated they had applied to the Supreme Government for permission to expend on sanitary improvements at Madras a portion of the one per cent. Income Tax expressly levied for public works.

The Board accordingly submitted to Government two plans of a tramway between Madras and the Red Hills, one costing Rupees 1,26,000, and the other Rupees 1,05,000, with an annual charge for repairs of 15 to 20 per cent. on the first outlay, based on data furnished by Officers of the Department Public Works; and at the same time, mentioned that the firm of Knight & Co., of Calcutta, offered to lay down a tramway at Rupees 8,000 per mile: but even at this rate a tramway of only five miles, with waggons, &c., would cost half a lac of Rupees. Considering the large outlay that would be incurred in the first instance and the heavy annual charges for repairs, the Board could not recommend the adoption of Mr. Cole's scheme, and therefore endeavoured to come to an arrangement with the Madras Railway for the removal of the Town rubbish; but the terms asked were so high, though not excessive or unreasonable, viz., Rupees 100 per diem or Rupees 36,500 per annum, that this idea also was abandoned. The only method left was to convey the rubbish by boats on Cochrane's Canal to a cut excavated for the purpose some two years back near the Manally bridge, which involved an outlay of Rupees 2,500 for boats and platforms, and a monthly working charge of about Rupees 350.

The Board, however, pointed out that this plan would only apply to the sweepings of Black Town and such portions of the suburbs as are within easy reach of the Coom and Cochrane's Canal; for the southern and western Districts, the present practice must be continued, unless Government would give assistance with funds for the construction and maintenance of tramways.

Government observed that the cost of the tramway, which after all would only be available for the removal of the sweepings of Black Town and its immediate vicinity, must place its adoption out of the question. They approved therefore of the Board's design to resort once more to the Canal as a means of carrying off the Town rubbish.

Financial Estimate for 1862.

801. The Balance of last year's account to be carried to the credit of the Fund in 1862, was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st. Cash with the Bank of Madras.....	15,290	1	11						
with Store Conicopoly.....	150	0	0						
with Cashkeeper.....	100	0	0						
				15,540	1	11			
2nd. Invested in Government Securities... ..	...	...	...	37,300	0	0			
3rd. Arrears of Assessment recoverable from Rate-payers.....	...	...	...	39,979	10	4			
4th. Arrears of Wheel Tax do. ....	...	...	...	10,848	12	0			
5th. Advances recoverable from Contractors and others.....	...	...	...	5,510	13	5			
6th. Office Premises.....	...	...	...	21,000	0	0			
7th. Lamp Posts, &c.....	...	...	...	3,000	0	0			
							1,33,179	5	8
Less amount of unclaimed salaries, &c ...	...	...	...	343	2	7			
Amount of deposit—Avenue Fund.....	844	5	9						
Income Tax deposit.....	506	4	7						
Assessment received in excess...	2	3	10						
				1,352	14	2			
							1,696	0	9
							1,31,483	4	11

The three last of these items cannot be considered available; and of the remaining four, only the first entirely so, the value of Government Securities being uncertain, and the arrears of rates and taxes not likely to be collected in full.

The available income of the current year 1862, may be estimated as follows:—

	RS.
Cash Balance.....	15,290
Government Securities, &c.....	37,300
Less 6 per cent discount... ..	2,838
	34,462
Collections of Assessment, Current (7½ per cent.) and arrears (5 per cent.)	1,80,000
Collections of Wheel tax.....	50,000
Government contributions for Roads.....	27,397
Sale of rubbish.....	3,900
Slaughter-house fees.....	6,700
	3,17,749

which it is proposed to apportion thus:—

	RS.
Charges for management and supervision.....	57,000
Scavenging Establishment and hire of bullocks.....	65,000
Lighting charges and Establishment.....	10,000
Road work.....	1,01,099
Masonry work.....	30,000
Improvements.....	18,000
Reserve for water supply.....	30,000
Flooring Trevelyan Cistern.....	6,650
	3,17,749

OBSERVATORY.

802. The proceedings of the Madras Observatory have been so interrupted by repairs of the principal instruments during the past official year, that the actual scientific results are comparatively insignificant. The nature of the works accomplished, and the present condition of the Observatory, may be described as follows.

803. This fine instrument is at last mounted, and in regular use. It would most certainly have been finished long since, though in a far less efficient manner than it now is, but for the following reason:—When vigorously attempting its completion, a work infinitely more difficult than the entire erection of a new instrument *judiciously* commenced, intimation was afforded by Government of the appointment of Mr. F. Doderet, a German, as Mathematical Instrument-maker to the Department of Public Works. The transfer of his services was immediately applied for, and as readily granted, but from some cause or other it was not until the end of November that he entered upon the rather arduous task awaiting him at the Observatory. Much time was unavoidably spent in fitting up a workshop, in procuring some of the requisite tools from the Arsenal, and in making many others, not obtainable from thence or from any other available source. Since December, the general repairs have been steadily and perseveringly carried out by Mr. Doderet, under the Astronomer's directions; and, notwithstanding, that he has spared neither time nor labor, working early and late in a manner few, similarly situated, would have done in England, and far less in a tropical climate, so extensive were the alterations required, that it is only within the last few days that the Transit Circle has been sufficiently advanced, to be reported as in actual use.

The details of its construction, and of the alterations required to rectify the grave errors previously made in futile attempts at mounting it, will appear more appropriately in a Preface to the published Observations, when sufficient have been collected and reduced to form the first volume of a new series of Madras Observatory Records, than in an annual report. It may, however, be briefly stated, that, while the instrument is perfectly steady in all its parts, it is not permanently built in, according to the plan in progress, when the present Astronomer assumed charge of the Observatory; but can at any time be readily lifted out, for future repairs or cleansing, should occasion require. It was originally provided by Messrs. Simms with six equi-distant Microscopes, but in consequence of various oversights in the cutting of the piers, five only were intended to have been retained. Although the combination of five equi-distant Microscopes may be little, if at all inferior to that of six, the latter number is far preferable, as it admits of the use of a single opposite pair, should zoning or other special purpose render rapidity of observation a paramount consideration in the application of the instrument. A seventh has also been added, movable through an arc of sixty degrees, for the express purpose of examining the errors of division of the Circle.

It is not, however, intended to commence this laborious investigation until the arrears of publication are considerably diminished, and the Variable Star Atlas, now in hand, completed; meanwhile, there is no reason to suppose that the Madras Meridian Circle is in any respect less accurate than its well known counterpart, formerly at Redhill, but now at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford; or even than the larger Circles now in use at Greenwich, and at the Cape of Good Hope; all of which having been divided by the same eminent

makers, upon the same engine, are doubtless as nearly as can be *fac similes* of each other, and all equally perfect.

804. The Meridian Circle will be employed first, upon the determination of the positions of comparison stars already used in the Equatoreal observations; for continuous observation of the minor Planets near opposition; for observations of certain selected standard stars by direct and reflected vision, and of the moon and moon-culminating stars, for the correction of the assumed latitude and longitude; and of such other objects as circumstances may render worthy of insertion in the ordinary working list.

805. This useful adjunct of the Madras Transit Instrument, so important to the Marine Service in particular, and of interest to the public in general, has been far less successful during the last four, than for the previous eleven months; while in 1861, the failures amounted only to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of the signals given, they have, since January 1st, exceeded 11 per cent. It is now under consideration of Government to place the machinery entirely in the hands of the Astronomer, so as to do away with the present very objectionable system of divided responsibility. All the failures which have hitherto occurred have been solely Telegraphic; the signals from the Observatory having been most scrupulously transmitted throughout by the Astronomer himself, with very few exceptions.

806. The renovation of this instrument was the first point to which Mr. Doderet directed his endeavors, and although it was impossible to render its inconvenient mounting either good or steady, it has been thoroughly cleaned, supplied with a new declination clamp and tangent screw, with reading lenses to its small indistinct circles, an entirely new neck, some useful adapters for fitting on eye-pieces borrowed from other telescopes, and a steel Ringmicrometer. Altogether, it is worth as much now as when new, but without its recent additions. It is, however, an unworthy make-shift for the chief Observatory in India.

807. The objects observed with it have been—eleven of the minor Planets, distributed over about fifty nights; the Great Comet of 1861, in thirteen nights, between July 3rd and October 8th; Encke's Comet of short period; the Solar Eclipse of July 7th; the Transit of Mercury; and the Double Star α Centauri, which has been measured with the Crystal Prism Micrometer of the Hartwell Observatory, kindly lent by its owner, Dr. Lee. The main pursuits have, however, consisted of observations of small stars, in short zones, for a Variable Star Atlas now in course of construction; and of continuous comparisons of such of the Variable Stars as are professedly under determination, in regard to their epochs of maximum and minimum brilliancy, and duration of period.

808. No sooner were the repairs of this instrument concluded, than while in use, on a moderately windy night, one of the eight shutters of the inconvenient and dangerous folding roof of the Equatoreal room blew over on to the telescope, breaking off the new neck, but fortunately doing no further damage than could be repaired in the three following days. Accidents of a similar nature will be prevented as soon as the new Equatoreal room with revolving dome, now in hand by the Engineer Department, is completed. The consequences might have been most serious both to the instrument and to the Astronomer; and this is

an accident ever imminent, unless work is neglected on all except nearly calm nights. It is therefore earnestly to be desired that the new Equatoreal room, with revolving dome, now in hand by the Engineer Department, should be forthwith erected; a new Equatoreal sanctioned by the Home Government will, it is expected, soon be sent out.

809. Some extensive operations of this class have been decided upon by the local Government, and specifications of the apparatus required for carrying the scheme into execution, by means of the Electric Telegraph, have been called for. The Astronomer has expressed a doubt whether the present lines of Indian Telegraph are adequate for the purpose, and has suggested to the Government that this fact should be ascertained before operations are commenced.

810. Records of this nature continue to be made three times daily; the former being immediately reduced and published in the next number of the "Fort Saint George Gazette," and also in the "Madras Athenæum" newspaper. Particular attention is given to the wind and rain, the most deficient elements in the averages of the past twenty years. The Magnetic dip is determined weekly. Deflexion and vibration observations are made regularly at the beginning of each month.

811. A volume of hourly Meteorological Observations, extending from 1851 to 1855 inclusive, has long been completed, with the exception of the Preface, but has been withheld in consequence of some doubts as to the corrections due to the Thermometrical readings therein given. Two apparently excellent Standard Thermometers, received from the Kew Observatory last year, show very considerable and irregular corrections to be required; and as soon as the Astronomer can spare time from other more pressing duties, to compare the old and new Standards, from the freezing point upwards, the proper corrections can be deduced, and the volume in question completed and issued. The printing of the hourly Magnetical Observations has been carried up to the end of 1853, leaving the arrears of seven more years on hand. The reductions of these are in a forward state, and will be effected as early as possible.

812. The Library has received some very valuable additions during the past year, chiefly by the arrival of purchases, made with the sanction of the Home Government, before the embarkation of the present Astronomer for India. It is, however, still only in a very deficient state.

813. After a long interval of repose, the Observatory is once more ready to enter upon a new career of active service, and to resume its former honorable position in the astronomical world. To achieve this aim, good instruments alone are in vain: they must be worked by intelligent Assistants, interested in science, scrupulously accurate, and up to a certain very moderate standard of mathematical attainments. Out of nine Native Assistants, it is to be regretted that three only are qualified for such duties; a fourth may be available after patient training, but the other five are worse than useless, lacking the knowledge, energy, and accuracy, required for the most simple scientific observations. Astronomical instruments are too valuable and too easily deranged and injured to be lightly entrusted to incompetent or unskilful hands; while to check the labors of such persons, and to trace and correct their incessant blunders would occupy nearly the whole time of the qualified minority.

Two separate schemes for re-adjustment of Staff will shortly be submitted to Government, one of which must be speedily adopted, if the Observatory is ever to attain rank amongst its European rivals. Higher qualifications, better pay, and a smaller number of men will doubtless produce important results with the new Meridian Circle.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

814. No important changes have taken place during the year under report; but the work of classification and arrangement of the several divisions has been steadily carried on during the year. The Officer in charge has been engaged with the Zoological Department and general arrangements. Mr. W. King, of the Geological Survey, re-arranged the systematic collection of Minerals during the monsoon season of 1861, and has lately taken up, for a short time, the Geographical or District collections. Mr. R. B. Foote, of the same Department, devoted such time as his duties as Lecturer at the Engineering College permitted, to the arrangement of the Paleontological collection, and he will, it is hoped, resume his labors in that Department at the end of this year.

815. The arrangements made during the early part of 1861 to confine the animal mounters entirely to their own duties, and to provide them with a separate workshop, has had the happiest result, as exhibited in the very great improvement that has taken place in the preparation and setting up of specimens, and this is more particularly visible in the Fish, which, until lately were not put up in such a way as to meet the requirements of science, and it has often been quite impossible to identify a great many of the specimens. These are being re-placed as fast as possible, and all new specimens that offer are at once secured. Great attention is paid to the preservation of the natural form and, as far as is possible, of the colours of the Fish.

816. By desire of His Excellency Sir W. Denison, K.C.B., a system of exchanges with the Sydney Museum was initiated during the past year; 230 specimens of Mammals, Birds, Crustacea and Shells were sent to that Museum in December 1861, and a very interesting collection, consisting of 177 specimens of Mammals, Birds and Reptiles, has lately been received in exchange. This plan of exchanges, the only one by which a Museum can be made complete, will be continued, and will be extended to other countries as means and opportunities of doing so become available.

817. The Museum is indebted to His Excellency the Governor for a valuable collection of Ores and their accompanying rocks from the Silver Mines of Pachuca, and Real del Monte, near Mexico; these consist of nine specimens of Silver-ores, and sixty-five specimens of the Silver-bearing strata.

818. The collection of Ethnographical casts taken by the Messrs. Schlagentweit and consisting of 274 heads, 30 hands, and 7 feet, ordered by Government for the Museum, has been completed during the year, and is now arranged in the Ethnographical room.

819. Some agricultural and other implements, with some models of useful machinery, seventy in all, for the purchase of which funds had been remitted to the late Honorable Court of Directors by Dr. Balfour, were received during the year 1861.

Receipt of agricultural and other implements.

The total additions to the Museum during the year have been 1,256, of which 341 were to the Zoological, 222 to the Mineral, and 381 to the Ethnological and Industrial Departments; of these 10 were contributed by Government, 83 by the public, and the remaining 219 purchased.

820. Every exertion has been made to obtain for the Library the works necessary for the classification and arrangement of the objects in the Museum ; 299 Volumes have been purchased during the year, including those now on the way out by the *Indiana*, and which may be expected by the end of June. The total number of volumes now in the Library is 2,156, to which must be added 27,328 numbers of the Patent Office Papers, of which 449 were received this year.

Library.

To the Conductors of the Museum a Scientific Library is a necessity ; but as there is no other public Scientific Library in the Presidency, it must eventually become also of great value to the public. The Reading-room has not hitherto been much used, only 32 Tickets have been issued, and the attendance of Ticket-holders has not been frequent. Doubtless as the Library becomes more complete and better known to the public, they will avail themselves more generally of its advantages. It already contains much information not to be obtained elsewhere at Madras.

821. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of Establishment, petty repairs, binding of books, purchase of specimens and materials used in their preparation, &c., has been Rs. 307-4-6½ ; Rs. 2,982-11-9 being the equivalent of £293, were expended in London in the purchase and freight, &c., of books, and Rupees 240-12-0 in Madras.

Expenditure.

822. For the purchase and keep of animals, petty repairs, and wages of servants in the Zoological Gardens, the average expenditure has been Rupees 329-10-6. The Cheetas and Hyenas were removed to the People's Park on 28th September 1861, and the Tigers will shortly follow.

Garden.

823. The number of additions to the Zoological Gardens during the year was 167, of which 29 were donations, and the remainder purchases.

Additions to Garden.

824. The number of Visitors to the Museum and Zoological Gardens was 3,64,889. The total number is considerably less than last year ; but it will be observed that the proportion of those who wrote their names in the Visitor's book is greater, viz., in all languages 1 in 6.66 against 1 in 7.46 last year, and the proportion which those who wrote in English bears to the total of signatures was 1 in 2.86 against 1 in 3.24 last year.

Visitors to Museum and Garden.

The diminished total has probably been caused by the removal of part of, and the reported removal of all the animals to the People's Park. There can be no doubt that the live animals attract many visitors.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

825. During the past year no new lines have been put up, with the exception of one No new lines put up during the year except local line from Central Office Madras, to St. Thomas' Mount. to the Mount, as a local line separating this Office from the main line to the South.

826. The line between Madras and Pondicherry has been somewhat altered in direction, being brought nearer to the road, where at any great distance from it, and marked in other places outside the line of avenue trees.

827. The granite slabs on the lines between Madras and the Bombay frontier via Vellore, Bangalore and Bellary, and between Bangalore and Mysore, are still in good order; but a great number of the brick in chunam and granite in chunam pillars on these lines have fallen; these have been partially re-placed by posts, but will be altogether changed for Hamilton's Iron Standards as fast as these can be sent from Madras, where a sufficient number has been received to render all the lines in the Madras Circle permanent. The despatch of these posts is necessarily slow, as carts are not obtainable for the carriage of the numbers required.

828. On the Western Coast, between Cochin and Calicut, the communication has been somewhat improved by the removal of decayed posts, and three cables being re-placed by flying lines, but great difficulties still exist from the heavy winds and lightning, which cause the fall and destruction of posts and failure of cables; a slight alteration in the direction of the line is proposed, which will do away with some of the remaining cables and the re-placing of the posts by Hamilton's Standards.

829. The accompanying Tabular Statement marked A, shows the number and length of messages despatched from the Offices in this Circle, distinguishing "Service" from "Private." The result, as compared with the number of messages despatched in the previous year, is as follows:—

In 1861-62.....	Rupees 42,671	0	0
In 1860-61.....	„ 40,013	0	0
Increase...	2,658	0	0

830. On reference to the above statement it will be seen that there has been an increase of Revenue on private messages as compared with the previous year.

In 1861-62.....	Rupees 70,793	11	3
In 1860-61.....	„ 69,258	0	9
Increase	1,535	10	6

831. On Service messages there is a decrease.

In 1860-61.....	Rupees 16,439	1	0
In 1861-62.....	„ 14,397	15	3
Decrease.	2,041	1	9

832. The number of messages sent by Natives is steadily on the increase. The number as compared with the previous year is as follows :—

Increase of messages sent by Natives.	In 1861-62.....	Rupees 10,880 0 0
	In 1860-61.....	„ 9,538 0 0
	Increase.....	1,342 0 0

833. The use of the Telegraph Stamps for payment of messages from places not being Telegraph stations has become more general.

The Collections under this head are as follows :—

	In 1861-62.....	Rupees 1,100 15 0
	In 1860 61.....	„ 706 0 0
	Increase.....	394 15 0

The greater portion of these come from the ports of Mangalore and Tellicherry on the Western Coast.

834. The Great Southern of India Railway Telegraph was opened to the public during May 1861, and messages have been received on their account by the Government Telegraph Line and *vice versa*, amounting to Rupees 850-5-0.

835. The interruptions during the past year in the Madras Circle have not been many, till the month of April 1862, when, owing to heavy storms of wind and severe lightning, posts and pillars were destroyed, and caused some serious interruptions. Steps are being taken for the despatch of Hamilton's Standards, and these once up, there need be little apprehension of any further interruptions.

836. The statement marked B shows the gross amount of disbursements under the headings of Salary, House-rent and Contingencies, throughout the Madras Circle. There has been a considerable decrease of expenditure on account of salaries, compared with the previous year, as shown below :

Expenditure under the headings: Salary, House Rent, Contingencies.	In 1860-61.....	Rupees 1,57,288 3 7
Disbursements on account of salary.	In 1861-62.....	„ 1,26,736 10 5
	Decrease.....	30,551 9 2

837. This decrease is owing in a great measure to the dismissal of the Horse Patrols, who were found not as useful as was expected—

The amount paid for House-rent during the year was Rupees 9,636.

The amount expended for the purchase of Stores was

For the Lines	Rupees 7,285 6 3
For Offices.....	„ 29,357 15 7

Total... 36,643 5 10

APPENDICES

TO THE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1861-62.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1861.

	Depending 1st January 1862.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st December 1861.
Bellary.....	739	7,060	7,799	2,873	52	2,072	1,214	1,588
Calicut.....	7,981	17,032	25,013	5,099	778	3,185	851	15,100
Chicacole.....	1,226	5,470	6,696	1,840	137	848	87	3,784
Chingleput.....	1,379	6,090	7,469	2,101	504	1,411	40	3,413
Chittoor.....	2,115	20,039	22,154	4,907	1,827	3,787	2,564	9,061
Coimbatore.....	1,960	12,588	14,548	4,588	518	4,066	859	4,517
Cuddalore.....	2,972	19,206	32,178	4,683	676	5,820	221	10,778
Cuddapah.....	3,380	8,785	12,165	3,323	1,678	1,731	397	5,036
Guntoor.....	271	3,178	3,449	1,401	110	1,239	1	698
Honore.....	4,114	11,632	15,746	2,918	266	1,275	1,094	10,193
Madura.....	4,904	16,448	21,352	3,808	822	5,010	205	11,507
Mangalore.....	5,339	17,077	22,416	4,438	340	2,557	1,002	14,109
Masulipatam.....	1,050	5,638	6,588	1,603	267	1,743	259	2,716
Negapatam.....	4,449	21,730	26,179	4,977	1,674	6,502	930	12,096
Nellore.....	526	6,097	6,623	2,096	608	2,431	11	1,477
Nundial.....	979	6,307	7,286	2,943	396	1,312	726	2,209
Rajahmundry.....	2,796	10,054	12,850	2,488	159	1,820	1,785	65,98
Salem.....	2,353	15,340	17,693	5,346	1,156	4,550	18	6,623
Tanjore.....	5,428	33,476	38,904	6,236	1,598	10,247	1,989	18,834
Tellicherry.....	5,775	14,540	20,315	3,911	684	1,499	1,636	12,585
Tinnevelly.....	1,501	10,066	11,567	3,565	990	4,707	459	1,946
Trichinopoly.....	3,162	10,409	13,571	2,332	1,074	3,579	492	6,094
Agent, Ganjam.....	824	1,907	2,731	949	303	458	79	942
Do. Vizagapatam.....	3,632	2,907	6,539	777	287	708	499	4,268
Total of 1861.....	68,855	2,82,976	3,51,831	78,872	16,804	72,557	17,418	1,66,180
Do. of 1860.....	88,132	1,37,834	2,25,966	62,011	13,555	63,152	18,393	68,855
Increase.....	...	1,45,142	1,25,865	16,861	3,249	9,405	...	97,315
Decrease.....	19,277	...	...	...	...	...	975	...

TABLE B.

	From the Decrees of					
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Amceens.	Sudder Amceens.	District Moomiffs.	Total.
Suits appealable.....	107	289	324	1,139	25,585	27,444
Appealed.....	67	85	136	589	11,463	12,340
Affirmed.....	15	56	66	213	3,988	4,338
Modified or reversed.....	6	23	25	172	2,436	2,662

APPENDIX No. I.—(Continued.)

TABLE C.
Petty Offences.

ZILLAHS AND AGENCIES.	Pending and summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razenamah.	Punished.	Dealt with by		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary.....	7,261	2,576	1,560	3,116	698	5,743	820
Calicut.....	10,141	3,653	3,161	3,295	1,789	7,994	326
Chicacole.....	12,148	4,443	5,301	2,371	1,591	10,416	140
Chingleput.....	11,937	3,211	4,290	39,400	1,284	8,991	1,205
Chittoor.....	10,273	4,164	1,607	4,235	1,826	8,171	276
Coimbatore.....	14,805	3,895	2,705	8,120	3,970	10,435	400
Cuddalore.....	13,968	4,566	3,346	6,056	495	12,961	512
Cuddapah.....	3,965	1,182	917	1,866	31	3,639	295
Guntoor.....	14,407	5,019	6,316	3,060	1,606	12,473	328
Honore.....	3,618	1,072	1,008	1,477	621	2,902	95
Madura.....	12,143	5,016	2,365	4,762	3,128	8,170	845
Mangalore.....	4,079	1,389	1,843	810	452	3,439	188
Masulipatam.....	9,067	2,657	2,843	3,530	839	7,819	407
Negapatam.....	8,107	3,713	2,155	2,155	1,099	6,851	157
Nellore.....	11,592	4,900	3,205	3,487	854	11,318	420
Nundial.....	5,037	1,698	1,094	2,233	467	4,289	269
Rajahmundry.....	9,981	3,508	4,530	1,922	1,888	7,825	268
Salem.....	15,225	5,869	2,931	6,235	1,476	12,543	1,016
Tanjore.....	11,901	5,511	3,272	3,073	884	10,792	225
Tellicherry.....	4,785	2,113	976	1,658	456	3,912	377
Tinnevely.....	7,886	3,358	1,612	2,911	1,789	5,735	362
Trichinopoly.....	8,520	4,062	1,494	2,856	175	7,970	375
Agent, Ganjam.....	5,787	1,849	2,734	1,189	506	5,207	74
Do. Vizagapatam.....	17,706	7,597	7,770	2,339	10	17,646	50
Total of 1861.....	2,34,339	87,021	69,035	76,716	27,934	1,96,239	9,430
Total of 1860.....	2,29,867	85,857	79,890	62,363	17,727	2,02,411	9,067
Increase.....	4,472	1,164	...	14,353	10,207	...	363
Decrease.....	...	...	10,855	...	...	6,172	...

TABLE D.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. II.

A. Statement of Cases committed to the Criminal Sessions, during the year 1861.

OFFENCES.	Town Police Court.			Vepery Police Court.			Royapet Police Court.			Total.			Nature of Sentence.			Amount of property said to have been stolen.		Amount of property recovered.	
	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number of cases.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total number of cases.	Total convicted persons.	Total acquitted.	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Murder.....	1	1	1				2	2	2	3	3	3	3	...	5				
Manslaughter.....	3	6	4				2	2	1	5	8	5	...	...	...	
Cutting and wounding with intent to kill.....	1	1	1				3	2	2	4	3	3	...	3	...				
Administering poison.....							1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...				
Assault.....	1	2	1				1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...				
Carnally abusing girls under seven years.....				2	2	2				2	2	2	...	1	...				
Kidnapping children.....				1	2	1				2	4	3	...	1	...				
Harbours kidnapping children.....				1	1	1				2	2	1	...	1	...				
Enticing away girls under sixteen years.....				1	1	1				1	2	1	...	1	...				
Maliciously decoying away children with intent to steal from their person.....							1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...				
Poisoning animals.....	3	4	2							3	4	2	...	2	...	43	0	0	
Burglary.....	1	1	1							1	1	1	...	1	...				
Larceny and stealing from the person.....	29	45	39	6	13	16	14	2	12	47	78	64	...	1	...	190	5	0	8
Receiving stolen property.....	6	4	2				4	1	3	10	12	7	...	9	...	12,527	2	11	8
Embezzlement and breach of trust.....	8	4	3				2	2	1	10	6	4	...	2	...				
Obtaining by false pretences.....	2	5	4				2	3	2	4	8	6	...	2	...				
Forging and uttering.....	5	4	3				1	2	1	7	6	4	...	2	...				
Fraudulently concealing a Will.....							1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...				
Perjury.....	3	3	1							3	3	1	...	2	...				
Extortion.....	1	1	1							1	1	1	...	1	...				
Unlawful possession of coining tools and of counterfeit coin.....													...	1	...				
Importing Sulphur without license.....	1	1	1							1	2	1	...	1	...				
Total.....	52	85	64	21	28	38	30	8	19	99	154	117	40	16	94	12,760	7	11	8,287

* Computed to seven years transportation.

	POLICE COURT.				TOTAL.							
	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for default.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Acquitted.	Compromised or dismissed for default.
Larceny above...	...	...	...	...	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny.....	92	...	54	...	1,103	1,254	502	18	426	...	308	...
Receiving stolen goods...	1	1	8	...	101	118	54	3	9	2	50	...
Embezzlement...	1	...	16	1	160	156	108	3	3	...	42	...
Obtaining property by false pretenses...	...	...	10	...	46	55	35	...	...	...	20	...
Possessing stolen property...	...	10	6	...	87	97	48	3	...	20	26	...
Stealing grow...	3	43	13	...	75	113	9	...	6	80	18	...
Wrongful appropriation...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thief...	...	...	5	...	53	59	42	...	...	...	17	...
Malicious injury...	...	8	7	...	24	35	...	...	...	15	20	...
					90	90	0	...	13	5		

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

Abstract Statement of committable Cases investigated at the Magistrate's Courts, during the year 1861, in which the Prisoners were discharged.

OFFENCES.	Town Police Court.			Vepery Police Court.		Royapet Police Court.		Total.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.
Attempt to poison animals.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Rape.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Conspiracy and Perjury.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Forging and uttering.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Uttering counterfeit Coins.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Swarcany.....	4	4	1	2	2	3	7	9	7
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Embezzlement and breach of trust.....	...	...	1	1	4	5	5	6	5
Total.....	8	11	4	5	6	8	18	24	18

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)
D.—Abstract Statement of cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854
and Act I of 1859, during the year 1861.

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of cases.	Number of Defendants.	Number convicted and sentenced to hard labour.	Number fined.	Number returned on board.	Compromised.	Number acquitted.
Desertion.....	4	5	5	...	...	...	...
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands.....	7	23	7	...	4	...	12
Ditto. neglect of duty.....	6	11	8	...	1	...	2
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands.....	11	24	23	...	...	1	...
Embezzling Cargo.....	13	33	29	...	...	...	4
Shipping a Seaman without agreement.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Assault.....	19	33	17	13	...	1	2
Assaulting Police Officer on boardship while in the execution of his duty.....	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
Disorderly riotous conduct on boardship towards their superiors.....	2	2	2	...	...	...	1
Total.....	64	135	91	16	5	2	21

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

E.—Abstract Statement of cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act No. IV of 1842, during the year 1861.

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of cases.	Number of Defendants.	Number convicted and flogged.	Number fined.	Compromised.	Number acquitted.
Desertion.....	10	10	2	...	4	4
Neglect of duty and disorderly conduct while afloat in the Roads alongside of Vessels.....	1	22	22	...	...	...
Landing Goods beyond the prescribed limits.....	1	1	...	...	...	1
Overloading Boats.....	1	2	...	2	...	...
Total.....	13	35	24	2	4	5

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

C.—Statement showing the sums realized during the year 1861, by Fines, Summons, Fees, Sale proceeds of unclaimed property, Fees on Licenses, Rent of Government Grazing Grounds, and Monies found by Police Officers in Gambling places.

1861.	Town Police Court.				Vepery Police Court.				Royapet Police Court.				Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.				Fees on licenses.				Summons' fees.				Rent of Government Grazing Grounds.				Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling places.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Fines.		Summons' fees.		Fines.		Summons' fees.		Fines.		Summons' fees.		Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.		Fees on licenses.		Summons' fees.		Rent of Government Grazing Grounds.		Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling places.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
January...	682	14	0	78	12	0	131	8	0	40	0	0	369	4	0	30	12	0</

MADRAS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

28th April 1862.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1861, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil,

MEMORANDUM.

* N. B.—The average hire of a daily labourer is three Annas.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

HOSPITAL RETURN.

Remaining on the 31st December 1860.	..	..	..	..	17	307
Admitted during the last twelve months	..	..	..	..	290	
Discharged, being cured during the last twelve months..	..	..	..	..	277	307
Died during the last twelve months	..	..	..	..	15	
Remaining on the 31st December 1861	..	..	..	..	15	
					307	
DISEASES.					Admissions.	Deaths.
Fevers	..	..	..	..	53	2
Cholera	..	..	..	..	8	7
Dysentery acute and chronic	..	..	..	..	31	1
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	42	2
Other diseases of Stomach and Bowels	..	..	..	..	37	..
Diseases of Lungs	..	..	..	..	12	1
Diseases of Brain	..	..	..	..	5	..
Rheumatic affection	..	..	..	..	14	..
Venercal affection	..	..	..	..	30	1
Atrophia or wasting	..	..	..	..	2	..
Anasarca	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other diseases	..	..	..	..	55	1
Total.....					290	15

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
28th April 1862.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquest held in Madras, during the years 1860 and 1861.

VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.		1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicide.	{ Murder.....	2	2	...	...
	{ Manslaughters.....	2	1	...	1
Felo-de-se	{ Drowning.....	7	7	...	...
	{ Cutting the throat.....	1	...	...	1
	{ Hanging.....	...	2	2	...
Suicide while temporarily Insane.	{ Drowning.....	12	15	3	...
	{ Pistol-shot.....	1	...	...	1
	{ Hanging.....	1	1	...	...
Accidental death.	{ Drowning.....	34	28	...	6
	{ Burning.....	2	4	2	...
	{ Boat forced against deceased...	11	...	...	11
	{ Fall of a tree.....	...	1	1	...
	{ Do. of a pole.....	2	2	...	...
	{ Do. of a building.....	3	2	...	1
	{ Do. of a mud wall.....	...	2	2	...
	{ Passage of a carriage wheel ...	4	5	1	...
	{ Do. of a Railway carriage wheel.....	...	3	3	...
	{ Shaft of a carriage.....	2	...	...	2
	{ Fall from a height.....	1	3	2	...
	{ Boat-oar striking forehead.....	1	...	...	1
	{ Do. breaking in the surf... ..	...	3	3	...
	{ Blow on head from axe.....	1	...	...	1
	{ Iron rail falling.....	...	1	1	...
	{ Fall from Ship's yard.....	3	...	...	3
	{ Knocked down by a horse.....	1	1	...	...
	{ Fracture of scull by striking against the bracket of a well.	...	1	1	...
	{ Overturning of a carriage....	1	...	...	1
	{ Yoke of a bullock cart striking.	...	1	1	...
	{ Gun-shot wound.....	...	1	1	...
	{ Locked-jaw from wound.....	...	7	7	...
Death from natural causes.	{ Disease of the heart.....	4	9	5	...
	{ Diarrhœa	3	5	2	...
	{ Apoplexy.....	8	2	...	6
	{ Inflammation of bowels.....	1	...	...	1
	{ Cholera.....	14	10	...	4
	{ Retention of urine.....	...	1	1	...
	{ Epilepsy.....	...	2	2	...
	{ Abscess of the liver.	1	1	...	...
	{ Fever.....	3	4	1	...
	{ Dropsy.....	2	2	...	...
	{ Disease of the kidney.....	1	...	...	1
	{ Disease of the lungs.....	...	3	3	...
	{ Dysentery.....	2	2	...	...
	{ Congestion of the brain.....	...	1	1	...

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquest held in Madras.—(Continued.)

VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.		1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death from violent causes unknown.	Injury to brain	2	1	1	1
	Inflammation of womb.....	1	...	..	1
Miscellaneous.	From Poison	1	..	..	1
	Do. wound of tongue inflicted in performance of a vow.....	..	1	1	..
	Do. Shark bite.....	..	2	2	..
	Do. Snake bite.....	4	2	2	2
	Do. Excessive Drinking.....	..	1	1	..
	Do. Wounds inflicted by a Cheeta..	..	2	2	..
Causes unknown.	Do. want of common necessities of life.....	..	1	1	..
	Found drowned.....	14	17	3	..
	Found dead	10	8	..	2
Total.....		163	170	55	48

Total Inquests in 1860..... 163

Do. do. in 1861..... 170

Increase in 1861.... 7

MADRAS, CORONER'S OFFICE,
31st January 1862.(Signed) J. URQUHART,
Coroner

the official year 1861-62.

Total expenses for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner for diet for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner for clothing and bedding for the year.			Average cost of each prisoner on total expenses of the year.			Monthly cost of guarding.		
P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
8 2	2,284	14 9	13	0 4	1	3 3	28	8 8	...	...	...	...	...
5 7	7,861	15 2	26	2 3	1	2 8	46	1 0	268	8 0	...	...	...
5 3	8,180	5 3	28	14 11	2	5 7	52	7 0	374	3 1	...	...	...
9 3	7,496	13 10	27	1 5	1	5 1	45	11 5	283	8 0	...	...	...
5 5	325	8 5	18	12 8	0	11 8	36	2 8	...	...	...	...	...
8 11	7,057	7 6	27	14 11	3	0 8	82	1 0	...	...	...	...	...
3 9	9,034	14 2	22	15 1	1	9 0	53	2 4	...	...	...	...	...
5 5	11,985	14 6	26	0 1	1	15 10	39	0 8	427	8 0	...	...	...
1 7	5,230	9 8	21	8 7	2	1 8	34	13 11	218	8 0	...	...	...
2 11	15,258	6 7 1/2	25	2 10	1	7 8	37	15 6	501	0 0	...	...	...
1 2	12,372	15 1	18	5 2	0	15 1	28	14 6	375	4 0	...	...	...
4 0	16,172	3 0	22	13 2	1	6 3	32	4 5	593	8 11	...	...	...
3 5	6,852	15 5	27	0 8	2	10 6	38	4 6	205	4 0	...	...	...
3 0	19,451	7 0	39	12 9	2	13 5	60	15 11	370	8 0	...	...	...
6 7	6,626	9 2	37	13 0	2	10 10	53	7 0	199	4 0	...	...	...
5 3	14,532	9 7	27	4 4	1	15 6	37	14 2	506	0 7	...	...	...
9 11	5,735	12 5	32	0 8	2	8 4	60	6 0	156	12 0	...	...	...
3 1	4,294	7 9	33	8 11	0	11 3	49	14 6	105	8 0	...	...	...
0 5	5,917	8 0	36	0 8	1	15 4	63	9 4	142	4 0	...	...	...
7 3	13,204	0 7	30	8 2	1	6 8	40	12 0	482	0 0	...	...	...
4 0	9,200	4 0	30	10 0	1	14 2	48	4 8	242	8 0	...	...	...
0 8	6,179	9 4	26	9 7	2	15 0	43	13 2	229	8 0	...	...	...
9 8	7,647	7 5	25	14 5	1	11 8	44	11 7	227	8 0	...	...	...
...	518	0 9	13	5 11	0	2 9	23	8 9	...	...	...	...	...
6 0	12,497	7 8 1/2	22	4 3	2	7 2	32	7 7	416	12 0	...	...	...
5 2	17,021	0 8	31	5 1	1	11 7	41	5 1	483	8 0	...	...	...
1 3	9,458	10 3 1/2	44	7 2	4	7 7	70	9 4	209	8 0	...	...	...
9 10	2,408	13 10	34	15 3	0	15 0	49	2 6	71	8 0	...	...	...
4 0	23,374	0 1	32	11 8	1	6 3	57	11 5	...	...	...	...	...
7 0	7,405	5 10	37	0 1	2	0 1	53	10 7	219	0 0	...	...	...
5 8	3,635	6 1	33	7 2	2	11 7	51	14 11	95	12 0	...	...	...
7 10	10,223	3 7	30	1 7	1	7 8	45	6 11	353	0 0	...	...	...
3 1	5,977	4 9 1/2	24	8 6	1	5 8	40	6 2	264	0 0	...	...	...
5	62,95,424	0 3 1/4	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8,022	0 7	...	...	...
2 8	2,690	4 8	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	For February, March and April 1862.	...	...
3	22,98,114	4 11 1/4	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	8,022	0 7	...	...	...

Taken charge on 1st April 1862.

For February, March and April 1862.

APPENDIX No. IV.

A.—STATEMENT showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the Official year 1861-62.

Districts.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1 Ganjam.....	1,67,770	4,79,580	93,113	1,18,650	2,095	7,132
2 Vizagapatam.....	14,113	1,20,663	11,566	48,519	40	114
3 Godavery District.	1,31,634	6,38,479	2,42,333	10,21,393	2,670	15,805
4 Kistna do. ..	1,56,710	6,40,777	13,25,683	19,32,186	10,385	47,655
5 Nellore.....	1,00,948	5,52,019	3,95,894	5,55,351	21,775	1,28,723
6 Cuddapah.....	91,429	7,40,080	9,76,054	7,59,451	45,530	2,90,155
7 Bellary	1,55,477	8,41,818	21,21,303	12,98,593	..	..
8 Kurnool.. ..	20,474	2,23,531	10,50,915	11,32,172	13,898	90,269
9 Madras.. ..	1,97,749	8,96,710	98,314	1,56,481	1,360	6,090
10 North Arcot.. ..	1,78,956	10,95,004	3,72,669	5,48,798	..	..
11 South Arcot.. ..	2,67,335	15,13,236	7,39,264	14,52,815	3,711	20,261
12 Tanjore.. ..	7,13,804	35,73,397	1,64,625	2,22,536	36,880	1,32,311
13 Trichinopoly ..	1,49,012	7,71,991	4,81,592	6,23,868	40,383	1,21,999
14 Madura.. ..	1,11,249	5,24,134	4,63,385	6,17,846	27,430	85,983
15 Tinnevely.. ..	2,20,346	15,71,266	6,90,258	5,57,667	17,942	41,021
16 Coimbatore.. ..	65,334	5,00,135	11,45,674	10,43,018	1,34,173	4,09,569
17 Salem	59,845	4,55,865	9,01,052	13,02,986	14,930	85,810
18 North Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Malabar.. ..	..	12,19,616	..	70,267	..	4,58,320
Total...	28,02,185	1,63,58,801	1,12,73,694	1,34,62,597	3,73,202	19,41,217

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, &c.

Districts.	Total 1861-62.		1860-61.		Comparison.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Increase.		Decrease.	
					Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Rupces.	Acres.	Rupces.	Acres.	Rupces.	Acres.	Rupces.
1 Ganjam	2,62,978	6,05,362	2,50,324	5,68,789	12,654	36,573	..	..
2 Vizagapatam .	25,719	1,69,296	25,446	1,65,977	273	3,319	..	..
3 Godavery Dist.	3,76,637	16,75,677	3,74,314	16,77,848	2,323	..	..	2,17
4 Kistna do.	14,92,778	26,20,618	14,67,824	25,33,083	24,954	87,535	..	..
5 Nellore	5,18,617	12,36,093	5,08,769	11,90,244	9,848	45,849	..	..
6 Cuddapah....	11,13,013	17,89,686	11,00,604	17,76,179	12,409	13,507	..	..
7 Bellary	22,76,780	21,40,411	21,19,655	21,07,070	1,57,125	33,341	..	..
8 Kurnool	10,85,287	14,45,972	10,48,151	13,84,743	37,136	61,229	..	..
9 Madras	2,97,423	10,59,281	2,83,570	10,51,290	13,853	7,991	..	..
10 North Arcot ..	5,51,625	16,43,802	5,29,099	15,94,664	22,526	49,138	..	..
11 South Arcot ..	10,10,310	29,86,312	9,60,433	29,52,485	49,877	33,827	..	..
12 Tanjore.....	9,15,309	39,28,244	8,81,228	38,34,614	34,081	93,630	..	..
13 Trichinopoly..	6,70,987	15,17,858	6,05,405	14,45,546	65,582	72,312	..	..
14 Madura	6,02,064	12,27,963	5,86,016	11,96,295	16,048	31,668	..	..
15 Tinnevely ...	9,28,546	21,69,954	8,58,050	19,10,482	70,496	2,59,472	..	..
16 Coimbatore ..	13,45,181	19,52,722	14,68,901	20,61,206	..	..	1,23,720	1,08,484
17 Salem	9,75,827	12,44,661	9,56,453	17,80,537	19,374	64,124	..	..
18 North Canara..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 South Canara..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Malabar .. ..	..	17,48,203	..	17,08,782	..	39,421	..	..
Total...	1,44,49,081	3,17,62,115	1,40,24,242	3,09,39,834	5,48,559	9,32,936	1,23,720	1,10,655
Net....					4,24,839	8,22,281		

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

B.—STATEMENT showing the prices of Grain and other chief Articles of produce in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.

Districts.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce.		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.		Cholum.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	239	278	217	256	89	107	83	101	130	130
2 Vizagapatam....	257	317	235	294	105	132	96	120	110	136
3 Godavery District	211	275	201	261	95	127	90	119	101	142.
4 Kistna do.	285	319	266	300	122	141	114	132	129	149
5 Nellore	280	320	250	290	134	152	119	139	163	177
6 Cuddapah	399	441	356	390	177	196	162	17	215	220
7 Bellary.....	356	373	326	338	160	188	147	170	167	160
8 Kurnool.....	393	392	345	350	168	162	150	151	176	165
9 Madras	349	398	324	366	148	174	137	164	176	218
10 North Arcot	341	382	303	354	153	169	144	160	158	239
11 South Arcot... ..	291	355	267	326	130	160	122	149	172	172
12 Tanjore.....	292	342	263	318	133	153	123	..	168	177
13 Trichinopoly... ..	348	405	335	392	148	177	142	171	186	222
14 Madura.....	357	416	336	393	164	191	154	177	103	232
15 Tinnevely	421	415	384	354	188	189	185	161	186	192
16 Coimbatore	439	455	396	406	198	207	182	188	189	203
17 Salem	376	388	343	356	172	188	156	164	200	198
18 North Canara ..	358	344	314	304	151	114	138	133	170	210
19 South Canara ..	357	272	322	256	..	..	149	121	..	..
20 Malabar.....	404	387	365	354	186	174	170	172	224	..
Average..	338	364	307	333	148	163	138	151	164	186

APPENDIX

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief Articles of produce in the several Dis-

Districts.	Cumboo.		Raggy.		Varagu.		Horse Gram.		Ulundu.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	102	122	115	118	..	..	135	170	250	243
2 Vizagapatam....	107	136	111	131	69	111	126	140	266	246
3 Godavery District	87	105	96	126	94	118	136	150	309	273
4 Kistna do.	128	139	110	135	86	118	165	161	284	300
5 Nellore	138	153	138	152	89	94	193	218	332	376
6 Cuddapah	207	208	204	200	175	180	225	226	450	429
7 Bellary	174	159	164	142	151	147	178	172	320	314
8 Kurnool	190	163	165	154	..	..	208	183	332	310
9 Madras	177	202	192	220	90	110	244	235	342	386
10 North Arcot	160	200	184	211	106	105	223	205	339	393
11 South Arcot	156	180	151	183	143	155	237	239	350	409
12 Tanjore	137	155	134	153	86	92	231	252	290	422
13 Trichinopoly	171	191	165	184	97	119	219	266	328	475
14 Madura	143	176	166	192	107	124	166	231	242	471
15 Tinnevelly	191	191	171	186	124	135	210	273	312	545
16 Coimbatore	146	166	158	182	131	154	181	266	338	457
17 Salem	181	179	190	191	107	109	201	202	292	352
18 North Canara ..	..	..	165	183	..	262	209	248	265	288
19 South Canara ..	...	..	212	178	..	..	242	276	283	290
20 Malabar	247	..	200	221	..	..	407	452	389	423
Average..	158	167	160	172	110	133	207	229	313	370

No. IV.—(Continued.)

tracts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.—(Concluded.)

Wheat.		Gingely oil seeds.		Lamp oil seeds.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
264	237	298	320	240	295	208	250	59	100	700	720	65	80
327	253	291	320	232	280	191	245	60	66	800	771	80	76
342	336	290	350	224	266	181	238	60	60	780	800	90	90
372	387	261	312	182	204	195	227	50	50	800	880	35	30
424	441	327	346	239	241	178	218	61	61	72	1,072	83	92
417	441	..	..	267	257	258	301	67	74	891	1,020	70	80
326	341	..	..	255	250	344	362	65	74	910	1,000	62	74
387	363	291	308	240	264	283	308	18	31	875	906	78	83
460	451	..	..	..	..	160	201	..	..	..	..	..	..
510	476	372	379	216	289	187	222	90	90	720	770	90	100
563	564	414	412	261	251	182	219	86	88	500	656	35	41
538	595	491	444	278	323	168	208	22	21	284	204	35	37
555	716	565	500	276	335	253	288	40	40	780	700	40	40
518	570	594	402	287	302	193	235	..	..	68	68	38	38
546	635	596	417	302	318	183	234	25	28	60	80	80	80
483	537	502	483	220	367	300	333	22	25	869	1,000	37	38
467	470	..	..	..	..	224	248	100	100	..	1,000	..	..
255	267	..	..	..	..	190	231	73	105	..	..	90	85
365	350	..	..	..	..	184	211	..	..	..	..	..	..
383	419	429	506	415	377	253	286	102	87	806	849	112	83
425	442	381	393	258	289	216	253	59	65	622	735	66	67

APPENDIX

C.—STATEMENT showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry.		Salt.
	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	10,72,923	10,57,450	.....	15,473	65,565	82,899	8,25,533
2 Vizagapatam . . .	12,63,504	12,89,049	25,545	....	66,517	68,215	2,14,826
3 Godavery Dist. . .	31,21,461	31,86,653	.....	2,34,808	1,33,548	1,30,617	3,08,494
4 Kistna do.	27,77,590	30,14,035	2,36,445	....	1,01,540	94,830	6,70,517
5 Nellore	18,25,625	19,67,372	1,41,747	....	34,170	47,424	8,65,727
6 Cuddapah	17,35,080	20,05,510	2,70,430	....	1,00,254	1,19,456	....
7 Bellary	19,65,941	22,42,545	2,76,604	....	2,63,703	3,39,001	....
8 Kurnool	13,51,498	11,97,135	1,45,637	....	1,19,205	1,52,403	....
9 Madras	13,51,792	13,06,367	.....	45,425	10,640,89	9,73,991	10,62,986
10 North Arcot . . .	19,73,265	21,38,331	1,65,066	....	1,77,175	1,60,396	....
11 South Arcot . . .	24,76,841	26,08,557	1,31,713	....	1,33,622	1,75,546	3,92,837
12 Tanjore	47,63,194	44,22,736	....	3,40,458	2,17,261	3,15,971	7,09,612
13 Trichinopoly . . .	15,24,251	15,35,110	10,859	....	23,078	35,425	....
14 Madura	20,06,612	20,06,226	....	386	85,785	85,866	4,11,130
15 Tinnevely	25,75,242	28,37,774	2,62,532	....	38,706	51,910	4,59,496
16 Coimbatore	23,96,076	21,46,621	....	2,49,455	1,33,799	1,56,665	....
17 Salom	20,01,515	23,20,381	3,18,866	....	1,39,142	1,31,866	....
18 North Canara . . .	10,96,126	8,93,482	.....	2,02,644	45,775	55,724	2,87,762
19 South Canara . . .	10,87,055	11,85,816	98,761	....	40,164	47,755	2,89,927
20 Malabar	17,33,795	17,57,729	23,934	....	86,823	1,02,858	5,61,923
Sea Customs, Madras...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
Total...	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879	21,08,139	10,88,649	30,72,921	33,28,807	70,60,770
			Net...	10,19,490			

No. IV.—(Continued.)

of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.

Salt.	Sea Customs.		Moturpha.		Stamps.	
1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
9,78,499	1,08,696	59,858	15,965	2,758	31,793	59,926
2,96,924	24,848	34,092	29,189	13,277	26,068	65,271
2,78,470	1,26,111	75,869	61,256	5,941	69,369	1,30,626
7,34,295	6,242	11,793	49,028	14,363	36,776	82,210
8,74,714	2	346	14,870	9,360	32,873	90,750
.....	.....	.....	88,797	25,076	34,138	1,10,220
.....	.....	.....	1,38,484	26,324	46,954	1,19,542
.....	.....	.....	92,519	11,402	18,742	56,932
15,70,466	.....	.....	32,672	23,527	90,025	1,69,803
.....	.....	.....	37,230	26,024	66,113	1,61,226
4,38,021	42,465	45,013	41,634	27,196	74,177	1,08,004
8,59,851	5,25,191	3,12,379	41,156	3,600	2,15,120	3,74,521
.....	.....	....	7,632	10,344	50,342	99,421
6,23,607	27,974	39,983	262	1,605	91,445	2,10,995
5,83,403	41,499	47,375	93,435	25,327	90,833	1,31,784
.....	.....	.....	61,683	39,828	44,736	1,08,159
.....	.....	.....	71,249	6,701	54,869	1,31,087
3,16,053	19,491	18,978	7,199	7,188	37,556	90,145
3,94,126	45,052	37,965	8,516	6,441	77,447	1,65,776
6,52,989	1,37,749	1,09,991	1,15,563	25,232	2,00,046	4,88,178
.....	15,96,541	13,41,742	.....	.....	.....	.....
86,01,418	27,01,861	21,35,384	10,08,339	3,11,514	13,95,972	29,54,576

APPENDI

Statement showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Ma

Districts.	Frontier duty.		Income Tax.		Total Sundry Sources.			
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam .....	....	....	20,803	55,771	10,68,355	12,89,702	1,71,347	...
2 Vizagapatam ..	....	....	40,313	1,12,393	4,01,761	5,90,172	1,88,411	...
3 Godavery Dist.	20,339	7,839	40,459	1,01,234	7,59,576	7,30,596	....	28,
4 Kistna do.	....	....	24,538	94,165	8,91,641	10,31,656	1,40,015	...
5 Nellore .....	....	....	24,194	1,21,360	9,71,836	11,43,954	1,72,118	...
6 Cuddapah ....	....	....	66,316	79,467	2,89,505	3,34,219	44,714	...
7 Bellary .....	....	....	50,175	2,07,627	4,99,316	6,92,494	1,93,178	...
8 Kurnool .....	....	....	7,825	97,348	2,38,291	3,18,085	79,794	...
9 Madras .....	....	....	7,138	51,334	22,56,910	27,89,121	5,32,211	...
10 North Arcot ..	....	....	23,515	69,421	3,04,033	4,17,067	1,13,034	...
11 South Arcot ..	69,758	74,843	18,238	44,146	7,72,731	9,12,769	1,40,038	...
12 Tanjore	83,507	57,404	60,320	90,106	18,52,167	20,13,832	1,61,665	...
13 Trichinopoly ..	....	....	15,121	55,728	96,173	1,70,918	74,745	...
14 Madura	235	323	37,902	1,30,050	6,54,733	10,92,429	4,37,696	...
15 Tinnevely	48,768	72,134	31,607	84,571	8,03,894	9,96,504	1,92,610	...
16 Coimbatore ..	....	....	12,118	66,720	2,52,336	3,71,372	1,19,036	...
17 Salem .....	....	....	16,381	50,362	2,81,641	3,20,016	38,375	...
18 North Canara ..	64,506	58,147	4,915	26,460	4,67,204	5,72,695	1,05,491	...
19 South Canara ..	....	....	9,854	35,406	4,70,960	6,87,467	2,16,507	...
20 Malabar	306	794	28,742	1,47,620	11,38,152	15,27,662	3,89,510	...
Sea Customs, Madras...	....	....	2,440	2,502	15,98,981	13,44,244	....	2,54,
Total...	287,419	2,71,484	5,42,914	16,93,791	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	35,10,495	2,83,
Net...							32,26,778	

Deduct.

NOTE.—Collections of Income Tax not entered for all Districts in 1860-61, but now included..

Extra Revenue in Salt, Stamp Penalties, and Refund of Charges omitted in the accounts of Godavery brought to account

Add.

Difference in Tinnevely between the accounts originally submitted by the Collector and those s

Total as per Column

No. IV.—(Concluded.)

Presidency, for the official year 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.—(Concluded.)

Miscellaneous, or Interest on Arrears of Revenue and Refunds of Charges.		Grand Total.			
1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,113	1,441	21,42,391	22,98,593	1,56,202	....
2,982	4,311	16,68,247	18,83,532	2,15,285	....
12,580	4,899	41,93,617	39,22,148	....	2,71,469
6,761	6,293	36,75,992	40,51,984	3,75,992	....
7,249	3,648	28,04,710	31,14,974	3,10,264	....

2,814	1	Number of special Notices issued.	
7,901	2	Number of Schedules returned filled up.	
7,901	3	Number of Returns disposed of.	
6,558	4	1860-61.	Number of Assessments made under Act XXXII of 1860, and Act XXI of 1861.
11,704		1861-62.	
1,11,		1860-61	

Statements showing the opera

Value of						Duty on .						Sea Custom Revenue.		
Exports.			Imports.			Exports.			Imports.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
1,73,203	10	2	1,00,042	8	10	19,016	13	7	27	14	11	19,044	12	6
1,56,927	5	9	7,37,384	8	2	13,145	15	1	258	4	4	13,404	3	5
1,10,168	10	11	1,27,467	0	4	2,300	10	4	...	...	...	2,300	10	4
2,82,248	14	8	14,515	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78,490	0	10	1,16,290	9	7	3,168	4	4	3,548	4	11	6,716	9	3
1,99,453	15	4	1,07,117	5	11	17,377	8	0	1,032	7	8	18,409	15	8
39,809	1	10	66,361	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,40,301	11	6	12,69,179	7	9	55,009	3	4	4,866	15	10	59,876	3	2
5,05,346	0	0	3,49,680	0	0	2,472	0	3	60	0	0	2,532	0	3
...	...	...	972	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,949	0	0	762	0	0	708	5	3	...	...	...	708	5	3
5,67,080	0	0	6,36,554	0	0	22,426	2	3	3,425	14	0	25,852	0	3
86,163	0	0	6,498	0	0	4,999	10	6	...	...	...	4,999	10	6
3,08,538	0	0	9,94,466	0	0	30,606	2	3	3,485	14	0	34,092	0	3
9,43,018	0	0	2,85,811	0	0	25,947	7	8	1,035	13	9	26,983	5	5
9,27,286	0	0	2,90,105	0	0	40,329	9	6	7,523	5	9	47,852	15	3
58,918	0	0	1,31,657	0	0	1,021	10	5	...	...	...	1,021	10	5
29,232	0	0	7,07,573	0	0	67,298	11	7	8,559	3	6	75,857	15	1
2,71,926	3	4	56,168	13	5	328	1	1	...	...	...	328	1	1
41,989	12	3	39,187	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,283	1	0	8,03,238	3	6	10,815	15	6	581	8	11	11,397	8	5
3,30,445	8	8	5,68,743	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,978	12	4	27,779	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98,623	5	7	14,95,117	13	10	11,144	0	7	581	8	11	11,725	9	6
5,55,844	4	11	3,25,236	14	4	308	13	3	37	4	...	346	2	0
34,115	2	9	1,55,201	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70,977	10	9	40,150	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,051	3	3	35,778	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,988	5	8	5,56,366	9	9	308	13	3	37	4	9	346	2	0
3,15,568	0	0	3,42,984	0	0	11,576	13	3	7,746	9	7	19,323	6	10
2,89,693	0	0	74,538	0	0	18,230	0	0	7,459	0	0	25,689	0	0
4,05,261	0	0	4,17,522	0	0	29,806	13	3	15,205	9	7	45,012	6	10

Value of						Duty on						Sea Custom Revenue.		
Exports.			Imports.			Exports.			Imports.					
A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
456	0	0	2,71,596	0	0	1,964	15	8	27,147	1	11	29,112	1	7
674	0	0	11,05,488	0	0	61,495	5	2	1,01,457	4	8	1,65,952	9	10
049	0	0	5,148	0	0	5,768	0	1	516	1	2	6,284	1	3
901	0	0	47,060	0	0	59,662	15	4	4,704	12	5	64,367	11	9
165	0	0	34,563	0	0	28,809	11	11	3,383	0	5	32,192	12	4
304	0	0	11,714	0	0	13,246	15	6	1,205	2	8	14,452	2	2
549	0	0	14,75,569	0	0	1,73,947	15	8	1,38,413	7	3	3,12,361	6	11
587	0	0	1,50,892	0	0	8,397	5	11	13,114	6	2	21,511	12	1
957	0	0	41,703	0	0	2,053	1	11	2,623	3	5	4,676	5	4
193	0	0	1,97,809	0	0	469	1	5	2,242	11	9	2,711	13	2
985	0	0	16,293	0	0	7,926	10	5	1,629	5	6	9,555	15	11
722	0	0	4,06,697	0	0	18,846	3	8	19,609	10	10	38,455	14	6
237	0	0	6,09,483	0	0	6,667	1	1	31,115	6	5	37,782	7	6
237	0	0	6,09,483	0	0	6,667	1	1	31,115	6	5	37,782	7	6
816	0	0	26,37,253	0	0	3,142	7	2	2,844	12	10	5,987	4	0
307	0	0	25,78,339	0	0	8,476	6	9	1,121	3	4	9,597	10	1
949	0	0	2,18,158	0	0	232	6	3	11	13	4	244	3	7
592	0	0	5,13,522	0	0	132	13	11	114	12	9	247	10	8
012	0	0	2,36,313	0	0	302	11	5	131	2	1	433	13	6
603	0	0	37,55,620	0	0	11,123	1	0	8,594	3	2	19,717	4	2
010	0	0	34,293	0	0	105	3	6	128	3	1	233	6	7
762	0	0	2,55,491	0	0	245	7	4	3	2	0	248	9	4
810	0	0	45,983	0	0	56,202	5	3	13,110	5	5	69,312	10	8
876	0	0	42,84,192	0	0	79,962	14	7	26,059	10	0	1,06,022	8	7
737	0	0	1,45,59,164	0	0	24,257	11	6	6,222	12	11	30,480	8	5
704	0	0	10,45,130	0	0	823	1	4	...	...	...	823	1	4
699	0	0	42,694	0	0	556	11	11	...	...	...	556	11	11
858	0	0	1,30,151	0	0	4,801	15	6	85	4	5	4,887	3	11
002	0	0	87,126	0	0	30,439	8	3	6,308	1	4	36,747	9	7
263	0	0	13,05,101	0	0	1,88,970	0	0	10,98,365	0	0	12,87,335	0	0
574	0	0	1,96,53,821	0	0	1,88,970	0	0	10,98,365	0	0	12,87,335	0	0

Albion.....	349	British.	1861. 4th May.	Near Narsapore.....	<p>This ship was on her voyage from Madras to one of the ports in the Ganjam District. Between 2 and 3 A.M., on the morning of the 4th May she ran ashore near Narsapore and became a total wreck. Crew and stores all saved. By evidence given in the course of an investigation held by the Assistant Collector and the Master Attendant, it was clearly shown that the Captain of the vessel had grossly neglected his duties. The report of the Committee and the depositions were sent home to the Board of Trade.</p>
Shree-Vencata-swerloo.....	285	Native.	2nd June.	Cochin.....	<p>This vessel had arrived at Cochin from Bombay. On the morning of the 2nd June 1861, she dragged her anchors and went ashore on the southern side of the channel, and became a total wreck. All hands except one saved.</p>
Hersilia.....	623	British.	16th June.	Near Poondy.....	<p>This vessel, being on her voyage from London to Calcutta, was wrecked near Poondy at about 1 A.M. on the morning of the 16th June 1861, and broke up within 2½ hours afterwards. Chief Officer and one Seaman drowned. The loss of the ship attributable to negligence in not having attended to the lead. The report of the Committee, ordered to investigate, was sent home to the Board of Trade.</p>
Queen of the Wave.....	454	Do.	4th July.	Ganjam.....	<p>Had parted from her anchor in Ganjam Roadstead on the morning of the 4th July 1861, and stood to sea. On the 5th a fresh anchor having been got ready she stood in again and anchored but shortly afterwards parted again and drove on shore when she soon became a total wreck. Officers and crew all saved.</p>
Alert.....	281	Do.	7th October.	Near Cuddalore.....	<p>She was on her voyage from Penang to Tranquebar and had stood in towards the land near Cuddalore until she shoaled her water to 3½ fathoms, when in endeavouring to put her about, she missed stays and immediately after took the ground, and in a few days broke up entirely. Officers and crew all saved. Loss of the vessel attributed to gross carelessness, if not wilfulness, on the part of the Commander. Depositions, &c., sent home to the Board of Trade.</p>
Goleonda.....	699	French.....	1862. 8th Feb.	{ 13 miles south of Hope Island Light House.....	<p>Was on her voyage from Bimlipatam to Masulipatam, and keeping in along the land with the wind from S. E. to make the latter port, was set in by a current and was wrecked 13 miles south of the Hope Island Light house, near the village of Kauthapalema, at 1-30" A. M. on the 8th February 1862. Officers and crew, as also portion of the Cargo saved.</p>

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

D.—Statement of Government Freight and Passage Money, paid through the Office of the Superintendent of Marine to the owners of the Madras, Northern Ports, and Rangoon Contract Mail Steamers, from January 1861 to March 1862.

Number of the voyage.	Names of the Steamers.	Dates of departure.	Dates of arrival.	Passage money out.			Freight out.			Passage money Home.			Freight Home.			Total amount of passage.			Total amount of freight.			Grand Total.			Remarks.
				Rs.	A. P.	ES.	Rs.	A. P.	ES.	Rs.	A. P.	ES.	Rs.	A. P.	ES.	Rs.	A. P.	ES.	Rs.	A. P.	ES.	Rs.	A. P.	ES.	
1st	Governor	1861.	1861.																						
	Higgins.	January 11th	February 7th	7,084	12	0	414	1	6	9,674	5	4	274	15	10	16,759	1	4	689	1	4	17,448	2	8	
2nd	Do.	.. Feb.	12th March	3,918	5	4	6	4	0	9,243	0	0	..	..	..	13,161	5	4	6	4	0	13,167	9	4	
3rd	Do.	.. March	12th April	2,167	12	0	175	9	10	10,291	4	0	445	10	11	12,459	0	0	621	4	9	13,080	4	9	
4th	Do.	.. April	12th May	2,720	4	0	354	14	10	7,965	13	4	..	..	..	10,686	1	4	354	14	10	11,041	0	2	
5th	Do.	.. May	13th June	1,481	12	0	40	0	3	9,938	10	8	..	..	..	11,420	6	8	40	0	3	11,460	6	11	
6th	Do.	.. June	27th August	2,790	4	10	398	15	1	3,510	12	0	5	2	9	6,301	0	10	404	1	10	6,705	2	8	
7th	Do.	August 15th	....	1,333	13	4	208	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	13	4	208	2	8	8,578	14	8	
8th	Coringa	.. Sept.	21st Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,036	14	8	..	..	..	7,036	14	8	..	..	..	9,590	5	6	
9th	Do.	.. Oct.	13th Nov.	435	5	4	40	4	10	9,114	1	4	..	..	..	9,549	6	8	40	14	10	8,245	12	7	
10th	Do.	.. October	18th Nov.	760	10	8	76	5	11	7,408	12	0	..	..	..	8,169	6	8	76	5	11	11,194	15	0	
11th	Do.	.. Nov.	15th Dec.	3,156	13	4	70	4	4	7,967	13	4	..	..	..	11,124	10	8	70	4	4	9,531	0	5	
	Do.	.. Dec.	11th Dec.	1,112	9	4	133	12	5	8,284	10	8	..	..	..	9,397	4	0	133	12	5	10,696	11	4	
	Do.	1862.	1862.																						
	Do.	.. January 11th	....	7,097	1	4	430	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,097	1	4	430	11	7	14,787	14	8	
12th	Rangoon.	.....	February 1st	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,130	8	0	38	6	5	3,130	8	0	38	6	5	10,696	11	4	
13th	Do.	.. Feb.	11th March	6,939	13	4	172	0	7	7,675	6	8	0	10	1	14,615	4	0	172	10	8	14,787	14	8	

In addition to these payments a subsidy of Rupees 4,500 a trip, Out and Home, was granted, and occasionally a few Commissariat Stores were shipped, freight for which was disbursed by the Commissary General.

[Madras.]

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

E.—Statement of Troops arrived from England, during the year 1861-62.

Name of Vessel.	Date of arrival.	Rate.	Number of				Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
	1861.	£. s. d.					
Ship Clarence.....	September 28th	8 6 0	11	261	24	21	
Steamer Hydaspes.....	October 25th	7 19 5	5	321	16	12	
	Total...		16	582	40	33	

Statement of Troops, Invalids, &c., embarked for England during the year 1861-62.

Name of Vessel.	Date of sailing.	Rate for		Number of				Insanes.		Convicts.		Remarks.
		Invalids.	Effectives.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	
		RS.	RS.						RS.		RS.	
Ship General Caulfield.....	1861. May 26th	300	300	3	112	5	5			2	600	
Do. Earl of Hardwicke.....	August 2nd	...	230	4	170	19	20			1	460	
Do. Isabella.....	November 5th	218	218	2	91	5	13			1	450	
Do. Nile.....	December 21st	...	...	...	1	...	...			...	...
Steamer Hydaspes.....	do. 21st	230	230	1	29	2	1			...	...
Ship Renown.....	1862. January 15th	250	...	1	1	...	...			...	...
Do. Barham.....	February 26th	240	...	3	121	11	25	6	700	...	...
Steamer Queen of the South.....	March 7th	237	{ 222 } *450	3	93	13	62	...	...	...	...	One 3rd class Schoolmaster.
Ship Trafalgar.....	do. 15th	236½	221½	3	116	11	18	13	700	3	400	
		Total...		20	734	66	143	19		7		

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

F.—Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of Coals at Madras and the out-ports during the official year 1861-62.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
<i>Madras.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	5,840	13	3	13
Receipts... ..	5,923	5	1	21
	11,763	19	1	6
Expenditure	4,231	10	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1862	7,532	9	1	6
<i>Cocanada.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	80	14	2	4
Receipts... ..	588	10	2	...
	669	5	...	4
Expenditure... ..	289	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1862... ..	380	5	...	4
<i>Bimlipatam.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861... ..	30	19	...	...
Expenditure	21	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1862	9	19	...	...
<i>Munsoorcottah.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	126	...	...	...
No Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1862	126	...	...	...
<i>Cochin.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	266	14	2	...
Receipts	233	15	1	17
	500	9	3	17
Expenditure... ..	40	...	...	..
Balance on hand 30th April 1862... ..	460	9	3	17

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

G.—PAUMBEN PILOTAGE.

The following pilotage is now levied on vessels passing through the Paumben Channel.

			Rs.	A.
On vessels drawing 3 feet and under.....	0		9	per foot.
Do. 4 feet and over 3 feet...	0	10	„	
Do. 5 do. 4 „ ...	0	11	„	
Do. 6 do. 5 „ ...	0	13	„	
Do. 7 do. 6 „ ...	0	15	„	
Do. 8 do. 7 „ ...	1	4	„	
Do. 9 do. 8 „ ...	1	9	„	
Do. 10 do. 9 „ ...	1	14	„	
Do. 11 do. 10 „ ...	2	8	„	
Do. 12 do. 11 „ ...	3	2	„	
Do. 13 do. 12 „ ...	3	12	„	

2. The draft is calculated in even feet : a vessel of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet being charged as 4 feet or 2 Rupees, 8 Annas ; and one of less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 3 feet or 1 Rupee, 11 Annas.

3. The proportion to be assigned to the licensed Pilots is one-fifth of the pilotage levied.

APPENDIX No. VI (Continued.)

H.—Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel, from 1849 to 1861 inclusive.

Calendar Year.	Square-rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.	Average size.	
							Vessels.	Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons.
1849.....	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850.....	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851.....	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852.....	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853.....	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854.....	1,055	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,39,886	76	67½
1855.....	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64½
1856.....	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857.....	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858.....	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½
1859.....	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51¾
1860.....	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104¾	51½
1861.....	1,335	1,33,897	905	45,916	2,240	1,79,813	100½	50¾

I.—Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben, from 1849 to 1861 inclusive.

Calendar Year.	Pilotage levied.			Pilots' share.			Credited to Government.			REMARKS.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1849.....	7,247	2	0	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6	
1850.....	4,684	8	0	1,171	2	0	3,513	6	0	
1851.....	10,525	5	0	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6	
1852.....	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6	
1853.....	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	0	8,679	4	9	
1854.....	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4	
1855.....	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7	
1856.....	13,168	5	0	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9	
1857.....	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9	
1858.....	12,820	8	0	3,203	2	0	9,617	6	0	
1859.....	10,647	1	0	2,661	0	3	7,986	0	9	
1860.....	17,144	5	0	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9	
1861.....	16,193	9	0	4,048	6	3	12,145	2	9	

APPENDIX No. VI (Continued.)
K.—Statement of Vessels built in Malabar, Travancore, &c., but registered at Cochin, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pata-mars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
1861-62.	Dhoney Soondara Lutchmy ..	....	.....	Rs.	64	at 15½ Rs. per ton	998	Benteak	Measured under Act X of 1841, built at Alleppee
	Brig Rosparell	145	at Rs. 70 per ton	10,150	..	.....	..	Do. and Anjelly ..	Act X of 1841, built at Quilon.
	Schooner Mahomed Mooydin	29	at Rs. 104 do.	3,016	..	.....	..	Anjelly	Do. Colacherryputnam.
	Cauder Hyderhoos .....	..	.....	..	36	at 15 Rs. per ton	540	Do.	Do. do.
	Dhoney Sithulbee Sundanee..	42	Rs. 190 do.	7,980	..	.....	..	Do. and Jackwood.	Do. Tuticorin.
	Schooner Maria Raphael.. ..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
	Total..	216	.....	21,146	100	.....	1,533		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the official years 1860-61 and 1861-62.

	Total new Tonnage of square rigged Vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Total new Tonnage of coasting crafts.	Difference in decrease.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	Remarks.
1860-61	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 266	Rs. 12,838	
1861-62	216	21,146	100	1,533	
	216	21,146	166	11,305	

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APPENDIX No. VI (Continued.)

L.—Statement showing the Pilotage, Tonnage and Fees levied at Cochin, from November 1860 to April 1862.

Month and year.	Inward tonnage and fees.		Outward tonnage and fees.		Total monthly tonnage and fees.		1/4ths Pilot's share.	1/4ths Government share.	Remarks.
1860.	Tons.	RS.	Tons.	RS.	Tons.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
November. ...	2,587	255	1,878	185	4,465	440	264	176	
December.....	1,413	155	2,594	245	4,007	400	240	160	
1861.									
January	1,884	170	1,779	195	3,663	365	219	146	
February.....	3,848	370	2,196	205	6,044	575	345	230	
March.....	1,612	130	3,362	290	4,974	420	252	168	
April.....	3,321	305	4,601	395	7,922	700	420	280	
May	829	70	835	70	1,655	140	84	56	
June	500	40	500	40	1,000	80	48	32	
July	295	30	...	...	295	30	18	12	
August ... ..	..	...	295	30	295	30	18	12	
September ...	1,336	135	937	80	2,273	215	129	86	
October	1,122	90	1,446	155	2,568	245	147	98	
November....	1,199	120	1,980	195	3,179	315	189	126	
December... ..	1,241	115	937	85	2,178	200	120	80	
1862.									
January	1,669	130	304	30	1,973	160	96	64	
February.....	1,732	175	2,706	245	4,438	420	252	168	
March... ..	2,119	190	2,084	180	4,203	370	222	148	
April... ..	2,328	200	2,151	205	4,479	405	243	162	
Total...	29,026	2,680	30,585	2,830	59,611	5,510	3,306	2,204	

APPENDIX No. VII.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1858-59.			Actual of 1859-60.			Actual of 1860-61:		
REVENUE.									
ORDINARY.									
Land Revenue—Current and Ar- rears.....	4,16,93,548	4	8	4,08,45,319	8	7	3,93,53,927	10	5
Salt.....	60,19,344	9	6	64,71,146	1	8	70,67,893	0	0
Tribute.....	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5
Abkarry.....	28,44,135	8	4	29,26,473	10	0	30,71,252	13	10
Land and Sea Customs.....	15,28,640	4	3	25,37,385	10	2	28,88,665	9	11
Moturpha.....	10,78,371	0	2	10,63,160	6	2	9,93,720	15	0
Stamps.	7,22,334	13	6	8,49,258	6	0	14,50,859	11	7
Income Tax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,14,274	2	10
Postal Collections.....	8,63,872	0	1	9,31,485	15	5	8,91,615	15	9
Miscellaneous.....	13,30,757	2	3	14,34,846	15	7	19,06,889	6	0
Total Ordinary.....	5,95,27,434	3	2	6,05,05,507	2	6	6,20,85,529	13	9
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous.....	24,16,701	2	0	38,98,686	4	6	30,86,779	10	10
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous.....	5,14,248	3	3	9,38,476	6	6	10,58,358	8	4
Grand Total, Rupees...	6,24,58,383	8	5	6,53,42,669	13	0	6,62,30,668	0	11
EXPENDITURE.									
ORDINARY.									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues.....	43,08,600	5	11	44,41,413	13	1	50,56,731	10	9
General Department.....	58,71,827	11	2	64,87,622	4	11	77,34,857	5	7
Public Instruction.....	5,37,831	7	6	5,23,254	11	6	4,95,588	0	2
Total, General.....	1,07,18,259	8	7	1,14,52,290	13	6	1,32,87,177	0	6
Judicial Department.....	45,87,224	15	4	47,27,387	6	1	56,75,092	10	7
Revenue Department.....	46,46,561	0	2	46,30,878	0	1	54,92,332	8	3
Land and Sea Customs.....	2,20,126	15	6	2,08,781	3	7	1,78,976	2	1
Salt.....	9,66,454	4	0	9,01,166	7	2	18,34,108	15	2
Total, Revenual.....	58,33,142	3	8	57,40,823	10	10	75,05,417	9	6

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)
Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.—(Continued.)

	Actual of 1858-59.			Actual of 1859-60.			Actual of 1860-61.		
EXPENDITURE.—(Continued.)									
ORDINARY.									
Marine.....	3,31,737	6	7	1,93,659	5	0	6,83,474	0	7
Military.....	4,62,80,808	9	54	93,87,909	4	10	3,70,66,509	0	2
	6,77,51,172	11		77,15,02,072	8		36,42,17,670	5	4
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.....	9,03,685	13	3	12,65,054	15	3	12,60,613	2	3
Do. of Buildings.....	2,82,866	15	0	2,69,539	15	1	2,52,269	14	8
Do. of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.....	19,14,577	10	5	17,11,045	0	4	11,56,829	4	10
Local Funds.....	10,758	11	7	20,478	5	3	2,99,509	11	4
Salaries, Establishment and Con- tingencies.....	16,75,574	13	3	16,57,859	2	7	16,48,017	3	10
Railway and Irrigation and Canal Companies,(Supervision Charges)	38,995	11	3	48,466	10	8	63,069	13	11
Total, Public Works.....	48,26,459	10	9	49,72,444	1	2	46,80,309	2	10
Total, Ordinary.....	7,25,77,632	6	4	7,64,74,516	9	5	6,88,97,979	8	2
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous.....	3,87,443	10	4	2,93,630	14	7	3,08,838	4	5
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	3,84,006	10	7	4,54,853	3	0	6,05,400	4	1
Do. of Buildings.....	10,98,674	15	10	18,78,241	7	0	9,82,979	11	11
Do. of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.....	2,83,568	4	5	3,18,677	7	9	4,12,428	9	2
Local Funds.....	1,07,659	14	1	1,08,795	9	3	2,570	0	0
Railway (Compensation for Lands &c., taken up).....	89,282	1	0	1,15,263	4	5	*	...	...
Total, Public Works.....	19,63,191	13	11	28,75,830	15	5	20,03,378	9	2
Total, Extraordinary.....	23,50,635	8	3	31,69,461	14	0	23,12,216	13	7
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous.....	44,210	15	2	7,18,027	3	3	7,76,492	8	3
Grand Total Rupees.....	7,49,72,478	13	9	8,03,62,005	10	8	7,19,86,688	14	0
Deficit met out of the Cash Balance	1,25,14,095	5	4	1,50,19,335	13	8	57,56,020	13	1

* N. B.—Removed to the debit of Government of India agreeably to instructions received from the Auditor General of India.

APPENDIX No. VII (Continued).—

Statement showing the amount received and paid at the late General Treasury and the Bank of Madras on account of Government, during the official year 1861-62.

		1861-62.		
		Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
<i>Receipts.</i>				
Income Tax...	...	2,74,395	5	3
Stamps.....	...	80,672	8	6
Law and Justice...	...	1,15,879	9	5
Police.....	...	29,110	11	11
Public Works.....	...	88,085	10	0
Loans under liquidation and Transfer...	...	13,08,000	0	0
Service Funds...	...	7,26,741	10	4
Local Funds...	...	1,18,938	13	4
Deposits...	...	4,43,724	9	5
Remittances in Specie and Bank Notes	...	1,78,14,982	1	5
Bills drawn...	...	1,67,29,021	2	10
Military Remittances	...	6,62,189	5	11
Miscellaneous ...	...	9,09,963	1	9
<i>Account Current with London.</i>				
Bills payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council...	...	26,791	7	3
Madras Railway Company ...	...	11,78,283	8	2
Miscellaneous...	...	14,400	11	3
Remittances from other Governments...	...	3,25,424	4	6
Post Office Remittances, Imperial...	...	17,675	4	1
Electric Telegraph Remittances, Imperial ...	...	45,555	6	4
<i>Disbursements.</i>		4,09,09,835	3	8
Refunds of Income Tax ...	...	12,839	13	0
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	...	9,11,912	5	10
Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies and Pensions	...	44,13,486	15	1
Interest on Public Loans ...	...	36,00,550	8	11
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	...	92,554	13	3
Loans under liquidation and Transfer	...	4,900	0	0
Service Funds	...	17,32,622	2	1
Local Funds ...	...	1,19,570	11	8
Deposits...	...	4,05,081	2	11
Remittances in Specie	...	9,75,846	7	11
Remittances of the Public Works Department...	...	7,14,677	9	4
Bills discharged...	...	28,27,492	6	8
Military Remittances	...	85,20,879	9	9
Bullion Certificates	...	44,42,181	4	9
Miscellaneous...	...	5,01,516	12	5
<i>Account Current with London.</i>				
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council ...	...	3,14,901	15	0
Madras Railway Company...	...	55,15,434	14	10
Irrigation and Canal Company...	...	11,50,480	10	8
Great Southern of India Railway...	...	1,89,380	4	0
Miscellaneous...	...	21,698	0	1
Remittances to other Governments	...	13,00,898	2	10
Post Office Remittances, Imperial...	...	1,75,631	2	2
Electric Telegraph Remittances, Imperial ...	...	1,62,677	0	7
		381,07,214	13	9
Balance on the 30th April 1861...	...	26,70,003	12	1
Receipts during the official year 1861-62...	...	4,09,09,835	3	8
		4,35,79,838	15	9
Payments do. do. ...	...	3,81,07,214	13	9
Balance on the 30th April 1862.		54,72,624	2	0

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1862.

Official year.	RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.							
	Bank Notes and Cash Bank of Madras.		Specie.		Transfer.		Total.		Bank Notes and Cash Bank of Madras.		Specie.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1859-60 ...	2,67,40,762	9 11	2,65,55,102	7 11	2,73,307 13	8	5,35,69,172 15	6 2,67,31,079 5	9 2,69,30,483 15 5	2,73,307 13	8 5,39,34,871 2 10	
1860-61 ...	2,21,95,430	3 10	1,79,93,262	8 11	19,94,750 0 0	4,21,83,442 12	9 2,19,14,005 3	6 2,09,09,969 0	6 19,94,750 3	0 4,48,18,724 4 0		
1861-62 ...	1,72,27,219	3 2	2,36,82,616	0 6	.....	4,09,09,835 3	8 1,62,86,545 5	2 2,18,20,669 8 7	.....	3,81,07,214 13 9		

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Presidency, during the official year 1861-62.

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly.		Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
			A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
<i>General Branch.</i>						
G. I. 4,731	1861. March 30	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras.				
G. I. 6,445	May 23	Government Secretariat— Mr. Wheeler, for examining and putting in order the old Papers in the Government Record Office and those of other Offices, temporary ...	...	803 0 0		
G. I. 5,544	Do. 7	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General— 3 Assistants at 25 each..... 75 6 Do. at 20 " 120 temporary. —	120 0 0			
M. G. 961	July 3	Government Secretariat, Public Department.....	195 0 0			
G. I. 8,223	Do. 2	Telugu Translator— Moonshee..... 70 to 120 Writer 20 to 35	...	5 0 0		
M. G. 1,477	Do. 24	Superintendent of Stamps and Mint Master.....	65 0 0			
M. G. 1,085	Do. 26	Government Secretariat, Public Department.....	208 0 0			
M. G. 989	August 6	Persian and Hindustani Translator— Writer, temporary 20 0 0	...	15 0 0		
M. G. 426	Do. 13	General Treasury— 2 Gollahs at 7, temporary.....	20 0 0			
G. I. 11,830	Do. 27	Civil Paymaster's Office, Madras.....	14 0 0			
M. G. 1,554	Nov. 22	Government Secretariat, Public Department.....	16 0 0			
M. G. 4,741	Dec. 21	Resident Hyderabad, Mutsuddy, temporary.....	...	50 0 0		
			...	17 2 5		

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly.			Annual amount of Increase.		Annual amount of Decrease.	
			Increase.	Decrease.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
M. G. 62	1862. Jan. 14	Clerk of the Council—							
G. I. 1,319	Feb.	Salary 1,000							
		Establishment. 300	1,300 0 0						
G. I. 3,639	1861. Dec. 20	Stationery Office—							
		Manager, 100 to 150	50 0 0						
G. I. 1,149	1862. Jan. 25	Deputy Auditor and Accountant General—							
		Establishment	597 0 0						
G. I. 1,712-13	March 6	Mint Office—							
		Increase of salary to the Mint Master and his							
		Establishment	697 0 0						
M. G. Notifi- cation.	Feb. 5	General Treasury, Madras—							
		Salary of Sub-Treasurer and that of his Estab-							
		lishment, exclusive of the portion transferred							
		to the Deputy Accountant General	2,968 0 0						
G. I. 4,315-18	1861. March 27	Canarese Translator's Office—							
		Establishment, temporary for 6 months	20 0 0						
G. I. 795.	June 18	A temporary Establishment for the Committee							
		at Madras for simplifying routine business in							
		the different Offices	22 0 0						
			3,324 0 0	3,858 2 5		39,888 0 0		46,297 13 0	

		<i>Medical Branch.</i>											
M. G.	918	1861. June 27	Principal Inspector General Medical Department—										
G. I.	798	Jan. 18	2 Writers on 65 and 30, temporary	95	0	0							
G. I.	4,707-9	April 12	Hospital Establishment at Dowlaishwarum— a permanent increase.....	10	12	0							
G. I.	4,929-31	Do. 17	Civil Dispensary, Tranquebar—a permanent in- crease.....	86	0	0							
M. G.	11	1862. Jan. 6	Hospital at Bezorah—a permanent increase... ..	4	0	0							
M. G.	862	April 17	} North Canara, Medical Establishment.....	...	...	...	646	210					
				195	12	0	646	210	2,349	0	0		754 2 0
<i>Ecclesiastical Branch.</i>													
G. I.	1,343	1861. Feb. 1	Church at Chicacole— Peon.....	5	4	0							
G. I.	1,912	1862. March 18	Chaplaincy, Ootacamund— 1 Lascar.....	7	0	0							
M. G.	195	1861. June 28	Scottish Church.....	...	...	...	21	0	0				
M. G.	132	1862. April 28	Assistant Chaplain, Black Town.....	100	0	0							
				112	4	0	21	0	0	1,347	0	0	2 2 0 0
M. G.	11	1862. Jan. 6	<i>Educational Branch.</i>										
M. G.	862	April 17	} North Canara .....	...	...	...	50	0	0	...			6 0 0 0
			} <i>Public Works Branch.</i>										
M. G.	11	1862. Jan. 6											
M. G.	862	April 17	} North Canara, Public Works Department... ..	...	...	...	3,310	14	0				
M. G.	961	1861. May 20	Collector of Bellary—										
G. I.	4,691	April 8	2 Nungatis on Rupees 4 each.....	8	0	0							

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly.		Annual amount of Increase.		Annual amount of Decrease.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
M. G. 1,271	1861. July 1	Tanjore District— Establishment from 535 to 640.....	105 0 0					
M. G. 1,438	Aug. 2	Malabar District—						
G. I. 1,358	1862. Jan. 13	Additional Establishment from 300 to 375.	75 0 0					
M. G. 1,649	1861. Aug. 30	Kistna District— { Needamal Lock.....47 { Carumputty do. ....34 for 9 months.....	81 0 0					
M. G. 2,399	Dec. 24	Trichinopoly District— Pay of 2 Apprentices from 7 to 9.....	4 0 0					
M. G. 172	1862. Feb. 10	Tanjore District— Neernaikum Establishment from 447-2-0 to 545-14-0.....	98 12 0					
M. G. 2,297	Dec. 13	Supernumery Assistant Engineer and his Establishment.....	...	455 0 0				
M. G. 2,255	1859. Sept. 20	1st Class Probationer.....	...	200 0 0				
			371 12 0	3,965 14 0	4,461 0 0		47,590 8 0	
G. I. 5,564	1861. May 9	Judicial Branch. Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Mangalore— Temporary.....	...	163 0 0				
G. I. 8,903	July 3	Civil Court, Calicut— 2 Attendants at 4 Rupees each.....	8 0 0					

G. I. 2,015	Aug. 24	Civil Court, Calicut—				
G. I. 10,686	Do. 29	Establishment	44 0 0			
M. G. 991	Do. 6	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Chingleput	...	404 8 0		
M. G. 408	Do. 6	Peons and Messengers in the Mofussil	...	824 4 0		
G. I. 11,588	Sept. 19	Sudder Ameen's Court, Sircy, temporary	...	20 0 0		
G. I. 12,823	Do. 11	Small Cause Court, Madras, Hindustani Translator, from 70 to 100	30 0 0			
G. I. 12,330	Do. 28	Civil and Session Court, Tanjore—				
M. G. 1,239 & Do. 1862.	7	Establishment, temporary	440 0 0			
Do. 24 Jan. 1862.	8	Jail at Itchapore	...	72 0 0		
M. G. 192 Feb. 8	8	Additional Principal Sudder Ameen, Mangalore	...	693 0 0		
M. G. 379 March 7	7	Principal Sudder Ameen, Nellore	...	50 0 0		
M. G. 71 Jan. 15	15	Sudder Court, Madras—				
G. I. 13,197	Oct. 7	10 Extra Translators on Rupees 70 each for 12 months	700 0 0			
G. I. 13,197	Oct. 7	Jail at Ootacamund—				
M. G. 927	July 19	Establishment	506 0 0			
M. G. 927	Do. 19	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Trichinopoly—	...	954 8 0		
M. G. 154 Feb. 1	1	Establishment	...	227 0 0		
M. G. 459 March 8	8	Moofly Suder Ameen's Court, Chicacole—	...	312 0 0		
M. G. 192 Feb. 8	8	Establishment	...			
G. I. 1,778-79	Feb. 16	Sudder Ameen's Court, Itchapore—Abolished.	...	687 0 0		
M. G. 379 March 7	7	Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, Mangalore—				
G. I. 2,411	Do. 28	Abolished	276 0 0			
M. G. 379 March 7	7	Warders in certain Jails in the Madras Presidency	...	500 0 0		
G. I. 2,411	Do. 28	Coroner's Office—	...			
		Interpreter's salary from 52½ to 70.	32 8 0			
		Constable from 35 to 50				

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly.				Annual amount of Increase.		Annual amount of Decrease.	
			Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
M. G. 142	1862. Jan. 30	Pearl Fishery, temporary.....	266	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. G. 337	Feb. 15	Madras Collector.....	36	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. G. 422	Feb. 26	Salt pan at Varany, Nellore... ..	...	...	43	0 0	...	...	...	...
M. G. 555 & 556	1860. April 11	{ Madakasera Taluq—Bellary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. G. 2,446	Nov. 5		...	...	378	14 0	...	...	...	...
M. G. 712	1862. March 31	Salt pan at Viziaputty, Tinnevelly.....	...	...	56	0 0	...	...	...	...
M. G. 2,148 & 405	1861. Nov. 11	Stamp Vendor in the Mofussil.....	...	...	1,537	0 0	...	...	...	...
M. G. 517	1862. Feb. 25	Board of Revenue.....	...	...	7	8 0	...	...	...	...
M. G. 421	May 3	{ Bellary Collector—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. G. 512	Feb. 26	{ Record-keeper.....	...	...	15	0 0	...	...	...	...
	March 10	Nellore, Salt Superintendent a month, temporary.	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Survey and Settlement.			449	8 0	15,006	15 0	5,394	0 0	1,80,083	4 0
M. G. 573	March 14	Establishment, temporary.....	30	0 0	...	...	360	0 0	...	...
Income Tax.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. G. 739	April 3	Establishment.....	...	...	566	0 0	...	...	...	...
M. G. 1,180	May 27	Collector, Madura—Establishment.....	...	...	4	0 0	...	...	...	...
			...	...	570	0 0	...	...	6,840	0 0

APPENDIX No. VIII.

DEWAN'S GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS 1035 AND 1036 M. E.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Moonsiffs' Courts of Chittoor and Ernacollum, in the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor in the Small Cause Courts and in the Appeal Court, in the years under report, and of the suits remaining on the file.

• *Civil suits in the two Moonsiffs' Courts.*

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	33	164	197	152	45
1036	45	343	388	273	115

Civil suits in the two Zillah Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	488	1,213	1,701	1,022	679
1036	679	1,244	1,923	1,492	431

Civil suits in the two Small Cause Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035
1036	466	466	30	436

Civil suits in the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	137	94	231	87	144
1036	144	76	220	126	94

Civil Decrees executed.

Years.	No. of cases executed.	Remaining unexecuted.
1035	401	3,625
1036	420	3,756

The subjoined are statements of Criminal cases filed and disposed of in the several Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

Criminal Cases before a single Judge of the Criminal Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035
1036	3	3	2	1

Criminal Cases in the two Zillah Criminal Courts.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	35	185	220	196	24
1036	24	143	167	149	18

Criminal Cases in the Session's Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	6	41	47	46	1
1036	1	39	40	33	7

Criminal Cases in the Appeal Court.

Years.	On the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	15	8	23	14	9
1036	9	10	19	19	...

Courts of this country, and the salaries of the Judges were raised.

The scale of pay for the Appeal Court was fixed as follows:—

First Judge... Rupees 400 per mensem
 Second do.... „ 350 do.
 Third do... „ 200 do.
 Establishment... „ 250 do.

The scale of pay previously to this change was—

First Judge... Rupees 200 per mensem.
 Second do... „ 130 do.
 Third do. ... „ 70 do.

The scale of pay for the Zillah Courts was fixed as follows:—

First Judge... Rupees 175 per mensem.
 Second do... „ 150 do.
 Third do... „ 100 do.
 Establishment „ 150 do.

The new rates of pay, however, for the Zillah Courts, are only to come into operation when the Judges have fully qualified themselves for the discharge of their official duties, according to the new forms of procedure. Till then the rates of pay to be as below.

First Judge..... Rupees 140 per mensem.
 Second do. „ 100 do.
 Third do. „ 75 do.

The rates of pay originally, or previous to these changes were—

First Judge..... Rupees 100 per mensem.
 Second do. „ 70 do.
 Third do. „ 50 do.

Two Moonsiffs' Courts were also established in the year 1036 M. E., one at Ernacollum and the other in the Chittoor District.

The rates of pay have been fixed as follow:—

Ernacollum Moonsiff, Rupees 70 per mensem.
 Chittoor do. „ 50 „

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of Criminal cases remaining undecided before a single Judge of the Criminal Courts, and the number of prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor Jails in the years under report, and also the time the cases were pending before these Courts.

In 1035.			In 1036.		
No. of cases.	No. of prisoners in the Jail.	No. of years the cases were pending.	No. of cases.	No. of prisoners in the Jail.	No. of years the cases were pending.
4	10	2	2	.....	2
30	21	1	24	49	1

Subjoined is a statement of Police cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers in the years under report.

Years.	On the file.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1035	1,141	1,018	123
1036	1,285	1,221	64

JAILS.—The same as in the preceding report.

MARINE AND

PORTS AND HARBOURS.—The same as in the previous report.

List of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Territory, during the years 1035 and 1036, M. E.

Where built or repaired.	Names of the Owners or Agents.	In 1035.		In 1036.	
		Newly built.		Repaired.	
		Brig or Schooner.		Bagala.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Cochangady in Cochin..	Arab Sheik Dyan	1	540	...	...
Do. do.	Do. do. ....	...	...	1	100
Do. do.	Do. do. ....	...	...	1	75
Jews' Town.....	Do. Hydross Abonshar..	...	...	1	75
Do. do	Do. Sheik of Arabia....	...	...	1	50
Cochangady do.	Nagoojee of Mutton-cherry.....	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Arab Mahomed of Muscat.....	...	...	...	...
Jews' Town do.	Jew Elliavo.....	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Arab Abdoola of Muscat	...	...	1	160

FORESTS.—Nothing new under this head.

EDUCATION.—As in the previous reports.

POST OFFICE.—As in the previous reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.—In the year 1036 the work of a bridge to be built across the Ponany river at Shoranoor commenced.

The bridge is to be a wrought iron girder bridge of thirteen bays, sixty-four feet opening, and the estimated cost of it is Rupees 1,55,300.

The sum advanced for this work in the year above mentioned was Rupees 16,000.

The bridge is to be substantially built, as it is to be a Railway bridge.

MILITARY.—As before.

POPULATION.—No new Census has been taken.

VACCINATION. —Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases.
1035	9,260	8,388	872
1036	7,795	6,896	899

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of in and out-patients in the year under report is as follows :—

HOSPITAL.

Years.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Discharged or cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged or cured.	Died.
In 1035	186	182	4	1,402	1,376	26
1036	286	246	7	1,750	1,730	20

FINANCIAL.—Subjoined is a statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements in the years under report.

STATEMENT.

Years.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
In 1035.....	10,29,151	7 7	9,35,360	14 6
„ 1036.....	11,41,997	10 8	8,81,167	5 0

Statement showing the Revenue collected in the years under report.

					1035.			1036.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
* Amount of Land and Garden Revenue.....					4,74,147	6	0	5,72,711	1	7

DEWAN'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE

FOR THE YEAR 1036 (1860-61.)

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.—The following Statement shows the amount of business transacted in the Civil Courts in the year under review.

	Civil Suits.					Re-investigation Suits.					Amount of institution and other Fees.
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1036.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1036.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
Appeal Court ...	338	155	493	182	311	61	2687	3354			Rupees. 3,553
Zillah do. ...	620	1,111	1,731	1,008	723	...	...	...	...	...	18,478
Moonsiff do. ...	764	4,429	5,193	4,257	936	...	...	...	...	...	9,188
Total...	1,722	5,695	7,417	5,447	1,970	61	2687	3354			31,219

The following is a comparison of the results for two years.

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees collected.
1035	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	Rupees. 33,108
1036	1,722	5,695	7,417	5,447	1,970	31,219

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The work done in the Criminal Courts is represented below :—

Year.	Cases.					Prisoners.			Total amount of rations.
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	
1035.....	99	935	1,034	998	36	2,694	2,351	343	Rupees. 7,925
1036.....	36	688	724	658	66	1,905	1,617	288	6,698

Considering that, owing to the extraordinarily high prices of food in the country in the year under review, there were unusual incentives to crime, it is gratifying to note that there was little additional crime committed.

There has been no important new legislation this year; but the efforts of the Judges have been steadily directed to improve the practical working of the Courts.

Superannuation Pensions have been granted to some Judges.

A re-distribution of Judicial work has been planned, so as to apportion responsibility more definitely, and also to expedite the despatch of business.

The introduction of the Civil Procedure Act of British India, with a few necessary modifications, has been resolved upon.

A scale of more adequate salaries to Judicial Officers has received the Sirkar's sanction.

All these improvements have already been carried out, but as they belong to the year 1037, they will be dwelt upon in greater detail in the next report.

POLICE.—The records of the Police for the year under review exhibit 8,459 cases tried and disposed of, against 6,749 in the preceding year. Though the total number of cases was thus larger, it is satisfactory to remark that there is no reason to suppose an increased prevalence of the graver crimes.

The employment of a large number of men on the Public Works in the south of Travancore gave them legitimate means of earning a livelihood in this hard season, and contributed not a little to the diminution of crime.

Steady efforts have been continued to expedite the transaction of business in this Department, and the results have been encouraging.

Cases are now decided more promptly, and there are no arrears at the end of the year.

Reliable popular testimony, on all hands, is not wanting to show that corruption and oppression in this, as in other branches of the administration, have very greatly diminished.

JAILS.—The inmates of the Jails at the close of the year were 543, of whom eleven were females. Of this number, 40 were life prisoners; 39 sentenced to hard labor for periods from sixteen to twenty-eight years; 48 from eleven to fifteen years; 78 from six to ten years; the rest for less than five years.

The number of deaths in the Jail was 174. Out of 1,192 prisoners admitted into the establishment throughout the year, 58 died of cholera, 47 of small-pox, 53 of dysentery, the rest died of miscellaneous diseases. This mortality is to be much deplored, but it was more or less due to the character of the year; four prisoners escaped from the Jail; of these three were re-captured.

LAND REVENUE.—The out-turn was about twelve and a half laes of Rupees, being less than that of the preceding year by upwards of two laes. This deficiency is due to large remissions of tax which became necessary in consequence of the extraordinarily adverse character of the season.

There was much distress in consequence of the failure of crops. The price of food rose higher than ever known before, and thousands of men, women and children had no resource but charity to look to for bare existence.

The Sirkar was not wanting in exertions to mitigate this distress as far as it lay in its power.

Food was given gratuitously to the poor in several localities, as also cloths, small sums of money and other similar aids.

Such as were able bodied were provided with work on the roads and canals.

Private charity, too, contributed largely to the relief; and it is only right to notice here with every prominence the liberality of England at this juncture.

The British Government kindly granted the request of the Sirkar to suspend the duty on the exports of grain and rice to Travancore from British territory; and this concession in conjunction with a similar removal of import duty on the part of the Sirkar, contributed to the influx into the country of a large quantity of food.

Some idea of the extent of the relief operations may be formed from the following statistics :—

1. Market value of rice and paddy, &c., gratuitously given to the poor, about Rupees 50,000.
2. Value of rice purchased on account of the Sirkar at Mangalore and brought down here and re-sold to the poor at rates advantageous to them, about Rupees 21,000.
3. Market value of Sirkar paddy sold to the poor, about Rupees 11,000.
4. Expenditure in the year on Roads and Canals in South Travancore, by which the poor obtained the means of subsistence, about Rupees 1,23,000.
5. Value of imports of grain and rice in 1036, about Rupees 12,00,000.
6. Estimate of the extent of relief from Madras, England, &c., from 12,000 to 15,000 Rupees.
7. Subscriptions raised in Travancore, about Rupees 13,000.

CUSTOMS.—The revenue from the Customs amounted to 2,71,608 Rupees, being higher than that of the preceding year by 52,758 Rupees ; in fact, the revenue of the year under report is the highest on record for a long series of years. The increase is due mainly to larger exports. The excess of course does not include the duty on Pepper, which amounts to 44,204 Rupees. The monopoly of this article was abolished on the 19th Dhanoo 1036 (1st January 1861,) and an export duty substituted. The account of the duty levied on Pepper has been kept separate, as it is desirable to watch it carefully for some time.

The following statement shows the quantities and tariff values of the principal exports :—

Articles.	Candies.	Rupees.
Chickney.....	2,902 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,52,466
Coppra.....	33,032 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,78,098
Cocoanut-oil.....	4,111 $\frac{9}{32}$	2,17,121
Coir.....	15,822 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,67,926
Dry Ginger.....	2,960 $\frac{7}{16}$	1,69,189
Molasses.....	1,492 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,749
Tamarind.....	8,243	68,807
Coffee.....	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,612
Cutchotum or meadow Saffron.....	175 $\frac{7}{16}$	15,040
Cocoanuts.....No.	60,66,516	69,332
Areca-nuts.....	3,54,17,625	75,897
Beetle leaves.....Bundles.	13,18,217	20,014
Mats of all sorts.....Score	30,952 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,127
Wooden logs, beams, planks, &c.....	.....	89,130
Salt-fish.....Bundles.	54,741	44,729
Total.....	.....	22,61,237

As it was about a quarter of a century since the tariff of values had been framed, it failed to bear that correspondence with existing market values, which is desirable ; so the revision of the export tariff was undertaken and effected. In many respects, the values were assimilated to those of the British Indian Tariff ; while in some cases where local peculiarities rendered it necessary, some judicious deviations have been made. The new export tariff was brought into force on the 31st Auny 1036 (13th July 1861).

It will bring in an accession of revenue to the Sirkar of about half a lac of Rupees annually, without any sensible pressure on the sources of production. It will do away also with much scope which had previously existed for corrupt practices in the classification of goods.

The working of the new Tariff, as observed up to the time of drawing up this report, has been as satisfactory as it could possibly be.

SALT.—The sales have been as follow :—

Year.	Quantity sold. Parahs.	Garce.	Amount. Rs.
1035 ..	13,13,209	or 3,419 $\frac{1}{8}$	3,86,687
1036...	13,54,294	or 3,526 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,11,116

This shows an increased consumption of Sirkar Salt of upwards of 40,000 parahs or about a hundred garce, yielding an increase of revenue of about 24,000 Rupees.

TOBACCO.—The sales of this article were materially influenced by the high prices of food, which absorbed a larger proportion than usual of the earnings of the people, and so, less could be laid out on the purchase of Tobacco.

The sales were—

	Candies.	Rs.
In 1035.....	4,765 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,11,754
„ 1036.....	3,940 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,50,731

The fall in the revenue is due also to another cause, namely, the reduction of the selling price of Tobacco.

PEPPER.—It may be necessary to premise here that Pepper forms a staple product of the country. It is largely grown and commands a good price in the market. Up to the year under review, it was an article of Sirkar monopoly. The growers were bound to deliver the product into the Sirkar's stores and to receive its price at a fixed rate. The Sirkar collected all the Pepper at the port of Allepcey, and annually sold it to the highest bidders. This system of taxing the product was found oppressive, from the exactions of petty officials, and also from the lower rate of price paid to the grower in reference to the market prices of Pepper. In this year, therefore, the system was changed. The monopoly was abolished. An export duty of 15 Rupees per candy, which comes to about 20 per cent. on its value, was substituted. This considerable reduction of taxation, as compared with what it had been before, combined with the change in the mode of levying it, is expected to produce much eventual benefit.

Under the influence of far more remunerative returns, the growth of pepper must largely increase in a few years to the great advantage of both the people and Government.

A few statistics are subjoined.

	Cands.	lbs.
Quantity of Pepper sold by the Sirkar in 1035.....	5,958	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. before the abolition of monopoly...	1,165	376 $\frac{7}{8}$
Duty levied on Pepper exported in the year after do. do. (Candies 2,835, lbs. 274 $\frac{1}{4}$).....	Rupees 43,428	Annas 5

OTHER ARTICLES.—The sales of Cardamoms, Ivory, Bees-wax, &c. were—

	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees-wax.		
	Cans.	lbs.	Rs.	Cans.	lbs.	Rs.	Cans.	lbs.	Rs.
In 1035.....	156	473 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,18,280.....	1	215 $\frac{7}{16}$	2,162.....	7	45	2,376
„ 1036.....	72	293	1,72,458.....	1	250	2,526.....	8	217	2,936

The quantity of Cardamoms collected this year was about a half of that in 1035. But the prices fetched in the market were exceedingly advantageous. It may be interesting to give here the prices for a series of years.

	Rate per Candy.
In 1028	Rupees 500
„ 1029	452 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 1030	575
„ 1031	661
„ 1032	525
„ 1033	555
„ 1034	670
„ 1035	755
„ 1036	1,214

has been on the whole very satisfactory. I carefully examined the whole line of work from its southern extremity in the IV Section."

This section may be called completed as far as the excavation goes. There are some small irregularities in three chains near the Bungalow, which, however, two or at the utmost three days' labor will remove. With the exception of these three pits, I navigated the whole section from end to end in a boat with only one break in the line, viz., at the Vettamudda Voykal, where a scouring dam has to be constructed.

V. Section.—Half a mile completed to full depth, and the whole section to water-mark, with the exception of the rocks in the bed, of which a portion has been removed, and the blasting of the rest is in active progress. It will take four months at least to remove all these rocks. Four hundred and fifty Cottahs of Chunam and a large quantity of stone have been collected for the masonry works.

VI. Section.—Twelve thousand three hundred feet or 4,100 running yards of this canal (section) have been excavated to high water mark, leaving $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of deepening still to be done; 200 feet more, nearly to the same depth, leaving 7 feet to be excavated. One thousand one hundred feet more are in progress, average depth of cutting 3 feet; 2,200 feet still remain to connect with the backwater as yet untouched.

As to the state of the Southern Road the Engineer reports, after his last inspection of the same, that the progress made is very satisfactory, and that he is confident that the whole line will be completed in a very few months.

The Canal, the tramway, and the Light-house at Allepey have all been completed. The illuminating apparatus for the Light-house arrived safely and has been put up. It is of the Catadioptric kind, of Tresnell's construction, and is probably the best light used at present in India.

The project of the Madura Road is being steadily pursued, though under difficulties and disadvantages.

Several minor works have been executed.

The total expenditure in this Department in the year (1036), inclusive of salaries, was Rupees 2,53,084.

In the eight months of this year (1037) it has been Rupees 1,52,033.

Some important works have been planned and will probably be undertaken.

Some of these may be particularized here.

1. A grand Durbar Hall for His Highness the Maha Rajah. The cost will be about 47,600 Rupees.

2. A bridge over the Coolethoray river. Probable cost 58,600 Rupees.

3. A large Reservoir to the north of the Nunjahnaud, to hold a good supply of water, with a view to equalize the supply for irrigation by the Parallay river. This and the widening of the supplying channels, and the thorough repair of the existing irrigation works in the south, will probably cost 64,000 Rupees.

4. A Channel from the Caramaney river to supply fresh water for the Trevandrum Fort, roughly estimated to cost 1,00,000 Rupees.

5. Road from Quilon to Shencottah, roughly estimated at Rupees 40,000.

6. The connection of the Caramaney river with the Canal basin at Trevandrum. Probable cost 21,000 Rupees.

7. The drainage of the tanks within the Trevandrum Fort, Rupees 4,000.

It is to be prominently remarked that since the accession of His Highness the present Maha Rajah in the year under review, the operations of the Sirkar in the construction of really useful public works have greatly extended. Fully desirous as His Highness is known to be to signalize His Highness' reign by great acts of public benefit, the scale of operations is expected to rise in proportion to the resources of the State.

MILITARY.—The Nair Brigade continues to be maintained on its usual footing. There is not much of interest to be stated under this head.

FOREST.—In the year under review an Assistant to the Conservator of Forests was entertained for the special purpose of opening out a new forest near Goodalore, and a separate Establishment was allotted to him with that view.

The operations in that direction have not as yet been productive of any satisfactory results, but it is possible that such results may yet be secured.

The Civil Engineer has been hitherto prevented by more pressing engagements from inspecting with the Conservator, the obstructions presented by rocks in the beds of rivers and causing their removal, if practicable, with a view to the timber from valuable forests as yet unexplored, being floated down with facility.

The working of the forests in general may be said to continue on the same footing as before.

The work done by private traders in the forests continues unabated. The subjoined is a statement of the Timber fees collected from those parties by the Sirkar.

In 1035 Rupees 12,038

„ 1036 „ 13,123

The Cardamom produce was

In 1035 Candies 84

„ 1036 „ 171

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Abstract of Return of sick in the different Charity Hospitals of the Sirkar.

Stations.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative amount of sick in 1035 and 1036.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum.....	1036	77	1,859	1,936	1,582	190	164	1,494	...
Quilon.....	„	12	74	86	61	17	8	43	...
Allepey.....	„	29	116	145	92	19	34	...	2

Out-patients treated in the Trevandrum Charity Hospital..... 1,517

Do. do. at the Dispensary 1,728

Total..... 3,245

The maladies entailed on the suffering poor by the late famine, made numbers, in the majority of cases, resort to these Institutions for relief, a circumstance which will account for the unprecedentedly large increase in the number of cases treated in those Establishments. It was at such a trying period indeed that the benefits of these Asylums were fully appreciated, more especially as the large number of in-patients were dieted gratuitously.

VACCINATION.—The number of persons vaccinated were—

In 1035... ..12,777

„ 1036... ..12,369

408

OBSERVATORY.—During the year under review the Director was absent on leave in Europe, but the Observatory continued to do its ordinary work.

Mr. Brown, who has recently returned from Europe, reports that the observations made in the Physical Observatory have been reduced, corrected and tabulated; that a series of Magnetic observations made by him on the coast of Malabar on his voyage to Europe, was continued by him at Aden, Marseilles, Paris, London, Oxford, Edinburgh, Astrakhan, Macestown, Lucerne, Zurich, Lausanne, Vevay, and at other stations; and that communications, respecting some of these observations and upon other subjects, had been made by him to the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and to the French Academy of Sciences, which will come under consideration in the report for the following year.

THE MUSEUM.—The Museum with its already respectable collection of natural and manufactured objects, books and models of Steam engines and other machinery, continues to attract and to instruct Native visitors.

THE PRESS.—The Press continues its operations, and has been worked to increasing advantage in connection with the public business of the country. A bi-monthly Sirkar Gazette in Malayalam is published, and it promises to be a useful means of communication between the Sirkar and its subjects.

FINANCIAL.—The progress of financial improvement has been somewhat impeded at certain points in the course of a year so signally unfavorable. On the whole, however, the very fact of the ordeal of such a year having been successfully passed, may be considered to bear favorable testimony to the improved state of the finances in these three or four years.

A concise statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the year 1036 is given below :—

Receipts.	Sirkar Rupees.	Charges.	Sirkar Rupees.
Balance in Goods, Cash &c., of last year.....	23,49,533	Judicial Establishments.....	81,565
Land Revenue.....	12,43,676	Police.....	64,565
Customs.....	2,71,609	Nair Troops.....	1,44,859
Abkarry.....	60,488	Elephant and Horse Establishments.....	32,212
Tobacco.....	13,50,732	Salaries of the Officers &c., of the Huzoor Cutcherry and Districts.	4,45,773
Pepper.....	1,39,404	Palace expenses.....	5,41,602
Salt.....	4,11,116	Pensions.....	99,759
Cardamoms and other goods.....	1,92,046	Public works.....	2,28,554
Timber.....	1,00,976	Cost, &c. of goods sold.....	6,87,243
Miscellaneous.....	3,33,731	Advance for purchase of goods for the year 1037.....	15,268
		Contingent charges.....	2,35,605
		Ceremonies consequent on the death of H. H. the late Maha Rajah.....	78,995
		Re-payment of the Pagoda loan..	99,000
		Pagodas.....	5,12,728
		Ootcooperahs.....	3,37,681
		Subsidy to British Government...	8,19,834
		Items written off the accounts...	2,18,999
		Balance in Cash and Goods, &c...	*18,12,069
Total Rupees...	64,53,311	Total Rupees...	64,53,311

* About two and a half lacs of Rupees of this form what is called an inefficient balance.

It may not be out of place to quote here the concluding paragraph of the Dewan's financial statement for the year under review.

"I have thus briefly compared the financial results of a singularly adverse with those of a singularly prosperous year, and of course the gap is the more strikingly visible: but when an ordinary year is taken for comparison; when it is considered that upwards of two lacs of Rupees had to be sacrificed in the Land Revenue of this year for the benefit of the Ryots; that from reduction of taxation on Tobacco and Pepper a further sacrifice was entailed on the Sirkar to a still larger amount; that most other sources of Revenue were more or less influenced by the unfavorable season; that owing to the demise of His Highness the late Maha Rajah, extra ceremonies had to be performed which directly and indirectly caused an expenditure of about one lac; that the contingent charges had increased without any extravagance by about 73,000 Rupees; when all these circumstances are considered, I ventured to think that there is ample cause to congratulate the State that it felt no financial embarrassments even under such an adverse combination of circumstances, and that it was able, while materially sacrificing revenue for the benefit of the subjects, to afford substantial relief to the distressed who crowded in thousands; to allot the unprecedentedly large sum of Rupees 2,28,000 to Public works, and even to liquidate a good portion (90,000 Rupees) of the former year's public debt, and still to hand over a satisfactory balance for the expenses of the next year."

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
TREVANDRUM, 2nd June 1862.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. FISHER,
Resident.

ITEMS.	Expenditure from									
	Agent's Office.		Chief Engineer's Department.		Hindri Division.		Soonkasala Division.		E	
GENERAL MANAGEMENT.										
Agent's Department.										
Salaries.....	24,726	1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Contingent expenses.....	3,891	4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Stores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Chief Engineer's Department.										
Salaries.....	.....	.....	42,900	10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Contingent expenses.....	.....	.....	2,510	14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Stores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
CONSTRUCTION.										
Executive Establishment.										
Salaries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,811	6 10	3,808	4 1	.....	;
Contingent expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,721	2 7	240	8 3	.....	;
Stores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
WORK.										
Storage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Main supply.....	.....	.....	2,089	14 7	2,03,911	0 0	78,225	5 6	.....	..
Distribution.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Buildings.....	.....	.....	864	15 5	.....	.....	1,428	4 11	.....	..
STORE CHARGES.										
Salaries.....	2,379	9 3	1,993	14 4	1,073	8 9	120	0 0	.....	..
Contingent expenses.....	22,382	15 10	707	6 1	962	14 7	63	13 8	.....	..
Stores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
MANUFACTURE OF STORES.....	.....	.....	11,960	7 10	1,611	13 2	641	10 10	.....	..
GENERAL PLANT ON WORKS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
INEFFICIENT BALANCE.....	1,596	15 8	15,457	4 11	1,86,753	4 8	17,961	3 1	.....	..
STEAMER "Thistle".....	4,839	2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Total expenditure...	59,816	1 8	78,485	8 1	4,33,845	2 7	1,02,489	2 4	.....	3
Value of Stores in hand.....	80,302	11 6	75,078	11 8	20,606	12 1	4,571	7 0	.....	1
Balance of Cash in hand...	3,15,438	1 1	14,191	14 6	31,536	8 10	24,941	14 1	.....	..
Grand Total...	4,55,556	14 3	1,67,756	2 3	4,85,988	7 6	1,32,002	7 5	.....	1

APPENDIX No. IX.—(Continued.)

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

made in each Section of the Works sanctioned up to the Official year ending 30th April 1862.

No. of miles or works in pro- gress.	No. of miles or works yet un- commenced.	Cost in the official year i.e., from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.	Cost previ- ously.	Total.	Estimated cost.	Amount		REMARKS.
						Available.	In excess of Esti- mate.	
.....	54,256 0 0	54,256 0 0	0 0	2,48,824 0 0	.....	Per Cash Account... 40,742 14 6 } Under post-
.....	48,597 9 6	48,597 9 6	0 0	16,402 6 6	.....	Do. ... 44,146 6 9 } ponement
.....	2,057 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,666 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,786 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	46,908 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,637 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,664 3 6	.....	62,720 8 2	1,25,000 0 0	62,279 7 10	.....	Do. ... 42,550 11 6
29 miles.	42 miles.	3,85,620 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,142 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,637 8 0	.....	4,03,454 0 2	17,02,330 0 0	12,98,875 15 10	.....	Do. ... 2,19,824 14 3
.....	14,054 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32,459 9 4	.....	32,459 9 4	1,45,000 0 0	1,12,540 6 8	.....	Do. ... 21,850 10 4
.....	
.....	307 4 3	.....	307 4 3	1,230 0 0	922 11 9	.....	Do. ... 1,428 4 11
.....	3,966 14 10	.....	3,966 14 10	4,000 0 0	33 1 2	.....	Do. ... 1,934 15 8
.....	2,078 5 8	2,078 5 8	2,228 0 0	149 10 4	.....	} Under sanction, dated 24th October 1859, No. 2,500.
.....	3,267 1 9	3,267 1 9	.....	.....	.....
.....	557 11 2	9,270 0 6	9,270 0 6	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. X.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

The revised rules for the examination of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which were passed in April 1861, were brought into operation in the year under review. An examination of candidates according to the general test was held in February last. The number of candidates registered for this examination was 1,072, of whom 990 were examined and 589 passed. The Commissioner's Report and the order passed on it by Government, will be found in the Appendix. The Government considered the result of the examination to have been on the whole satisfactory. There was a marked improvement in the proportion of passed candidates to those examined, as compared with the result of the examination last held; and it was clear that the requirement of an entrance fee had to a great extent answered the purpose for which it was imposed, in preventing persons altogether unqualified from resorting to the examination. Another object sought in the revised rules, viz., that the Uncovenanted Service Examinations should not in any way clash with the University Examinations, has been attended with a very satisfactory measure of success. As the Commissioner observes in his report, "the number of candidates who attended the Matriculation examination this year is more than double, while the number who passed is nearly double that of last year; and this result is in a great part attributable to the arrangement made for publishing the names of the University students in the order of proficiency at the head of the list of candidates qualified for employment."

The special tests, which candidates for the office of District Moonsiff or Pleaders have been hitherto required to pass, have been revised, and special tests have been prescribed for certain ministerial offices in the Judicial Department, as well as for the offices of Deputy Magistrate and of Taluk and Sub-Magistrate. The rules relating to these tests, and the Commissioner's letters proposing them will be found in the Appendix. The tests for the Revenue Department are still under consideration.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; to the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 27th June 1862, No. 83.

I have the honor to submit my Report on the result of the Examination of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, held in February last.

The examination according to the service test was conducted by the following gentlemen:—

Mr. H. Bowers,	}	English.
„ C. G. Master,		
„ A. Berry,		
„ D. F. Carmichael,		
The Reverend P. Percival,	}	Tamil.
Mr. W. Joyes,		
„ J. Garret,	}	Canarese.
„ E. Thompson,		
		Malayalum.

The Examiners in each language examined the papers in Arithmetic, History and Geography, written in that language.

The list of successful Candidates has already been published in the Official Gazette under date the 13th instant. Its publication was delayed in consequence of the report of the Telugu Examiner not having reached me until the 10th May, after which the completion and printing of the lists, the arrangement of which could not be commenced until all the reports had been received, caused a further delay of some weeks. I should mention that the Telugu Examiner, Mr. Carmichael, finding the work considerably more

than he had anticipated, or more than he could conveniently spare time for, obtained my permission to hand it over to another person; but at the last moment his nominee failed him and he was ultimately obliged to go through the papers himself during such leisure time as he could spare from his other laborious duties. The delay is to be regretted, but under the circumstances it was unavoidable.

In accordance with the arrangement proposed in my letter of the 11th March 1861, and which has received the sanction of Government and of the Senate of the University, the list of candidates qualified for employment contains the names of the graduates and matriculated students of the University, who passed at the University Examinations in the present year. Their names are entered in two separate classes at the head of the list, the graduates in the first class, and the matriculated students in the second. It will be seen on comparing the number of matriculated students with the number who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1861, that the object which I had in view in proposing that the University Examination should be more closely and more

Number of Candidates examined.		Number of Candidates who passed.	
1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
79	195	48	82

obviously connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, has been attended with a very satisfactory measure of success. The number of candidates who attended the Matriculation Examination this year is more than double; while the number who passed is nearly double that of last year; and it cannot be doubted that this result is in a great part attributable to the

arrangement made for publishing the names of those students in the order of their proficiency at the head of the list of candidates qualified for public employment.

It does not come within my province to enter, in this report, into any detailed review of the University Examinations. I will therefore pass on at once to the examination conducted according to the general service test. The candidates who passed this test are registered in the third class in three sub-divisions, the first containing those who are qualified for the Anglo Vernacular branch; the second, those qualified for the English branch, and the third, those qualified for the Vernacular branch of the Public service.

I annex a statement (Appendix) showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the examination in each District, the number who attended, and the number who passed. The following is an abstract of this statement:—

Number of Registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
340	346	386	1,072	314	312	364	990	155	239	195	589

The passed candidates may further be classified as follows:—

(a).—As to the Districts in which they were examined.

Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Ganjam	27
Vizagapatam	3
Godavery	11
Kistna	9
Nellore... ..	12
Cuddapah... ..	7
Kurnool	1
Bellary... ..	15
North Arcot... ..	14
Madras... ..	173
South Arcot	25
Salem... ..	40
Tanjore	92
Coimbatore	19
Trichinopoly	26
Madura	46
Tinnevelly	19
North Canara... ..	5
South Canara	26
Malabar... ..	19
Total.....	589

(b.).—As to the Agency by which they were instructed:—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	99	110	116	325
Schools receiving grants-in-aid from Government	37	48	28	113
Other Schools	7	69	1	77
Private Tuition	12	10	44	66
Not stated ... ..	...	2	6	8
Total.....	155	239	195	589

(c.).—As to race:—

Race of passed Candidates.	Anglo Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans or Eurasians	5	41	5	51
Hindus	148	188	189	525
Mahomedans	2	10	1	13
Total.....	155	239	195	589

No candidate has been passed who did not obtain one-third of the aggregate maximum number of marks assigned to the subjects in which he was examined; and in each of the subjects noted in the margin, a minimum was prescribed.

Dictation.....	marks.
Correction of mis-spelt passage	„
Arithmetic.....	„

The following is a precis of the main points noticed in the reports of the Examiners:—

English.

The Examiners draw attention to the success of the Madura candidates, forty-five of whom passed in English out of fifty-three examined; twenty-eight of those who passed obtaining more than half marks. At Masulipatam, the Reverend Mr. Noble's pupils have, as usual, distinguished themselves not only by their general success, but by the neatness and accuracy of their work. Out of nine candidates there was not a single failure, and two-thirds got more than half marks. The candidates at Bellary, Salem and Nellore have done fairly. The whole of the Bellary papers were very neatly worked, and the spelling was considerably above the average. The Combaconum papers were all good *as far as they went*. Several candidates, however, did not answer more than two or three of the questions in some of the papers; and mainly for this reason thirteen out of thirty-two failed. Nearly all who passed did very well.

At Mangalore, the papers generally showed want of care in execution. The Arithmetic here was inferior to the spelling. At Honore, the papers of the four candidates, all of whom passed were very creditable. At Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, the spelling was particularly good, and the Grammar papers were well done.

The Chittoor papers showed a deficiency in Arithmetic, and the answers in Grammar were generally indifferent. At Tanjore and Tranquebar, the papers were badly done and were below the average in Arithmetic.

At Madras 165 out of 247 candidates passed. The result was not more than might be reasonably expected, considering the educational resources of the Presidency town, and the low standard of the examination.

Telugu.

The Examiner in Telugu draws attention to the very general failure in spelling, and especially in the correction of a mis-spelt passage, which branch of the test, he observes, has not been introduced before it was wanted. The Arithmetic was generally good. The Cuddapah papers were uniformly good; next to these, come those from Ganjam. Some superior candidates went up to Bellary, Masulipatam and Nellore. At Rajahmundry, all failed but one, and of the candidates from Vizagapatam, Chittoor, the Presidency town and South Canara not one passed.

Tamil.

The hand-writing was generally indifferent, and in Arithmetic many failed.

Canarese.

The answers in Arithmetic were below the average. In the other subjects, the Canarese students did fairly.

Malayalum.

The Malayalum candidates did fairly in language, but indifferently in Arithmetic.

The Examiners in English recommend that the minimum in dictation should be raised, and Mr. Carmichael makes a similar recommendation in regard to the Arithmetic. I concur in both these suggestions and propose to raise the minimum in dictation to three-fourths, and that in Arithmetic to one-third.

I consider that the result of this examination has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Every precaution appears to have been taken to prevent any copying or other unfair practices, and from the reports which I have received, I find that only three candidates are suspected of having resorted to such practices. These candidates, who were all examined at Trichinopoly, have been rejected and have been informed of the cause. The number of

passed candidates is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, and in the proportion of those who passed to those who failed, there is a considerable improvement. The standard of the service test is certainly a low one; but it is as much as can at present be demanded for admission to the lower offices in the public service, and it is sufficient to ensure that those who pass it have at all events mastered the first rudiments of learning. Low as the standard is, there is of course a considerable difference between those who pass at the head and those who pass at the bottom of the list; and here, I take it, is the great advantage of this system of examinations for the public service, that, while it does not unduly fetter the discretion of heads of Offices, it furnishes them with the means of selecting fairly educated young men, and renders them in a great measure independent of the recommendations made to them by their Official subordinates, which have often exercised so mischievous an influence in our Courts and Cutcheries.

I have the honor to request, in conclusion, that the Civil Paymaster may be instructed to pass the following charges incurred in connection with the examination:—

STIPENDS TO EXAMINERS.

Examiners in English.

Mr. H. Bowers	...	...	...	...	800
„ C. G. Master	...	...	...	...	800
„ A. Berry	...	...	...	...	800

Examiners in Tamil.

The Reverend P. Percival	...	...	...	700
Mr. W. Joyes	...	...	...	700

Examiner in Telugu.

Mr. D. F. Carmichael	700
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Examiner in Canarese.

Mr. J. Garrett	250
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Examiner in Malayalam.

Mr. E. Thompson	250
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

—5,000 0 0

Stipends to unofficial persons employed to superintend the examination.

Reverend S. Percival, Tanjore	...	...	50
Reverend J. F. Spencer, Cuddapah	...	...	50

—100 0 0

Stipends to persons employed to assist me in conducting the correspondence during the past year and preparing the lists.

Mr. D. White, Acting Uncovenanted Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction	150
---	-----	-----	-----

Mr. J. H. Aubert, Manager of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	100
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—250 0 0

Contingencies including printing and other charges...	...	482 10 3
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5,832 10 3

Deduct amount already passed for Contingencies...	...	422 3 9
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Net sum now to be passed by the Civil Paymaster...	...	5,410 6 6
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These charges having been all incurred during the official year 1861-62, should be debited to the Budget Estimate for that year. The fees paid by the candidates, which have been carried to the credit of Government, after deducting refunds made to a few

candidates who having passed at previous examination came up only in the language with the view of qualifying for the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service; or who, after having registered their names, were prevented by circumstances beyond their control from attending the examination, amounted to Rupees 3,358, reducing the actual cost of the examination and of the commission for the entire year to Rupees 2,057-6-6.

Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the Examination in each District, the number who attended, and the number who passed.

DISTRICTS.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates who passed.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Department.	English Department.	Vernacular Department.	Total.
Ganjam.....	8	6	22	36	7	6	20	33	5	6	16	27
Vizagapatam.....	2	3	4	9	1	2	2	5	1	2	0	3
Godavery.....	11	6	2	19	10	6	2	18	2	9	0	11
Kistna.....	7	2	2	11	7	2	1	10	3	6	0	9
Nellore.....	9	8	15	32	9	5	13	27	4	5	3	12
Cuddapah.....	4	1	4	9	4	1	4	9	2	1	4	7
Kurnool.....	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	0	1	0	1
Bellary.....	9	13	7	29	9	10	7	26	4	10	1	15
North Arcot.....	20	6	13	39	19	5	12	36	3	6	5	14
Madras.....	53	230	16	299	38	217	16	271	16	152	5	173
South Ar.....	23	6	26	55	22	6	23	51	8	3	14	25
Salem.....	29	9	27	65	29	9	27	65	18	5	17	40
Tanjore.....	60	11	105	176	59	5	105	169	26	7	59	92
Coimbatore.....	3	25	5	33	3	20	3	26	2	15	2	19
Trichinopoly.....	19	4	30	53	18	4	30	52	8	3	15	26
Madura.....	48	5	22	75	44	5	22	71	33	3	10	46
Tinnevely.....	8	2	18	28	8	2	17	27	7	1	11	19
North Canara.....	5	0	1	6	5	0	1	6	4	1	0	5
South Canara.....	18	6	26	50	18	4	26	48	9	3	14	26
Malabar.....	2	2	39	43	2	2	31	35	1	1	17	19
Total...	340	346	386	1,072	314	312	364	990	156	239	194	589

NOTE.—In some cases the number passed in a particular District and for a particular branch exceeds the number of Candidates entered as having been examined. This is caused by some Candidates who came up for the Anglo-Vernacular branch, having passed either for the English branch or Vernacular branch only.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Commissioner for the Uncovenanted

Civil Service Examinations.

ORDER THEREON, 7th July 1862, No. 221.

The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, in considering the Examination held in February last to have been on the whole satisfactory. The number of candidates who passed the University Matriculation Examination was nearly double that of last year, and in the proportion of candidates who passed according to the Service test to those who failed there is a marked improvement, as compared with previous years. On reference to the Proceedings of Government of the 24th April 1861, it appears that the candidates passed at the last Examination, which was held in the month of November of the previous year, was only 16 per cent. of the number originally examined. On the present occasion the percentage of passed candidates to those registered for the Examination is very nearly 55, and to those actually examined it is over 58.

2. The Governor in Council resolves to call the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, and of the Inspector of Schools in the 1st and 2nd Divisions to the very small number of candidates who presented themselves for Examination in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Cuddapah and Kurnool. In the three first named Districts and especially in the Godavery, the number of Schools which have been in operation for some years past is, it would appear, quite sufficient to supply a much larger number of candidates. The Director will communicate on the subject with the Inspectors and with the Collectors of the Districts referred to, and will state to what cause he attributes the paucity of candidates in these as compared with other Districts.

3. Looking to the Presidency generally, the Government see no reason to question the expediency of the regulation under which the payment of a small fee of Rupees 3-8 has been required from all candidates presenting themselves for Examination. It has had the desired effect of considerably reducing the proportion of unqualified candidates, and on the whole the number of passed candidates, which, including those entered in the University lists amounts to 677, is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service, candidates for offices of Rupees 25 per mensem and under not being required at present to pass any preliminary test. In regard to the Districts which have been noticed in the preceding paragraph, the Governor in Council sees no good reason for supposing that the small number of candidates who have attended the Examination in those Districts is to be attributed to the entrance fee. The Districts of Cuddapah, Godavery and Kistna are not less wealthy than those of Salem and Madura, nor is there any marked difference in this respect between the two adjoining Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. These remarks will be communicated to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, with reference to his Despatch of the 16th July 1861, No. 32, paragraph 2.

4. The Governor in Council sanctions the charges specified in the 13th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter. They will be passed by the Civil Paymaster and debited to the Budget Estimate for 1861-62.

No. 55.

MADRAS, 17th January 1862.

From

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,

Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department under date the 11th ultimo, No. 1,521, calling for my remarks on a letter from the Registrar of the Sudder Court regarding the special test of qualification to be demanded from candidates for employment as Pleaders and District Munsifs,

and the course to be taken with reference to the cases of several District Munsiffs who are now holding their appointments conditionally on their passing an examination.

2. In this letter the Judges of the Sudder Court point out that, previous to the passing of the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules of 1858, candidates for Pleader-ships and Munsiffships were subjected to a special examination of a comparatively elementary character, and that this examination was superseded by the test prescribed in 1858, which has since been abolished, and which in consequence of its requirements, including a knowledge of the English language, has been passed by few or none of those persons who have been appointed to District Munsiffships since it was introduced. The Judges propose to dispense with any special examination in the case of such of the Officers now holding their appointments conditionally, as may be considered by the Zillah Judges, in whose jurisdictions they are serving to have given practical proof of their efficiency; and in regard to future candidates, they recommend that persons who entered the public service before 1855 should be promoted to the office of District Munsiff on passing an examination in the subjects noted in the margin, on all of which Vernacular Treatises are now available: and that a somewhat more complete test, including the Law of Evidence, Criminal Law and Procedure, and the Law of Contracts and Torts, should be applied as soon as the requisite text books in the Vernacular languages are prepared.

The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Rules of Practice, Civil.
Strange's Manual of Hindu
Law.
Sadagopah Charlu's Manual
of Mahomedan Law.

3. Under the circumstances, it appears to me to be desirable that such of the Officiating District Munsiffs, as may be considered by the Zillah Judges to have given practical evidence of their fitness for their duties, should be at once confirmed in their appointments without examination. For reasons which I will state presently, it does not seem advisable to hold a special Judicial Examination during the present year, and it would not be fair to keep men who have done their work well, in suspense for so long a period. The same course, I think, should be taken in regard to any Pleaders who may be in a similar position:—

4. For future candidates I would propose the following rules:—

1st. That persons now in the public service, and who entered it before the 1st January 1859, and who from ignorance of English may be unable to pass an examination conducted through the medium of that language, shall be declared eligible for the office of Pleader, or Munsiff, on passing an examination conducted through the medium of the Vernacular languages in the following subjects:—

1st.—The Law of Evidence (as contained in Kindersley's Manual).

2nd.—The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure with the Rules of Practice.

3rd.—The Penal Code.

4th.—Hindu Law, (as contained in Strange's Manual).

5th.—Mahomedan Law, (as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.)

2nd. That persons who had not entered the public service on the 1st January 1859, or who desire to pass their examination in the English language, shall be declared eligible for the offices in question, either on obtaining a Degree of Law in the University of Madras, or in any other Indian University, or on passing an examination under the direction of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations in the following subjects:—

1st.—The Law of Evidence.—Norton.

2nd.—The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure with the Rules of Practice.

3rd.—The Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.

4th.—The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual.

5th.—The Law of Torts and the measure of damages, as contained in Broom's

5. I name the 1st January 1859 as the date, which, in the case of public employes, is to determine which of the two standards they shall be required to pass; on the ground that all who have entered the public service since that date had notice that in order to qualify for any of the offices under consideration, they must pass an examination fully equal to the higher of the two now proposed, and that such examination would be conducted through the medium of the English language. I would also require Europeans, East Indians, or Natives, who may prefer to answer the questions in English, to pass according to the second of the two tests above proposed. For such persons the requisite text books are, and for some time past have been, available, and it is not too much to require that they should pass the higher test. I would rank the two classes of candidates in two separate grades, thereby giving an advantage to those who pass the higher test, and I would place in a still higher class the University graduates in Law, declaring them eligible, as far as a special Judicial examination is concerned, for any appointment in the Judicial Department to which Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service can be appointed under the existing Law. The qualifications to be demanded from Pleaders or Advocates in the High Court will have to be determined when that Court shall be constituted.

6. I would recommend that the first examination to be held under these Rules be postponed to February 1863, in order that time may be given for the preparation of Vernacular translations of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. If immediate arrangements be made for procuring translations of this work, they may be executed and published in two or three months, in which case candidates will have sufficient time to study the work before the examination takes place. This course, it appears to me, is preferable to holding an examination at an earlier date, omitting the Law of Evidence which is in point of fact the most essential branch of legal knowledge.

7. In the list of text books for the higher standard of examination, I have substituted Mr. Norton's for Mr. Kindersley's work. It is more full, but not on that account, I think, more difficult. It was the work named under the former rules, and has been adopted for the Judicial examinations in Bengal, as also, I believe, in Bombay.

8. I would only remark in conclusion that it appears to me of great importance that every effort should be made to secure a knowledge of the English language on the part of candidates for employment as District Munsiffs or as Pleaders in the Courts. As a general rule, the attainments to be demanded from a Munsiff should be such as to qualify him for the higher office of Principal Sudder Ameen. The latter office is now, I believe, practically restricted to persons acquainted with English; and it seems desirable that this qualification should be possessed by as many as possible of the class of Judicial Officers from which the Principal Sudder Ameen are selected. This object will, I think, be attained by the rules now proposed. The privilege of being placed in a higher class of passed candidates will operate as an incentive to passing according to what I may term the English standard of Judicial examination, and at the same time deserving public servants who have not had the means of qualifying for this standard, will not be altogether debarred from promotion.

9. Drafts of a Notification containing the rules now proposed, and of an advertisement regarding translations of Mr. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence, are annexed.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that candidates for employment as District Munsiffs or Pleaders, not being graduates of the Madras University or another Indian University in the Faculty

of Law, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, shall in future be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

- (a) The Law of Evidence, as contained in Mr. Norton's work.
- (b) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.
- (c) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mayne.
- (d) The Law of Contracts, as contained in Sawyer's Manual.
- (e) The Law of Torts and the Measure of damages, as contained in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law—pages 628 to 863, Edition 1856.
- (f) Hindu Law, as contained in Strange's Manual, and the 1st Volume of Strange's Hindu Law.
- (g) Mahomedan Law, as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.

2. Persons now in the public service, and who may have been so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, will be eligible for the appointment of District Munsiff or Pleader on passing an examination in the following subjects, which will be conducted through the medium of the vernacular languages.

- (a) The Law of Evidence as contained in Kindersley's Manual.
- (b) The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Rules of Practice.
- (c) The Indian Penal Code.
- (d) Hindu Law as contained in Strange's Manual.
- (e) Mahomedan Law as contained in Sadagopah Charlu's Manual.

3. Candidates desiring to be examined through the medium of the English language will be required to pass, according to the standard laid down in the 1st paragraph of this Notification.

4. The examinations provided for in these rules will be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863; and at the close of each examination, the candidates who pass will be ranked in four classes in the order of proficiency, as follows:—

1st.—Masters of Law of the Madras or other Indian University.

2nd.—Bachelors of Law of the Madras or other Indian University.

3rd.—Passed candidates, according to the standard laid down in the 1st paragraph of this Notification.

4th.—Passed candidates, according to the standard laid down in the 2nd paragraph of this Notification.

5. Every candidate for the office of Pleader or District Munsiff, who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment.

Either (a) the University Matriculation test, or (b) the test in language laid down in Section I, of the rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861.

6. Other candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned examinations, only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their vernacular.

7. The following special tests are prescribed for the undermentioned subordinate offices in the Judicial Department:—

For the office of Sheristadar in the Sudder Court, and in the Courts of Civil and Session Judges, and of Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens.

{ The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice, Civil. The Stamp and Limitation Acts, and the system of Judicial accounts. }

N.B.—The Examination shall be conducted in English.

- For the office of Translator in the Sudder Court. } The Code of Civil Procedure.
 Translating from two of the vernacular
 languages of this Presidency into English,
 and *vice versa*.
- For the office of Foujdaree Translator in the Session Courts. } Translating from the vernacular language
 of the District into English, and *vice versa*.
- For the offices of Manager, Record keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerk in the Sudder Court, on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards. } The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure,
 and Rules of Practice.

8. The examinations according to these tests will also be held annually in the month of February, commencing in February 1863; and from and after the 1st May 1863, no person shall be appointed to any of the offices named in the preceding paragraph who has not passed the special test prescribed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Translation of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence in the four principal Vernacular languages of this Presidency, *viz.*, Telugu, Tamil, Canarese and Malayalam, being required, the Chief Secretary to Government will be prepared to receive tenders up to the 15th proximo from persons competent to prepare such translations, stating for what sum and within what period they will engage to execute and publish translations of the work in question.

2. The number of copies of each translation that will be required is as follows:—

Telugu.....	500
Tamil.....	500
Canarese.....	300
Malayalam.....	300

3. The tenders should be prepared in the following form, and headed—

“Tenders for the publication of translations of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.”

Name of person tendering.	Language in which he is prepared to execute a translation.	Sum for which he engages to execute and publish the translation.	Date on which he engages that the translation shall be published.	Price per copy at which he engages to sell the work.	Remarks.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by certificates of qualification.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Commissioner for the Uncon-
nanted Civil Service Examination; to His Excellency the Governor in Council,
Fort Saint George, dated 28th May 1862, No. 81.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 17th ultimo, No. 620, directing me to prepare a Notification regarding the special tests which candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate are to be required to pass, I have the honor to submit a Notification prescribing a special test for candidates for the office in question, as well as candidates for the offices of Deputy Magistrate and of Taluq Magistrate.

2. In this notification I have adopted the principle which has been approved and sanctioned by Government in the case of District Moonsiffs and Pleaders, viz., that candidates who entered the public service since the 1st January 1859, shall be required to pass the test through the medium of the English language, the Law of Evidence in their case being included in the test, and that other candidates shall be at liberty to pass the test through the medium of a vernacular language, the Law of Evidence being omitted in the latter case until vernacular works on that subject shall be available.

3. I have deemed it advisable to apply these tests to candidates for the office of Deputy and Taluq Magistrate as well as to candidates for the office of Sub-Magistrate, as a special judicial test is as requisite, indeed more requisite in the one case than in the other; and if I am not mistaken, it is to Officers of this class and Taluq Magistrates (Tahsildars) that the Sudder Court more especially refer in their Proceedings of the 21st March last.

4. I have now under consideration the question of special tests for the Revenue Department, which most of the Officers referred to in the Notification now submitted will have to pass; but as the duties are separate, there is no apparent necessity for including the two sets of tests in a single notification.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort Saint George, May 30th 1862.

It is hereby notified that Candidates for the offices of Deputy Magistrate, Taluq Magistrate and Sub-Magistrate, not being graduates of the Madras University or any other Indian University in the Faculty of Law, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, shall in future be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

- (a) The Law of Evidence as contained in Mr. Norton's work.
- (b) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice, as laid down by the Court of Foujdaree Udalt.
- (c) The Indian Penal Code, as illustrated by Mr. Mayne.

The examination will be conducted through the medium of the English language.

2. Persons now in the public service, and who may have been so employed consecutively since the 1st January 1859, will be eligible for any of the offices above named on

passing an examination in the following subjects, which will be conducted through the medium of the vernacular language.

(a) The Code of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Practice, as laid down by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut.

(b) The Indian Penal Code.

N. B.—As soon as any suitable work on Evidence may be published in the vernacular languages of this Presidency, the Law of Evidence will be added to this test.

3. Every Candidate for the office of Deputy Magistrate, Taluq Magistrate or Sub-Magistrate, who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, will be required to have passed one or other of the following tests in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment.

Either (a) the University Matriculation test, or (b) the test in language laid down in Section I of the Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, under date the 26th April 1861.

4. Other Candidates will be required to have passed one or other of these last mentioned examinations only in the event of their seeking employment in a District, the language of which is not their vernacular.

5. The examinations according to these tests will be held annually in the month of February commencing in February 1863. After the 1st May 1863 no person shall be appointed to any of the offices named in the preceding paragraph who has not passed the special test prescribed.

ORDER THEREON, 30th May 1862, No. 869.

The Governor in Council approves of the Notification submitted with the foregoing letter, and directs its publication in the Fort Saint George and District Gazettes.

ORDER THEREON, 24th June 1862, No. 197.

In the first of the letters above recorded, the President of the Committee appointed on the 24th April 1860, to enquire into and report on the working of the School of Industrial Arts, has submitted the result of their enquiries on the various points which were referred for their consideration.

2. The conclusion at which the Committee have arrived is that the School should be continued, a few alterations being made in its working which they consider calculated to promote its efficiency. In regard to the Industrial Department in which the instruction has latterly been confined to Brick and Tile making, and Pottery in its various branches, they observe that in those arts abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that there was an urgent need of improvement, and that the interests of Government and the community suffered by the badness of the building materials prepared in the Native methods. The Committee were satisfied from the result of their enquiries that "the School of Arts has effected great improvement in this important respect, and may be expected to produce still greater good as its operations take decided hold on the Native community. It is to be recollected that in this country a School of Arts has not merely to direct and guide, it has to elevate and almost create the particular branch of industry now under discussion,

Report of the Committee,
dated 23rd October 1861.

"and a single Institution of very moderate size can but proceed slowly in exerting an extensive influence in so great an area as that in which the Madras School of Arts is placed."

3. The Committee draw special attention to the Pottery established by Arnachellum Moodelly at Chindadripetta, and to the Brick and Tile manufactory undertaken by Mr. Midford on the Poonamalee road, both with the help of Machinery and persons supplied from the School of Arts. They also advert to the opinion of the Civil Architect and of Mr. Wright the Locomotive Superintendent in the Madras Railway, both of whom are greatly interested in the improvement of building materials and both of whom attribute good results to the School of Arts and advocate its continuance. They further allude to the fact of five classes from the Engineering College consisting of 61 advanced pupils having attended the School for instructions in Brick and Tile making and the manipulation of clays with such advantage, that the Principal preferred a continuance of this course to forming a class for the purpose on the College premises, and to the favorable reports which were made on the building materials exhibited by the School at the last Madras Exhibition. They conclude their remarks on this point by observing that "if the evidence regarding the results of the School had been less favorable, they would not have been able to propose the abolition of such an Institution without much hesitation and regret. It forms the only Government School for the encouragement of Arts in this Presidency, and in the Committee's opinion a portion of the Public revenue may well be appropriated to this branch of Native education, although direct and extensive benefit may be slow to appear. The Committee entirely concur in the following remarks of the Government recorded in Extract Minutes of Consultation, 24th April 1852, No. 571, "whether the Institution be regarded as a means of diffusing science and imparting a taste for the requirements and amenities of life among the people of this part of India, or of affording them scope for the exercise of their talents to the improvement of their condition in life, or of development of the great resources of the country, mineral and vegetable, and the other valuable productions which are now known to exist in the Madras territory, it deserves the patronage and pecuniary support of the State." It may be added that this School was long the only one in all India, and that the Institutions of a similar character which have lately been established in Calcutta, Bangalore, Murree in the North West Provinces and Upper Assam, have been aided by it, as is shown in Appendix A."

4. Having given their opinion in favor of maintaining the Institution, the Committee proceed to state what should be done to improve its usefulness. Keeping in view the two principles advocated by the Director of Public Instruction, in his letter of the 29th June 1857, that the School should be a place of instruction rather than of manufacture, and that the two Departments should be brought into as close a connection as practicable, they make the following recommendations:—

1st.—That the attention of the Students in the Artistic Department after they have gone through a preparatory course of instruction in Geometrical drawing and free hand simple sketching, should be confined to one branch of drawing, viz., either Machine or Architectural or Botanical drawing.

2nd.—That instruction in Machine and Plan drawing should be given very sparingly.

3rd.—That certificates should be granted to the pupils who qualify themselves either as wood or copper-plate engravers or as draughtsmen.

4th. That prizes and prize Scholarships should be given to induce Art Students to prolong their stay in the School.

5th.—That the fee in the Artistic Department should be raised.

6th.—That in the Industrial Department, with the view of confining the Institution to its legitimate object as a school of instruction, no orders to manufacture should be received, that it should be left to the trained pupils to take up such orders or to manufacture on their own account for sale to the public, and that articles manufactured at the School during the process of tuition should be disposed of by occasional auctions.

7th.—That the expenditure on superintendence and labor in the Industrial Department should be confined to that portion of the Government allowance which has been hitherto reserved for this Department, viz., Rupees 400 per mensem, all sale proceeds being applied to the purchase of firewood and raw materials, by which arrangement the Committee anticipate that an opening will be made for a superior class of Natives and East Indians to resort to the school for the purpose of learning (and learning only) the various processes of manufacture exhibited in it and qualifying themselves for employment on large works as Superintendents, or setting up business on their own account as manufacturers.

8th.—That two Chinamen be procured to aid the Superintendent in introducing improvements into the process of glazing on salaries of Rupees 35 or 40 per mensem.

9th.—That a European thoroughly acquainted with Pottery business be employed in the school.

10th.—That a brief report of the operations of the school be published annually and distributed throughout the three Presidencies.

11th.—That a Museum be established in connection with the Industrial Department for the collection of models of useful machinery, tools, &c.

12th.—That the arrangement in force while the late Mr. Cole held the office of Professor of Fine Arts, of having two Officers, one in charge of the Artistic Department, and the other of the Industrial Department, the latter exercising a general control over the whole Institution, be reverted to, whenever arrangements can be made for procuring two such Officers from England, and in the meantime Dr. Hunter should be retained at the head of both Departments on a salary of Rupees 1,000 per mensem.

5. The Director of Public Instruction and Doctor Hunter, whom the Director has consulted on the several points noticed in the Committee's report, approve generally of the foregoing recommendations. The only material question upon which there is any difference of opinion is that of receiving orders for manufacturing in the Industrial Department, which Dr. Hunter considers—and in the opinion of the Government on valid grounds—must be continued to a certain extent. The principle that the business of the school is to furnish the means of instruction, should of course be kept constantly in view, but to this end and in order that the practical utility of the instructions may be adequately tested, the Governor in Council thinks with Doctor Hunter that the practice of receiving and executing orders cannot be discontinued to the extent proposed by the Committee.

6. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will determine in communication with Doctor Hunter what fee shall be charged in the Artistic Department, keeping in view the suggestions made in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 1st ultimo. The establishment of the scholarships proposed in paragraph 3 of the same letter is sanctioned. Doctor Hunter will take such steps as he may think proper to procure two Chinamen to teach glazing and an European Superintendent for the Pottery business. The salaries of these persons will be defrayed from the Government allowance. The passage money of the Chinamen is not to exceed Rupees 300 for each. Provision for this charge has been made in the Budget Estimate for the current year.

7. Dr. Hunter suggests that an application should be made to the Board of Trade for models of useful machinery, tools, &c., and also to the Commissioners of the London Exhibition for a share of such raw products, models or works of art as may be available for distribution at the close of the Exhibition. The Governor in Council doubts the utility of supplying the school with models unless they are working models. There are probably in the stores of the Public Works Department and in the Arsenal machines and implements, the uses of which might be taught in the school and which could be placed at Dr. Hunter's disposal for this purpose, either temporarily or permanently, if required. In the latter case they would have to be purchased out of the school funds. Dr. Hunter will be able to ascertain from the Chief Engineer and Inspector General of Ordnance whether this suggestion can be carried out. His proposal that an application should be made to the Com-

missioners of the London Exhibition for such aid as it may be in their power to render to the school at the close of the Exhibition, will be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council has already acted on the suggestion made in the 32nd paragraph of the Committee's report, that for the present Dr. Hunter should be retained at the head of both Departments of the school on a salary of Rupees 1,000 per mensem. This arrangement is now under the consideration of the Home Government, having been referred by the Government of India for the orders of the Secretary of State. The Governor in Council is of opinion that it should be continued so long as Dr. Hunter's services may continue to be available, feeling assured that the Institution, which is entirely his own creation, cannot be left in better hands.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT ON THE RATE SCHOOLS IN GODAVERY AND OTHER DISTRICTS, 7th June 1862, No. 178.

The establishment of these schools was commenced with the sanction of Government in March 1855 by Mr. G. N. Taylor, then Sub-Collector of the District, and was continued by his successors in the Sub-Collectorate up to 1859, since which year it is believed, no new schools have been opened. According to the latest returns, the number of schools was 100, with an attendance of 2,000 pupils. The schools have been supported almost entirely by a rate paid by the Agricultural classes in the form of a per centage on the land tax. The original scheme provided that such persons not paying any land tax as might send their children to the schools, should pay a schooling fee, but the sums raised from this source have, it is understood, been inconsiderable, and the main burden of supporting the schools has fallen on the Agricultural community. The imposition of the rate originated in applications which Mr. Taylor, writing in August 1854, reported that he had received from the inhabitants of certain villages offering to assess themselves for the purpose of supporting primary Vernacular schools in their villages; and it was sanctioned on the understanding that the proposal in each case should emanate from the village itself, and that the amount to be levied "should be fixed by the inhabitants, who in a body should be required to signify their assent to the arrangement."

In a report made by Mr. Taylor, the year after the scheme was sanctioned, he stated that "in every instance in which a school had been established, the inhabitants had cheerfully offered to support," "that every precaution had been taken to ascertain their real wishes in the matter," and that he had "declined to open a school wherever there was the least hesitation or difference of opinion on the part of the community." "Discontented spirits," he observed, "will always be found, and, as might have been expected, there have been a few complaints from the disaffected and appeals both to myself and to higher authority, which have received immediate attention, but have usually ended in the objector's consenting with the majority that the schools should stand."

The voluntary character of the rate has of late been questioned, and from the result of an inquiry which has been instituted by Captain Macdonald, the Inspector of Schools for the 1st Division, it appears that in some of the villages the ryots now refuse to pay the rate, while in others they pay it unwillingly, but that in most of the villages it is collected without difficulty, and that in many the people would be averse to its abolition. Captain Macdonald, however, anticipates that when the revised land assessment, which will considerably increase the land tax, comes into operation "the opposition to the present educational cess will be much more serious than it has hitherto been, and that it will extend even to those villages in which the subscriptions have been hitherto collected without any difficulty." The Collector concurs in this opinion.

In the course of the correspondence which has taken place regarding these schools a question has been raised as to the authority of the Sub-Collector to enforce payment of the rate. Mr. Taylor considered that the rate once agreed to, became a fixed permanent addition to the village demand; but it appears that none of his successors in the Sub-Collectorate have acted on this theory, and the Board of Revenue are clearly of opinion that no such power could be legally enforced.

It was necessary under these circumstances that in order to maintain the schools some change should be made in the plan originally sanctioned for providing the neces-

sary funds. On full consideration the Director of Public Instruction came to the conclusion that one of three courses must be taken—

- (a.) Either to devise some modification of the present system which might be free from the objections urged against the latter by the Board of Revenue.
- (b.) Or to constitute the schools Government schools, and defray their cost out of the general revenues, requiring each pupil to pay a schooling fee, as in the other Government schools.
- (c.) Or, lastly, to arrange for the schools being maintained on the grant-in-aid plan, the Government and the village communities dividing the cost between them.

Mr. Arbuthnot considered that there was a grave and indeed insuperable objection to the adoption of the second of these three plans, on the ground that it is not desirable or indeed possible that the Government should undertake to provide from the public Treasury for the instruction of the whole rural population, and that there was no valid reason for doing in the Sub-Division of the Rajahmundry District what cannot be attempted elsewhere. He was also of opinion that the grant-in-aid plan, unless supplemented by some legislative provision, which would ensure the permanency of the local funds, could not be applied to schools of the character of those under consideration with any prospect of permanent success. Rejecting both these measures as being either unsuitable or inadequate to the attainment of the end in view, he submits a project of law which, if passed, will have the effect of legalizing, with certain modifications and giving permanency to the present rate wherever a certain proportion of the inhabitants may be willing to continue it, and will facilitate the application of the system to other Districts. The Bill which he has proposed is based on the principle of the Municipal Act (XXVI of 1850). It deals in the first instance with the existing schools in the Godavery District, and provides for a course of procedure being adopted with regard to them somewhat different from that which will be adopted in the case of places where it may be proposed to establish new schools. It prescribes, in the one case, for the immediate enforcement of the Act, unless the majority of the inhabitants shall petition against it within a certain time. It prescribes, in the other case, that the Act shall not be enforced until the majority of the inhabitants have made an application to that effect. Mr. Arbuthnot recommends that in every case the rate shall be supplemented by a grant from the public Treasury under the grant-in-aid rules, so that only a moiety of the cost of each School will have to be paid by the rate-payers. The measure has received the approval of the Collector and of the Inspector of Schools as also of Mr. Taylor, the originator of the scheme which it is proposed to supersede.

The Government having given their best consideration to the measure, are of opinion that it is well worthy of a trial. It is on the one hand clearly impossible that the present rate can be much longer continued without the sanction of a legislative enactment. It is on the other hand very desirable that some plan should be sanctioned whereby as many as possible of the existing schools in the Godavery District, which in the words of the Inspector's Report, "have done, and are doing a vast amount of good," may be continued without entailing any undue pressure on the people or involving the Government in a course of educational policy which is not capable of general application. The measure now proposed "furnishes," as Mr. Arbuthnot observes, "the most satisfactory means of solving the difficulty which has so long been felt in regard to maintaining the schools in the Godavery District. Wherever the inhabitants are sincere in their professed desire to maintain the schools, the Act will give them the means of doing so, and wherever the present rate is really in opposition to their wishes, it will be taken off. In other Districts, it will furnish a machinery for the establishment of schools of any grade, whenever there may be a desire for them, and while it provides for the permanency of the schools by means of local taxation, it will not be in any way incompatible with the extension of the grant-in-aid system, but, on the contrary, will aid the development of that system by giving permanency to the local funds, in aid of which grants will be made, and which in the case of schools supported by Natives, does not at present exist. It may prove, like the Municipal Act, which has been taken as its model, to be altogether, or, in a great measure, a dead letter; but if it fails, it can do no harm, and if it should succeed, it will prove a very useful and simple means of promoting the diffusion of popular instruction."

To this it may be added that, if the measure should succeed, it will furnish the means of gradually superseding the present Government schools, and will enable the Government to carry out the policy indicated in the 62nd* paragraph of the Honorable Court of Directors' Despatch of July 1854, of confining its action in educational matters to grants-in-aid and inspection.

A BILL

To provide for the maintenance of certain schools in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and to enable the inhabitants of any town, or village, or circle of villages in any District under the said Presidency, to assess themselves for the establishment and maintenance of schools.

Whereas, in certain towns and villages, situated in the Delta Taluqs of the Godavery District, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, schools for elementary instruction have been established and maintained by a rate imposed by the Revenue authorities, with the consent of the principal inhabitants of such towns and villages; and whereas there are no legal means of enforcing such rate, and it is expedient that provision should be made for the permanence of the said schools in those places in which a majority of the house-holders desire to maintain them, and to enable the inhabitants of such towns, villages, or places, to assess themselves for the purpose; and whereas it is expedient that in other towns, villages, and places in the said Godavery District, as well as in the other districts subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, the inhabitants should be enabled to assess themselves for educational purposes, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. On the passing of this Act, the Collector of the Godavery District shall give notice in the District Gazette to the inhabitants of the towns and villages in which any school, or schools, supported by a rate, or subscription, may then be in operation, that, if the majority of the inhabitants of any such town, or village, desire to discontinue the payment of the rate, or subscription, hitherto paid by them, they are at liberty to do so; and that on their notifying the same to the Collector, the collection of the rate, or subscription, will be discontinued, and the school, or schools, will be closed; but that, if no application for this purpose be made within two months from the date of the publication of the Collector's notice in the District Gazette, it will be understood that the majority of the inhabitants are willing to pay a school rate, not exceeding the amount they have hitherto paid, and thereupon, the Inspector of Schools for the division, and the Deputy Inspector for the district, and such number of the resident house-holders of the said town, village, or place, as the Collector of the district may think necessary, shall be appointed School Commissioners for the purpose of assessing and collecting the rate, and managing the affairs of the school, or schools, supported by it.

II. The Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to make rules, subject to the approval of the Director of Public Instruction for the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed, which rules, when approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and until they are rescinded, or amended, as hereinafter provided, shall be of the same force within the said town, village, or place, as if they were inserted in this Act.

III. The rules to be prepared by the Commissioners shall provide, among other things, for—

- (a.) The levy of taxes, or duties, in the town, village, or place, for the purposes of this Act, the amount of such taxes, or duties, the mode of collecting the same, and of ensuring the safety, and due application, of the money collected.
- (b.) The appointment, remuneration, control, and dismissal of teachers, and of all other persons to be employed by the Commissioners under this Act.
- (c.) The branches of learning to be taught, and the rules of discipline to be enforced in the schools under the Commissioners' control.

- (d.) The manner in which, from time to time, the rules in force are to be amended or rescinded, provided that no such amendment, or rescission, shall take effect until approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

IV. The Commissioners for the time being shall have full power, subject to the rules so laid down, to hold lands, houses, and other property, and to expend and apply monies collected by them under this Act, in the establishment and maintenance of a school, or schools of secular learning, and the payment of teachers and other necessary servants, and to enter into all necessary contracts, and to bring, and defend, and compromise all suits, actions, and other legal proceedings, and to do all other things which may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of the purposes for which they are appointed.

V. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made by the Commissioners under this Act: but every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of the monies collected to which he shall have been knowingly a party, or privy, or which shall have happened through his gross neglect of duty, and shall be liable to be sued for the same, as for money due to, and at the suit of, Her Majesty's Indian Government.

VI. The powers of Act II, 1839, shall be applied for the recovery of all arrears of taxes and duties due under this Act; and every Magistrate shall put in force the powers of the said Act II of 1839 for that purpose, whenever thereunto required by the Commissioners or their authorized Agent.

VII. No tax or duty on property made under this Act, shall be defective for want of form; and it shall be enough in any such tax, or duty, on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax, or duty, if the property rated, or assessed, shall be so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

VIII. All moveable property found in any house, or building, or upon any land assessed under this Act, may be seized and sold by warrant of a Magistrate for payment of any arrears of tax laid on such house, building, or land, under this Act.

IX. All Commissioners acting in execution of this Act shall, on or before, the last day in April in every year, make up and send to the Director of Public Instruction an account of all sums received and spent by them in the foregoing year, in such form and with such vouchers as the Director of Public Instruction shall, from time to time, direct.

X. The inhabitants of any town, village, or place, in the said Godavery District, or in any other district subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, who may be desirous of making better provision for the establishment and maintenance of a school or schools, may apply to the Collector of the district, specifying the nature of the school or schools required, and praying for an order that this Act shall be put in force in such town, village, or place.

XI. Whenever such an application shall be made to the Collector of any district subject to this Presidency, notice thereof shall be given by advertisement in the District Gazette, and also by proclamation of such town, village, or place, setting forth the purport and effect of the application, and allowing such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector to enable the inhabitants of the town, village, or place, to forward petitions to the Collector, for, or against, the enforcement of the Act therein.

XII. The Collector shall duly consider all such petitions, and on the expiry of the time allowed for receiving the same, shall make an order which shall be published in the Government Gazette, and also notified by public proclamation within such town, village, or place, &c., reciting that the application appears, or does not appear, as the case may be, to be approved by the inhabitants, either as regards the whole, or only part of such application; and if the application shall appear to be approved, either wholly, or in part, then declaring this Act to be in force in such town, village, or place, for such purposes and to such extent as shall appear to the said Collector to be approved by the inhabitants.

XIII. Whenever such order shall be made and published as aforesaid, this Act shall come into force in the said town, village, or place, from the date of the publication of such order in the District Gazette; and the publication of the said order shall be conclusive evidence that the provisions hereinbefore contained have been complied with, and that the Act is thenceforth in force for the purposes mentioned in the order.

XIV. The Collector shall thereupon appoint the Inspector of Schools and the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the district in which the town, village, or place, may be situate, and such number of the resident house-holders as he may think necessary, to be School Commissioners for the purpose of administering this Act, and the said School Commissioners shall have the powers, functions, and immunities described in Sections III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X of this Act.

XV. The Governor in Council may at any time suspend the operation of this Act in any town, village, or place, and appoint any person, or persons, to examine and report upon the behaviour of the Commissioners or any of them, or of their servants, in the execution of this Act.

XVI. The word "place," where it occurs in this Act, shall be construed to include any district, suburb, quarter, or number of villages, the inhabitants of which may combine in applying to the Collector to have this Act put in force under one set of Commissioners for such district, suburb, quarter, or number of villages.

APPENDIX

TABLE

Statement showing the present Average Rates of Wages and Allowances
1.—ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

WAGES PER MONTH.										REMARKS.
AGE.	NEW EMIGRANTS.						OLD EMIGRANTS.			
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th and 5th years.			Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
				Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.				
Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.		
From 7 to 9 inclusive	2	4	6	2	6	4	4	8	6	The wages of ordinary agricultural laborers to be allotted in the Colony, and of those to be specially engaged in India during the present year, were fixed by His Excellency the Governor, according to law, on the 5th Sept. 1860.
* —10 to 12 „	3	5	7	3	7	5	7	11	9	
—13 to 16 „	6	8	10	6	10	8	11	14	12	
—17 to 20 „	8	10	11	8	11	9½	12	18	15	
—21 upwards.	10	11	12	10	14	12	14	18	16	

2.—TRADESMEN, ARTIZANS,

	WAGES PER MONTH.																	
	NEW EMIGRANTS.												OLD EMIGRANTS.					
	First three years.						4th and 5th years.											
	Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.	Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.	Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.			
	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	
Carpenters .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
Joiners.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	10
Cartwrights.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
Blacksmiths.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	4	10
Coopers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
Tinsmiths.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...
Farriers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
Harness-makers....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...
Painters & Glaziers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...
Masons.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...
Stone-cutters .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...
Sawyers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10
Timber squarers....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10
Tobacconists .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10
Gardeners.....	...	10	...	16	...	13	...	12	...	18	...	15	...	12	1	16		
Cooks.....	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	10	1	15	1	...	3	...		
Table-servants	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	10	1	15	1	...	3	...		
Coachmen.....	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	10	1	15	1	...	3	...		
Grooms.....	...	10	1	...	15	...	12	1	12	1	2	...	14	1	16	5		
Tailors.....	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	4	10		
Washermen.....	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	10		
Sailors.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10	1	...	4	...	10
Mill-drivers.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	10

No. XI.

A.

of *Agricultural Laborers, Tradesmen, Artizans, and Domestic Servants.*
TURAL LABORERS.

RATIONS.				REMARKS.
	Minim	Maximum	Average	
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	
Rice, per mensem	45	60	52	—Two pounds of pounded Maize, or two pounds and a half of cooked Manioc, or five pounds of raw Manioc, are given on some Estates instead of Rice. —Emigrants under ten years of age receive half of these rations.
Dholl, do.	2	4	3	
Saltfish, do.	2	4		
Ghee or Oil do.	1	2		
Salt, do.	1	2	1	

AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

RATIONS.	Minimum.		Maximum.		Average.		REMARKS.
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	
Rice, per mensem	45	...	60	...	52	8	Extra pay is given by many employers instead of these rations.
Dholl, do.	4	...	6	...	5	...	
Saltfish, do.	4	...	6	...	5	...	
Ghee or Oil, do.	2	...	3	...	2	8	
Salt do.	1	...	2	...	1	8	

TABLE B.

List of Emigrant Ships dispatched to the Mauritius, during the official year 1861-62.

Name of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Myrtle.....	621	5th May 1861.	309	...	
" Mariner.....	683	11th May "	299	...	
" Mount Stuart Elphinstone.....	611	9th June "	319	2	{ 1 Dysentery. 1 Hermetemesis.
" Emma Colvin.....	558	5th July "	251	...	Bronchitis, Dysentery, &c.
" Truro.....	694	10th July "	343	4	
Barque Defiance.....	512	13th July "	243	...	
Ship Mariner.....	683	21st July "	291	...	
" Arethusa.....	942	1st August "	380	19	{ 2 Drowned accidentally and the others by Cholera.
" Edmundsbury.....	523	31st August "	243	8	Diarrhoea and Cholera, &c.
" Raby Castle.....	691	12th September "	344	5	Do. and Dysentery.
" Mount Stuart Elphinstone.....	611	19th October "	330	2	{ Disease of the Heart and Per- itonitis.
" Sovereign of India.....	773	31st October "	379	1	Dysentery.
" Denmark.....	377	6th December "	201	...	
" Calliope.....	687	15th December "	338	30	Cholera.
" Eena.....	424	9th January 1862.	225	1	
" Punjab.....	790	5th February "	347	...	Not received.
" Sir Robert Sale.....	741	19th February "	350	...	
" Mount Stuart Elphinstone.....	611	27th March "	332	...	
Barque Nonpareil.....	455	2nd April "	244	...	Not received.

APPENDIX No. XI. (Continued.)

C.—List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the West Indies, during the official year 1861-62.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Destination.	Remarks.
Ship Truro.....	694	7th Nov. 1861	359	3	Demerara.	
„ Mariner...	683	20th Dec. „	318	No reports.	do.	
„ Statesman...	811	6th March 1862.	359		do.	

D.—List of Ships arrived from the Mauritius with return Emigrants, during the official year 1861-62.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Mount Stuart Elphinstone..	611	19th Aug. 1861	166	1	
„ Mount Stuart Elphinstone..	611	6th Jan. 1862	198	2	
„ Eena.....	424	21st April „	146	None.	

E.—Statement showing the number of Emigrants embarked to each Colony, during the official year 1861-62.

Official year.	Destination.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.....	Mauritius.....	3,569	1,284	403	304	208
1861-62.....	Demerara.....	551	247	96	97	45
	Trinidad.....	None.				
	St. Lucia.....					
	St. Vincent.....					
	Natal.....					

F.—List of Ships arrived from Natal with return Emigrants, during the official year 1861-62.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Barque Cataragui.....	551	13th Feb. 1862	32	1	

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance brought forward from last Statement.....	2,05,980	0	0
Less amount transferred to account of unclaimed salaries, &c...	24	2	0
Assessment 1861 (declared).....	1,41,115	14	0
Wheel Tax 1861 (declared).....	39,931	4	0
Do. 1860 (Fourth Quarter).....	13,899	8	0
Assessment Warrant Fees.....	53,830	12	0
Wheel Tax Warrant Fees.....	827	1	0
License Fees.....	241	1	0
Fines.....	744	0	0
Interest.....	789	5	0
Slaughter House Fees.....	2,539	13	0
Proceeds of Rubbish sales.....	6,706	8	0
Amount realized by sale of Lands for improving Roadways. 4,906 6 8	3,906	5	0
By sale of surplus ground and materials of buildings purchased for improving roads.....	4,077	8	1
Do. do. for opening out new roads... ..	1,410	12	6
Do. do. on account of the Trevelyan Waterworks ...	10,394	11	3
Do. do. on account of the Washermanpettah Cemetery. 1,879 6 9	1,040	12	7
Amount realized by sale of Lamp Posts, &c.....	417	13	7
Amount recovered on account of Globes, &c. broken.....	21	8	0
on account of private lights	26	7	0
Amount realized by sale of old rubbish, Carts, &c.....	465	12	0
Public contribution for watering the Mount Road.....	91	9	0
for improving the Mint Esplanade Burial Ground.....	140	12	0
Amount realized by the sale of the Garden produce of Burial and Burning Grounds.....	70	0	0
Amount received from Government for the Washermanpettah Cemeteries... 2,112 0 0	142	12	0
For repair of Government Roads for 1860-61 (balance).... 5,000			
Do. for 1861-62 (in part).... 20,000			
For widening Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, (in part)..... 20,000			
For constructing two Latrines at Royapooram..... 45,000 0 0			
For cleaning the Government Main Drain..... 1,183 0 0			
For constructing Ladies Terrace and Band Stand 261 4 2			
on the South Beach..... 3,731 11 9			
Proceeds of the old materials of the former Band Stand. 12 2 0			
	3,743	13	9
	52,300	11	0

B.

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Assessment, for the year 1861.

DEMAND.										COLLECTION.									
1st Division.			2nd Division.			3rd Division.			4th Division.			5th Division.			Total.				
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
1860.	545	9 4	505	2 11		264	0 1		1,869	13 10		2,911	5 2		6,095	15 4			
.....	1,910	11 4	1,820	5 5		1,104	10 10		7,458	3 6		23,674	14 9		35,968	13 10			
.....	35,322	4 4	25,301	12 3		10,563	4 3		27,208	6 4		42,720	3 5		1,41,115	14 7			
tal..	37,778	9 0	27,627	4 7		11,931	15 2		56,536	7 8		69,306	7 4		1,83,180	11 9			
											</								

REMISSION.										BALANCE.									
1st Division.			2nd Division.			3rd Division.			4th Division.			5th Division.			Total.				
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
860.	163	12 4	115	11 11		39	9 10		481	15 10		725	4 11		1,526	6 10			
.....	288	11 4	372	5 0		116	14 10		403	1 1		569	3 9		1,750	4 0			
.....			
al..	452	7 8	488	0 11		156	8 8		885	0 11		1,294	8 8		3,276	10 10			

C.

Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on Spring Vehicles and Animals, in 1861.

DEMAND.

Bills issued in 1861.

Total.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
810 0 0	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	0
730 8 0	730	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	730	8
5,328 10 0	5,328	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,328	10
..
11,463 12 0	11,463	12	0	0	10,513 8 0	10,513	8	0	32,887 4 0	32,887
11,472 12 0	11,472	12	0	0	10,910 0 0	10,910	0	0	44,478 8 0	44,478
6,869 2 0	6,869	2	0	0	10,637 4 0	10,637	4	0	11,458 8 0	11,458
12,258 4 0	12,258	4	0	0	11,771 0 0	11,771	0	0	15,535 2 0	15,535
11,783 4 0	11,783	4	0	0	11,783 4 0	11,783	4	0	51,347 10 4	51,347

Total Demand.

REMISSION.

Total.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
37 8 0	37	8	0	0	152 4 0	152	4	0	772 8 0	772
80 4 0	80	4	0	0	.. ..	..	..	..	1 8 0	1
15,712 2 0	15,712	2	0	0	24 12 0	24	12	0	327 0 0	327
26,550 1 0	26,550	1	0	0	235 13 0	235	13	0	810 11 0	810
623 1 0	623	1	0	0	429 9 0	429	9	0	1,911 11 0	1,911
410 9 0	410	9	0	0	445 8 0	445	8	0	1,911 11 0	1,911

BALANCE.

Total.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
192 12 0	192	12	0	0	206 4 0	206	4	0	648 12 0	648
165 4 0	165	4	0	0	897 4 0	897	4	0	880 12 0	880
497 12 0	497	12	0	0	909 0 0	909	0	0	5,526 8 0	5,526
855 12 0	855	12	0	0	1,232 4 0	1,232	4	0	7,056 0 0	7,056
405 0 0	405	0	0	0	4,563 0 0	4,563	0	0	7,056 0 0	7,056

Statement showing the actual Demands

Balance on 31st December 1860.												
1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
For the year 1858.....												
Do.	..	..	171	12	0	329	4	0	389	4	0
Do.	..	..	72	0	0	265	8	0	340	8	0
Do.	..	..	575	4	0	1,887	0	0	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	..	..	819	0	0	2,481	12	0	729	12	0
Collection.												
1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
For the year 1858.....												
Do.	..	..	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	12	0
Do.	..	..	1	8	0	12	12	0	16	8	0
Do.	4	4	420	12	0	1,474	8	0	1,773	0	0	
Do.	2,688	12	0	1,786	8	0	399	12	0	121	8	0
Total.....	2,693	0	0	2,211	12	0	1,893	0	0	1,917	12	0

MEMORIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Madras, 31st December, 1861.

APPENDIX No.—XIII (Concluded.)

B.—Statement showing the gross amount of Disbursements during the year 1861-62:

Salary.			House Rent.			Contingencies.			Total.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1,26,736	10	5	9,636	0	0	36,643	5	10	1,73,016	0	3	

(Signed) GEORGE J. MOBERLY,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Madras, 18th June 1862.

Superintendent of G. T.,
Madras Circle.

